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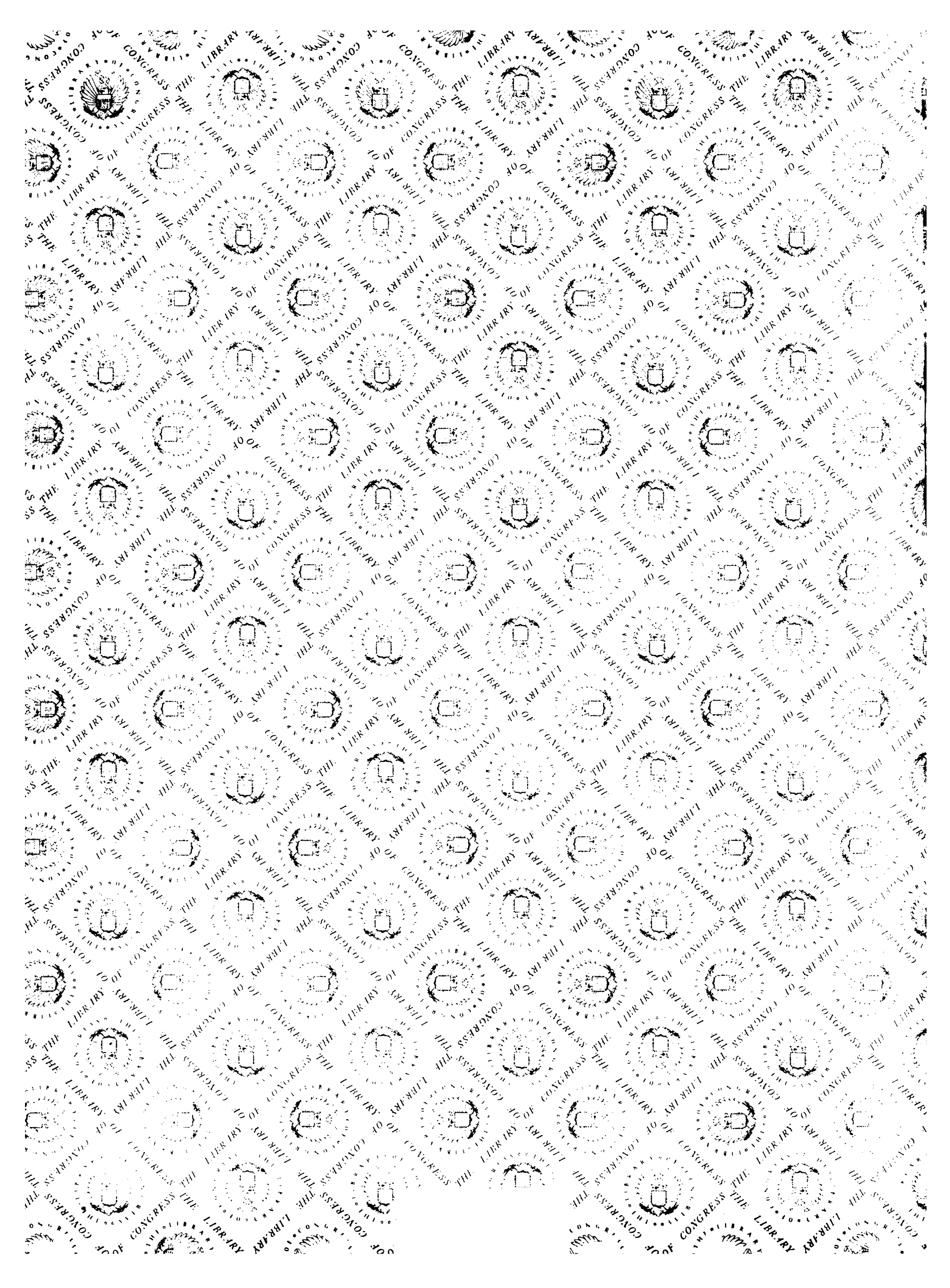
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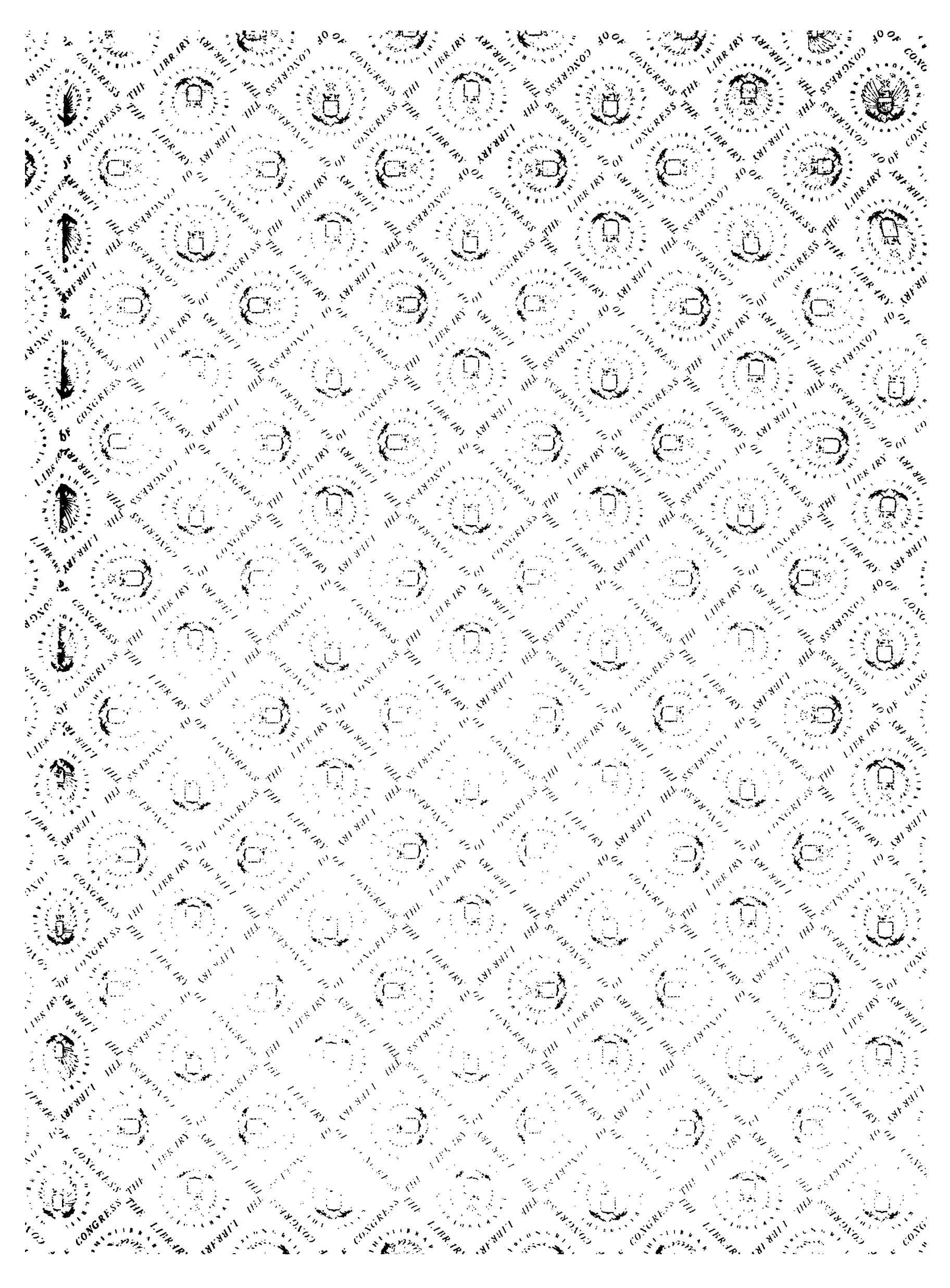
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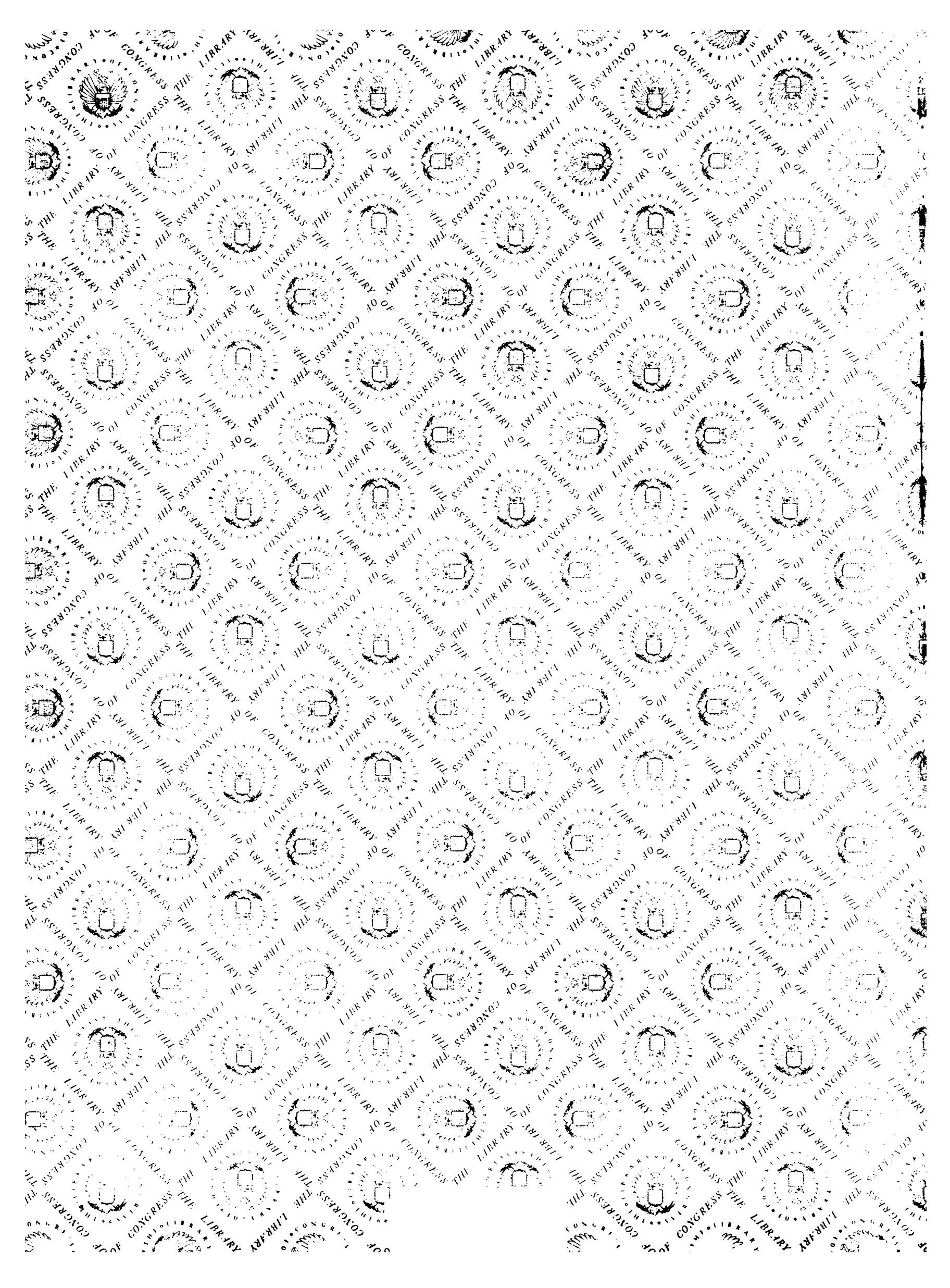
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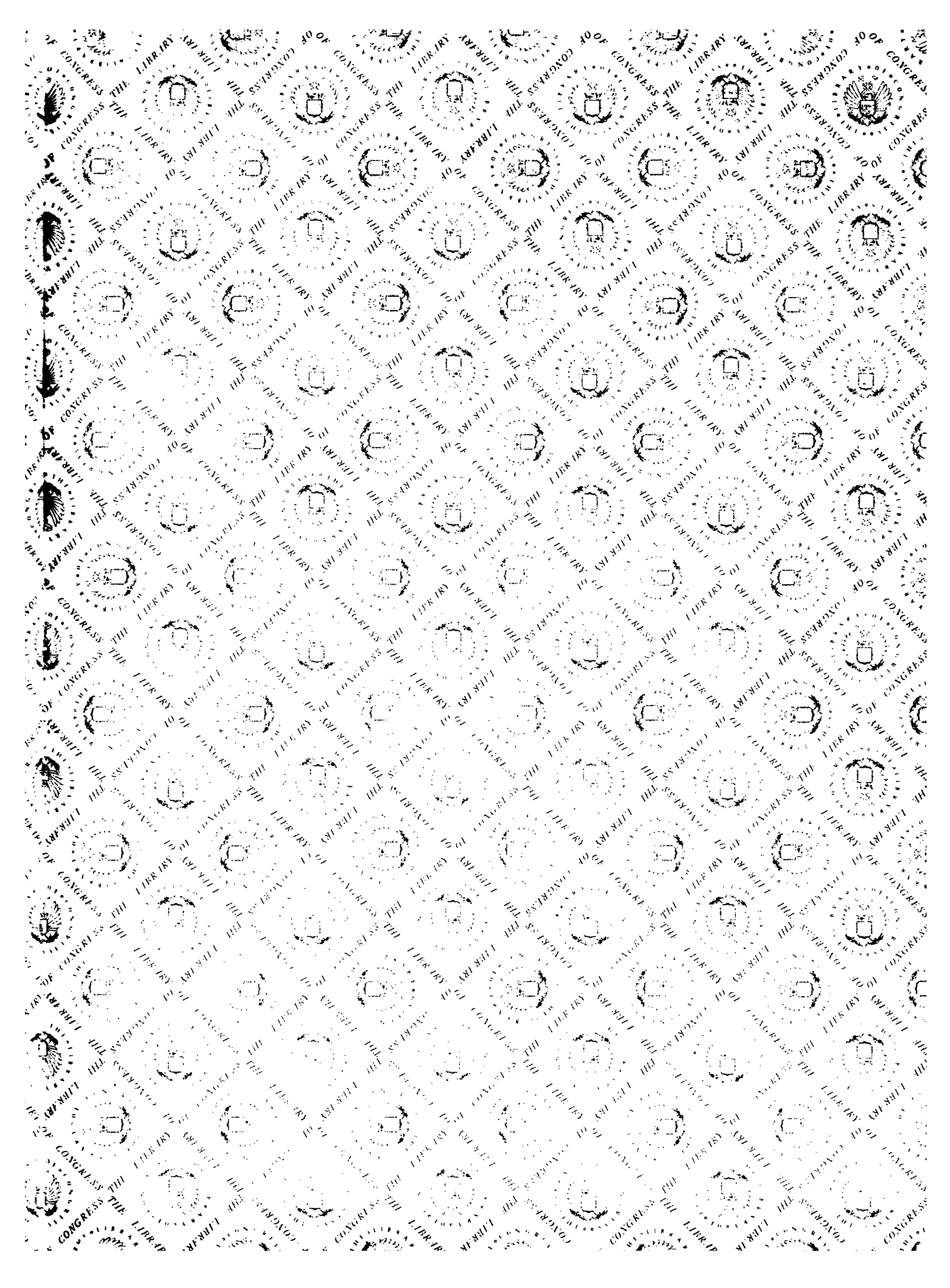












THE  
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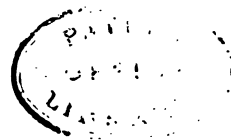
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

AND THE

PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

"I know of no pursuit, in which more real and important services can be rendered in any country, than by improving its  
Agriculture."—Washington.

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# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1845.

NO. 1.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,  
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

Post Masters, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A Semi-monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture; Published at Columbus, Ohio, commencing January 1, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

(Late Editor of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.)  
Assisted by numerous correspondents, Practical Farmers and Horticulturists, in Ohio and Western New York.

TERMS:—\$1, per year—Four copies for \$3.

The Ohio Cultivator will aim to impart such knowledge of the principles and practice of improved agriculture, as will enable farmers to increase the value and productions of their lands, and obtain greater returns for their capital and labor. It will give descriptions of the different breeds of domestic animals, with remarks on their comparative value, their management, diseases, &c.; also, of improved agricultural implements, labour saving inventions and machinery, farm buildings, fences, &c.; (frequently illustrated with engravings.) It will also encourage the formation and support of Agricultural Societies throughout the State, notice their proceedings, and afford a medium of communication, through which the friends of improvement may become known to each other, and publish the results of their experiments, discoveries and plans of operation.

Particular pains will be taken to give the most correct reports of the markets and the crops, both of this country and England. And as the English provision trade is becoming one of great importance to the farmers of Ohio, arrangements have been made, through personal friends of the editor in England, for receiving by the steamships, the latest intelligence on this subject, for each number of the Cultivator. By these means, farmers may learn how to obtain better prices for their productions, as well as to increase the quantity, and improve the quality thereof.

As another means of promoting the interests and happiness of the rural population, the Ohio Cultivator will aim to diffuse more general taste for the pursuits and productions of HORTICULTURE—better knowledge of the value of a supply of fine fruits and vegetables for a family, and the means of procuring them: and of the lasting happiness that may result to parents and children, by an increased attention to neatness and taste around our dwellings—a little expense and labor devoted to making our HOMES ATTRACTIVE, and surrounding them with more of Nature's own ornaments—trees, and shrubs, and flowers.

Nature has evidently designed, that Ohio should be the first and greatest agricultural State in the Union; and its farming population, already numbering nearly two millions, may be the most independent, prosperous, and happy, if they will only AWAKE to their own interests. The march of improvement, which has of late caused surprise

and rejoicing to millions in Europe, has commenced with rapid strides in portions of this country, where light and intelligence is diffused by agricultural publications. Will the FARMERS of Ohio, who ought to occupy the first rank, consent to remain behind the age, and not make one effort to elevate their noble profession? Friends of improvement! men of education and influence! will you not lend your aid to this cause? Though you may not have a farm, or even a garden to cultivate, your interests are concerned in the promotion of agriculture. Take the Ohio Cultivator, then, and show it to your farming neighbors, persuade them to read and to think, as well as to labor; and you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing them become better farmers and better neighbors.

The Editor deems it unnecessary to speak of his own qualifications for this enterprise. Having been, for five years past, engaged in conducting a similar publication, which has numbered nearly twenty thousand subscribers, and over three thousand of them in Ohio, and having on several occasions travelled through the State in various directions, to observe its agriculture, he trusts he is not a stranger to the farmers of Ohio, or unqualified to be of service to them.—But it is not so much upon his own judgment or abilities that he depends, as upon the contributions of more experienced and practical writers, which (as will be seen by the first number,) have been freely promised for the columns of the Ohio Cultivator, and cannot fail to give it interest and value.

The Cultivator will be issued on the first and fifteenth of each month, commencing with January, 1845, in quarto form, (8 pages,) making a large volume, with title page and index, suitable for binding, at the end of the year.

TERMS. For single subscribers, \$1, but when four or more order together, only 75 cents each; all payments to be made in advance, (to save accounts and trouble in collecting,) and all subscriptions to commence with the volume. Postmasters and friends of improvement, are requested to act as agents; and they will confer a favor on the publishers, by sending orders as early as possible, that they may judge what number to print. Address,

M. B. BATEHAM & CO. Columbus, O.  
Jan. 1, 1845.

## Apology and Explanation.

Our readers must not consider this number a fair specimen of what the Ohio Cultivator is designed to be hereafter, especially in the character of its contents with reference to practical agriculture. Being the first number of a new enterprise, it is of course mainly occupied with articles of an introductory and general nature. The editor has not had time to do it justice, owing to the multitude of matters relating to the publishing department that have demanded his attention. The correspondents also, have naturally chosen to write congratulatory and theoretical, rather than strictly practical articles, for the first number. There will be more variety and utility hereafter.

## HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

We send this first number of the Ohio Cultivator to a large number of farmers and others, whose names are known to us, or furnished by members of the Ohio Legislature. We hope most of those to whom it is sent will approve of our project and become subscribers; but those who do not desire to subscribe, will oblige us by

handing the copy sent them to some person who may wish to do so.

Post Masters are entitled to our sincere thanks for their universal kindness in forwarding subscriptions &c. They will greatly oblige us by showing this paper to such as may desire to see it, and if any copies in their office are not called for, they will please hand them to such persons as they think will be likely to subscribe. Observe when ordering papers for subscribers to mention such as have received the first number, so that we need not send it again.

## INTRODUCTORY.

TO THE TEN THOUSAND FARMERS AND FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE, WHO ARE, OR WILL BE, PATRONS OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

Give us a friendly shake of the hand, kind readers, while we introduce ourself to your acquaintance as the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator. You have read our "prospectus" in the preceding column?—then we are already acquaintances. You have of course concluded to become one of our subscribers and readers?—better still; now we are friends, and we hope shall remain such through the present year, not only, but that many a returning "happy new year's day," will afford us opportunities for renewing our pledges of regard.

Now, friends and patrons, give us your attention a moment, while we briefly define our respective duties as editor and patrons of this paper, and those who are unitedly engaged in a great and patriotic enterprise. The immortal WASHINGTON, whose wisdom and patriotism has secured him the title of the Father of his Country, said "he knew of no way by which more important service could be rendered in any country than by improving its agriculture." This is the great object at which we aim—the improvement of the agriculture of this heaven favored country. It is a great and glorious work—worthy of our highest ambition—our united and untiring labors. Readers, your claim to be Americans and patriots; and as such can you refuse to take some active part in this great work! While we promise faithfully to exert our best abilities as editor, will not you as readers and farmers, (who are most to be benefited,) encourage and sustain us by your co-operation and support. We wish you to help us place a lever under the great mass of minds composing the farming population of this country, so that the influence of our labors may tend to elevate and improve them. Go to your friends and neighbors, and persuade them to subscribe for and read the Ohio Cultivator, and they will soon begin to practice on the lessons of improvement it will contain. Do THIS WORK NOW, during the comparative leisure of winter, and while the long evenings and social fireside are so favorable for the purpose.

Another way in which many of our readers can do great service to the cause, and aid us in our undertaking, is, to become correspondents and send us the results of their experience and observations in farming, for the columns of the Ohio

Cultivator. Do not imagine that because you are a plain practical farmer, and never wrote a sentence for publication in your life, that you cannot be of service in this way. If you meet with any facts or discoveries that you think it would be profitable or interesting for your brother farmers to know, you can and ought to make them known. Write in just such language as you would use in relating the matter to a practical farmer, and give yourself no trouble about how it will appear in print; we'll trim off the rough edges if necessary. It will be seen that we are likely to have a number of valuable contributors from other States—and some good ones are engaged in Ohio, but we want and *must have* many more; say one or two in every county if possible. There is little doubt, but that postage on letters will be reduced to about five cents each, during the present session of Congress; then what a *host of letters* we shall receive and write! And what a spirited and interesting paper we shall be able to make!

#### Our Letters of Introduction--Friends and Correspondents.

As this number of the "Ohio Cultivator" is intended to be chiefly *introductory*, and will of course fall into the hands of many to whom the editor and proprietor is unknown, he trusts it will not be deemed improper for him to lay before the readers some of the testimonials he has recently received from distinguished friends of agriculture, to whom he is personally known, and who are best qualified to judge of the character of his former labors, and his qualifications for the present undertaking. The following letters will satisfy the public that this paper is no "catch penny" affair, got up merely to "raise the wind" by making large promises, and obtaining payments in advance, then discontinuing after a few months. They will also show that in its *LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS*, the OHIO CULTIVATOR will embrace an amount of talent, practical experience, respectability and influence which few papers of the kind can boast, and which cannot fail at once to give it a high character for talent and usefulness, and to secure for it the confidence and extensive patronage of the public.

We are aware that this sounds somewhat like boasting, and may render us liable to the charge of egotism, but when the reader has perused the following letters, we are sure he will forgive us; for with such honored veterans in the cause as J. S. Skinner, D. Thomas, H. L. Ellsworth, General Harmon, H. S. Randall, D. Lee, T. C. Peters, and a host of others, practical as well as scientific men, in Ohio and elsewhere, who avow themselves our friends and *helpers*, we feel that we have some *RIGHT TO BOAST*. With such an array of powerful aids, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt respecting the result of our enterprise—we shall, in the language of friend Skinner, "both *DESERVE* and *COMMAND SUCCESS*."

Letter from Henry O'Rielly, Esq.,  
Secretary N. Y. State Agricultural Society.  
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL HALL,  
Albany, December, 1844.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Your letter and Prospectus, announcing your withdrawal from this State, and your proposed publication in Ohio, were received with mingled sensations of regret and satisfaction—regret at your departure from a State which has profited by your enlightened labors, and satisfaction that a wider field for enterprise now invites your efforts for Agricultural Improvement.

Your withdrawal from this State is not followed

by any diminution of interest in your welfare; and the consciousness that your exertions are identified with the Agricultural Improvement of the country, induces many members of our State Society, as well as myself, to bid you a hearty "God-speed" on your way "westward," along with the "star of empire."

Annexed you will find an official memento of your services in this State, which it affords me great pleasure to transmit to you in the name of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Yours, truly,

HENRY O'RIELLY.

[COPY.]

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

STATE AGRICULTURAL HALL,  
Albany, December, 1844.

The Executive Committee, being apprised by letter from Mr. Bateham, of his intended removal to another State, and of his consequent resignation as a member of this Society, adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Committee deem it proper, on the retirement of Mr. Bateham from connexion with the State Society, in consequence of his intended location at Columbus, as Editor of an Agricultural journal at that place, to express in this manner the sense entertained of his active and useful labors among us as conductor of the "New Genesee Farmer" and otherwise, in promoting Agricultural Improvement.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,  
JOHN P. BEEKMAN, *Pres't.*  
HENRY O'RIELLY, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Letter from T. C. Peters,  
(Late *Pres't* of the Genesee Co. Ag. Society, and  
Assistant Editor of the Genesee Farmer.)

ADVICE TO THE EDITOR AND READERS OF THE OHIO  
CULTIVATOR—FOLLIES AND DUTIES OF FARMERS,  
AND THEIR TRUE POSITION.

My Dear BATEHAM—

Your farewell note of yesterday, from the Steamboat United States, did not reach me until you were far off on the "dark blue" waters of our favorite lake.

I am sorry, very sorry, that you have left the "Old Genesee country," especially after our names have kept company a whole year in the pleasant companionship of editors. Still I am no wise sure that I am as sorry as I might be. I shall be sure to have a good friend in an unknown country, should I ever travel in that direction. Then, too, not seeing you so often will give all the more zest to your letters, and your new paper will be a sort of exemplification of yourself—for, after all, yours must be the master mind to give shape and force to the various communications, and articles, that go to make up the whole of a good paper. \* \*

There is not a State in the Union so well situated for Agriculture in all its branches as Ohio, and none that should devote more to sustain its great interest, by giving a free and generous support to Agricultural papers. One agricultural press is worth as much to the people as ten political papers, and yet there are ten, yes, twenty, political papers to one devoted to agriculture. The consequences are, that hundreds of farmers are paying a set of fellows to keep them constantly in a ferment. A demagogue comes along and gives notice that he is going to make a political speech, and the whole community is in motion. Processions are gotten up, bearing badges, music, and perhaps big guns and little guns are brought forth, and every body turns out to hear a repetition of the slang and slanders they have been reading for perhaps the last year, and they go home without one particle of useful information having been imparted to them. Their passions are inflamed, and they are ready to quarrel with the first man they meet if he happens to differ from them in politics, though he may be their next neighbor.—Let some mountebank come along, with a cat that has nine tails, a horse with his tail where his head should be, and he will be sure to fill his pockets out of the credulity and wonder of his victims.—But let some man put up his advertisements that he is to lecture on that first and most important of all employments, and ten chances to one he will talk to empty benches.

Farmers first, mechanics next. They are the true nobility, the aristocracy, of this glorious country. A hard hand and brawny arms are the test, the only escutcheon and coat of arms that should be recognized or tolerated among us. They are allied to honest manly hearts, and when they, and they only, rule, the country will be safe, and the people happy and prosperous.

It is the proud province of agricultural papers to bring society round to its right direction—to place the farmer and the productive laborer in their true position, in the first ranks, and to teach them the dignity of labor, and the importance of their profession.

I enjoin it upon you, my dear sir, to spare no pains to make the farmers and mechanics of Ohio stand forth in bold relief, as the firm supporters of their own true interest, and to begin at this early day to show that they regard no man worthy of their suffrages who does not gain his livelihood by some productive labor, and to spare no pains in educating their children so that they may be capable of filling any and every office in their gift.—There are many bright examples all around you, and the public mind in your young State is in that state of fusion that the impression now made upon it will last through generations that will come long after you and I shall have ceased to be remembered.

The farmers must and will sustain you, and you in turn must do your duty to them without fear or favor, but with the hope and fruition of reward. I know you will make a valuable paper, and I hope it will prove successful.

I had intended to give you my notions about some of the detail in farming, but have already taken up so much space on another subject, that I have not room. I will write to you, or for you, as often as I can, and I hope to make the acquaintance of half the readers and all the farmers in Ohio.

Wishing you all manner of success, even to finding a good wife,

I am, most sincerely, Your friend,  
T. C. PETERS.

DARIEN, Genesee co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1844.

"A hit! a palpable hit," is that closing sentence of yours, friend PETERS. We owe you one for that, and will pay you with an invitation to our wedding as soon as we find "all manner of success" sufficient to warrant such a movement.—We are *young yet*, remember!—Ed.]

Letter from Gen. R. Harmon,  
(President of the Monroe co., and Vice President of  
the N. Y. State Agricultural Societies.)

WHEATLAND, Dec. 15, 1844.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

Dear Sir—It was with much regret that I read in the last number of the Genesee Farmer the announcement that your services, which have been so valuable in the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture in Western New York for the last ten years, are about to be transferred to another State. I believe, however, that what is our loss will be a great gain to the people of Ohio.—The fund of information that you possess cannot fail to give interest and value to the "Ohio Cultivator," and make it the means of great usefulness to the Farmers of the West.

I am now taking three agricultural papers, but I want you to send me the Ohio Cultivator, for I am not willing that our long and pleasant acquaintance should now terminate. I may, as heretofore, occasionally claim a small space in your columns.

At a meeting of our Monroe Co. Agricultural Society, just held at Rochester, a resolution was unanimously adopted in commendation of your services as an officer of the Society, editor, &c., and wishing you "God speed" in your new field of labor. (The published proceedings will be sent you.)

Respectfully yours,

R. HARMON.

P. S.—In the last number of the "Farmer" you stated that I had procured a *score or more* of Pauler Merino sheep from Vermont. I purchased from S. W. Jewett, Esq., *eighty-two* pure Paulers, consisting of rams, ewes and lambs. (I have sold nearly 20 of the rams at about \$15 each.) This

purchase, together with my former stock of Pauls and Escurials, gives me one of the best and most numerous flocks of pure merinos to be found in the State, and if any of your western wool growers should be passing this way, I shall be happy to have them call and inspect them. R. H.

Letter from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth,  
(Commissioner of the Patent Office, Washington.)

PATENT OFFICE, Dec. 17, 1844.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

Dear Sir: By your favor of the 12th inst., with a prospectus annexed, I learn that you have transferred your labors to the State of Ohio. At first I felt regret at your leaving a place where you had been so useful; but on reflection I cannot but appreciate your motives; and I congratulate the good people of Ohio on the publication of your proposed journal, and the public generally on the continuance of your editorial services.

Ohio is destined to be among the first agricultural States of the Union. Her farmers are comparatively well educated, moral and enterprising; possessing also a diversified and fertile soil. If they add information to their proverbial industry, they cannot fail to excel. The light they need you certainly can shed, to a great extent, by means of the *Ohio Cultivator*. Your experience as an editor—your travels abroad and minute examinations at home, and especially your knowledge of seeds and plants, are very important qualifications for such an enterprise, and will enable you to do much for the advancement of Agriculture and Horticulture in the West.

I write particularly to request that you will not fail to send the "*Ohio Cultivator*," with your bill for the same, to the Patent Office.

Wishing you great success,

I remain, sincerely yours,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Letter from Col. H. S. Randall,

(Late Corresponding Secretary, and now Vice President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "*OHIO CULTIVATOR*," AND TO THE CULTIVATORS OF OHIO—THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND SOCIETIES, &c.

Cortland Village, N. Y.,  
Dec. 12, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR—

It is, I presume, quite unnecessary for me to say that you will consider me a permanent subscriber to the *Ohio Cultivator*.

I greatly regret that you could not have found as great inducements to remain among us, as any which have been presented to call you to Ohio. The *New Genesee Farmer*, under your auspices, has rendered itself a deserved favorite; and Bateham, what shall we do without you in the floral and ornamental—what may be denominated the *fine-art* department generally, at our State Fairs? Not that you do not work well in the less poetical departments of Agriculture,—but, you know, the predominant excellence always obfuscates the lesser ones!

After all, you are greatly to be envied in your new position. Ohio is the mightiest of the young sisterhood of western States. Her soil is as fertile as that of the fabled garden of Hesperides.—Her agricultural enterprise has been demonstrated by larger and more expensive importations of improved foreign breeds of domestic stock, than any even in the older eastern States. But she has not yet, so far as I am informed, embarked in any general and connected Agricultural Association, like that which has diffused improvement; stimulated enterprise; brought science to bear on what was, generally, before, a mere art; and finally awakened an *esprit du corps* among our farmers. The last is the grandest achievement of all! When will the great body of our farmers feel, as they ought to feel, the high dignity of their vocation?

The first great labor of an Agricultural Editor in Ohio, should be to arouse and prepare the public mind for an efficient State Agricultural Society, supported partly, like our own, by a government appropriation. Without the last, such an institution cannot succeed. A few spirited men may struggle along and keep up a nominal organization; but to give it vitality and permanency,

the mass of the people must be made *interested*, by making them, through their government, contributors and stockholders. I have again and again travelled from my residence to Albany (150 miles)—have been two days and two nights in a "mud waggon" in a "January thaw"—to find, when I reached there, some two dozen men assembled in one of the rooms of the City Hall—and half of these members of the Legislature—as a State Agricultural Society! The farmers in all of our States are the principal tax-payers. Why should they not share, equally with others, what, to say the least of it, is equally their own?

Now as Lord Uxbridge said at Waterloo, "Up and at them!" What a noble task to arouse the mass of the farmers of Ohio to that spirit of improvement which pervades at this time, all the first agricultural nations of the world—to bring them acquainted with the discoveries of a Chaptal, a Liebig, a Johnston, etc. How singular is it that so large a portion of our farmers underate, and are disposed to deride, "book farming"—as if experience lost any of its value, and became *theoretical*, because it was committed to print—or the fixed laws of nature were rendered nugatory and overthrown, because they are discovered by a professor, and first promulgated through a book or a newspaper! But this absurd prejudice is fast wearing away. Though practical agriculture is exposed to the influence of causes operating with less uniformity, and therefore its results are less certain and determinable, it is, nevertheless, as much a science as chemistry. True, men little versed in books are frequently remarkably successful as farmers, and those extensively acquainted with books, can farm it only *on paper*. But a shrewd and observing man may discover or adopt strictly scientific deductions, without ever having seen a book; and a man without judgment—a visionary—may devour libraries, without learning how to apply, practically, one sound principle. In a word, we want sagacity, scientific knowledge, and ample experience to make a perfect farmer.

Sagacity and experience may be acquired in the beaten routine of farm labors: scientific knowledge will not come spontaneously, or as a matter of course. It must be brought, and in no way can it be so cheaply and generally brought within the grasp of all, as through the agency of the agricultural newspaper.

It is to our agricultural newspapers, most emphatically, that we owe the *awakening* which has taken place in this State, on the subject of agricultural improvement. Without them, nothing of this kind could even be effected. There is no feasible substitute for them. A paper of the vast circulation of the *Albany Cultivator*, for example, will gain access to more minds than an army of lecturers, as vast as that which followed Napoleon to Russia! Who is to pay the lecturer? The newspaper comes almost without expense: a day's labor—a thing so often *thrown away*—will pay for it for a year, and thus bring it easily within the reach of the poorest farmer. Then the tired laborer must travel to a greater or less distance to hear the lecturer. The paper follows him to his house—to his fireside, though that fire blaze in a log-cabin in the wilderness. And around that fireside—in the family circle, how much more agreeable and useful, that union of taste, and valuable practical information, contained in a well conducted agricultural paper, than in the one which so often supplants it, devoted to the harsh criminations and bickerings of political strife!—How much readier we are to enter, body and soul, into what concerns this or that man's political elevation, than that which concerns our own and our children's social and industrial elevation!

I have rarely looked into a single number of a well conducted agricultural periodical, without feeling sensible that I had learned enough, either by acquiring a knowledge of some improved process—by some hint or suggestion, to be improved upon by myself, to pay—yes, pay, in *dollars and cents*, the annual price of the paper! Wise must be the man—wise as that emblem of wisdom on the shield of Minerva—the owl, who can learn nothing from the collected knowledge and experience of ten thousand other men. whose capaci-

ties and facilities for improvement, are fully on a par with his own!

But I must close my long letter. I enclose you the specimens of wool which you desired.

I remain, your friend,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.

Letter and "Christmas Present" to Hon. J. S. Skinner.

Mr. Skinner has long been distinguished as an able advocate of agricultural improvements. To him belongs the honor of being the founder (and for more than twenty years the Editor,) of the oldest agricultural paper in the Union, and one of the most respectable, the "*American Farmer*" at Baltimore, Md. For several years past Mr. Skinner has been at the head of the Contract department in the General Post Office at Washington; but his zeal in the cause of agriculture continues unabated, and manifests itself whenever opportunity occurs, as we hope often to be able to bear witness through the columns of the *Ohio Cultivator*. A letter like the following, from such a source, our readers will not blame us for saying we regard as no small honor. We assure the writer, that his kindness shall serve to stimulate us to greater efforts and usefulness in the cause to which the best portion of his life and talents have been devoted, and which has derived honor from his labors.—Ed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Dec. 10, 1844.

M. B. BATEHAM:—

My Dear Sir:—You will readily believe me when I assure you that the pressure of business debars me from the pleasure of writing you more than a brief congratulatory note on the cheering auspices with which you are commencing your editorial labors at the capital of Ohio. You have a noble field before you; and your exertions in the *Genesee country* indicate that *industry and enterprise* will not be wanting on your part to *deserve*, even if you do not *command* success; God prosper your work—designed, as that work is, to promote the welfare of your fellow men!

I will cheerfully comply with your wishes by writing to you occasionally, and hope to hear from you often. Yours truly, J. S. SKINNER.

N. B. It will not be considered inappropriate to send you a copy of a letter from me, which was published by the National Agricultural Society, under the title of "*A Christmas Gift to the young Agriculturists of the United States*." Probably some of your junior readers may be inclined to profit by a hint from an old man like me—on the subject of

"BOOK-FARMING."

[Extract from the "Christmas Gift to young Agriculturists."]

BY J. S. SKINNER.

"But let me not wander from my leading object, which is to hold up to *agriculturists* the examples of the followers of other pursuits, and in pointing, among all of them, to the *organization of societies and of extensive libraries for the diffusion of knowledge*, incite American husbandmen to reflect seriously if it does not behoove them to *go and do so likewise*. Not only is it to be feared that there is a lamentable absence of all regular association of mind and of means, for prosecuting the inquiries and promulgating the discoveries and improvements of which agriculture is susceptible, but that even the books and journals dedicated to their particular use and instruction, are not in the hands of the rising generation of husbandmen. How many have read even the *Farmer's* series of those excellent works published in England by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, telling, as they do, all about horses, cattle, sheep, grains, grasses, implements, buildings, &c.? Even Ruffin's great work on calcareous manures, meanly pirated by English wri-



ters, is not to be found, as it should be, in every farmer's library, with Sinclair's code of Agriculture, the American Farmer, the New England Farmer, the Farmer's Register, the Cultivator, the Farmer's Cabinet, the Silk Journal, and many others of which no agriculturist should be ignorant, any more than an officer should plead ignorance of the army regulations.

"The venerable Chancellor Kent, being called upon by a committee of 'the Mercantile Library Association,' for a list of such works in English literature as he might deem best suited to their use and improvement, made them a catalogue or about *five hundred volumes*, saying that he had not placed upon the list one with which he was not in some degree familiar. Where, in all the land, shall we find such a thing as a *public Farmer's Library*? Yet there is no want of *books* upon this great interest of mankind, and upon natural history, intimately associated with it, and one of the most pleasing studies to which the mind of man can be devoted. It would swell this address beyond all reasonable limits, or we would append a list of the works in the Congressional Library, under the several departments of Agriculture and Natural History. The number is, on AGRICULTURE, 322; NATURAL HISTORY, *Animal anatomy*, 61; *Zoology*, 477; *Botany*, 242; *Mineralogy* and *Conchology*, 53. Total on Agriculture and Natural History, 1,155 volumes. For this collection thanks are due, in great measure, to the Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, one of the vice presidents of the United States Ag'l Society.

"There may be some whose lip will curl with a contemptuous smile at the very suggestion of any value or pleasure in *book-learning* for a farmer or planter, whose business is a *field*! How much to be pitied is the insensibility of such men to the most copious and lasting springs of enjoyment,—the pleasure which every man experiences in the very process of intellectual accretion! Imagine yourself seated quietly in your domicile for office, at that still hour when all around have retired and become "to dull forgetfulness a prey," and not a sound is heard save the chirping of the social cricket, or the congenial music of the whistling winds; to be poring over the pages of some fascinating and instructive author, finding in every sentence some new idea, some mystery explained, some hitherto unthought of principle in agriculture developed or striking character graphically portrayed; to be thus edified and enchanted, taking no note of time until the morning break upon your enjoyment, and your author is reluctantly laid upon the shelf, with heartfelt thanks that he has seduced you to forget the world and its cares, and made you a somewhat wiser, perchance a better and more useful man! Who would exchange such feasts of reason and such pleasures of imagination for all the riches of the miser and all the gorgeous and heartless pageantry of courts? Shades of Scott, of Byron—genius of Bulwer, and of James, of Macaulay, and of Irving—what do we not owe to you for hours like these?

"Ah! still, though whisper'd to deceive,  
Let me thy fictions all believe,  
Content from grief one hour to borrow!  
Ah! still, if o'er my distant way,  
As through the path of life I stray,  
Hang gathering clouds of future sorrow,  
Oh, Fancy! gild them with thy ray!"

Let those who would deride or undervalue the labors of agricultural writers, tell, *if they can*, what American husbandry has derived from the experience and reflections of Taylor, as set forth in the practical essays of Arator, and from the more analytical and scientific investigations of Ruffin in the South—and from such men as Lowell and Colman and Buel and Gaylord in the North. Be assured, tillers of the soil, there is no occupation which opens a wider sphere for, or admits of more benefit from, scientific investigation and their recorded results than yours.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1845.

### EDITOR'S OWN CORNER.

Our readers will please to observe, that in just about this place, in each number of our paper, they will always find the editor *at home*, holding a chat with his friends and correspondents, about "matters and things in general."

OUR "SANCTUM" is at present in the upper story of the *Neil House*, (the best we could find in town, owing to the crowd of strangers) and we find it rather difficult to feel at home as yet.—Our books, too, are frozen up on the Ohio canal—our exchange papers have not come yet, and we greatly miss the birds, and flowers, and pictures that surrounded us in our *bacheloreum* at Rochester. These matters we intend shall be rectified soon, however, and we shall then be ready to "receive calls" from any of our readers who may feel disposed to favor us in that way,—in the Bank Building near the State House.

THE RECEPTION which we have met, and the favor with which our undertaking seems to be regarded by the citizens of Columbus, the Members of the Legislature, and others, and especially by the public press, it will gratify our friends to learn has been highly flattering, and every thing seems to promise us complete success.

We feel a deep sense of obligation to our numerous friends who have sent us such kind manifestations of personal regard, and interest in our new enterprise. We almost fear that their flattering notices will excite higher anticipations in the minds of the public than our abilities will enable us to meet, but we shall use our utmost endeavors to prevent such disappointment.

In addition to those given in this number of our paper, we have received letters of introduction and encouragement from J. S. WADSWORTH, Esq., late President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society; WM. PARSONS, Esq., President of the Niagara co. Agricultural Society; Prof. C. DEWEY, D. D., Rochester, and several others.

*Agricultural Addresses* have been received since our arrival, of Hon. E. MACK, delivered before the Tompkins co. (N. Y.) Ag. Soc.; of S. WILLIAMS and J. DELAFIELD, Esqrs., delivered before the Seneca co. (N. Y.) Ag. Soc.; of J. H. JAMES, Esq., delivered before the Montgomery co. (O.) Ag. Society; of W. H. H. Taylor, Esq., delivered before the Hamilton co. (O.) Ag. Soc.; of Hon. J. S. SKINNER, delivered before the New Castle county (Del.) Ag. Soc.; (2d copy received from Dr. Thomson.) We shall make good use of some or all of these whenever opportunity occurs.

A communication from Mr. ELLIOTT, of Lake Erie Nursery, Cleveland, on Horticultural Societies, and one from Col. WM. H. H. TAYLOR, Cincinnati, are on hand for our second number, which will be issued on the 15th inst. Send on your *grists*, we'll *grind* rapidly as soon as our mill gets fairly under way!

A CIRCULAR from our friends Skinner and O'Rielly, in relation to a project for improving the "Old Dominion", pleases us much, and shall have a place in our next.

OUR THANKS are due to LUTHER TUCKER, Esq., editor of the (Albany) *Cultivator* for a stitched volume of that excellent work, for 1844, and for the compliment he pays us in speaking of our removal, in the December number. Also to E. J. HOOPER, Editor of the "Western Farmer and Gardener," Cincinnati, for a set of that work from the

OUR DISTANT FRIENDS must not suppose that this paper will be so exclusively devoted to the farmers and farming of Ohio, as not to be of much advantage elsewhere. The farmers of Indiana and other Western States, and portions of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, will find a large share of the contents as well adapted to their use and improvement as though written and printed in their own midst; and we anticipate a goodly number of subscribers from all these, and many other States of the Union.

OUR FRIEND HOOPER, of the "Western Farmer and Gardener," proposes to divide his Magazine in the spring, and issue two—one to be called the *Western Gardener*, the other the *Western Farmer*. Go ahead, brother H., if you have the disposition and ability—there are at least 50,000 farmers in Ohio alone, who ought to take an agricultural paper, and when we have got *half of them* as subscribers to the Ohio Cultivator, you shall be entirely welcome to the other half, if you can get them!

What has become of the little "Plow Boy"? Laid up for the winter, we presume. Well, he was a sprightly little fellow; but had rather too light a team.

"Colman's European Agriculture," &c., in our next.

### Visiting among the Farmers.

It is our intention to spend a considerable portion of our time in visiting the farmers of Ohio, so as to become personally familiar with their soil and modes of farming in different sections of the State, and learn how to adapt our editorial labors to their circumstances, so as to be the most serviceable to them.

We pursued this plan in New York and found much benefit therefrom. 'Tis true we used to have the *freedom of the public conveyances* there for that purpose, and we have not that privilege as yet here. But stop—when we presented a letter of introduction the other day, from our friend Skinner, to Mr. NEIL of this city, who owns nearly all the stages in Ohio, and several *farms* besides, he told us he was highly pleased with our undertaking, and would "render us any assistance in his power"—how *stupid* in us not to take the *hint*! He doubtless meant to aid us in this very way; and when we find that he has recovered from his cold and appears very good natured we mean to ask him for a *carte blanche* for any of his stages when not otherwise occupied!

### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN COLUMBUS.

A number of the citizens of Columbus have for some time past contemplated the formation of a Horticultural Society, and we are gratified to perceive a very general desire to have it organized before the coming spring. Such Societies already exist in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and are producing most beneficial results, in diffusing a taste for rural embellishments in those cities, and exciting emulation in the introduction and culture of choice fruits, flowers and vegetables.

There is certainly much need of improvement of this kind in Columbus; and no where can there be found better soil and climate for the purpose; while the citizens, we believe, possess as much general taste and ability for giving interest to an organization of the kind, as those of any other place of no greater numbers. We are sure it would contribute largely to the enjoyments and *health* of the community, and improve the appearance of the city more than could be done in any other way, with so little expense. (More

## Legislative Aid to Agriculture.

"I know of no pursuit, in which more real and important services can be rendered in any country, than by improving its Agriculture."—Washington.

The necessity and advantage of making some appropriation by the State for the promotion of agriculture, we think, at this late day, must be admitted by every enlightened citizen; especially in a State like Ohio, so entirely dependant on agriculture for its prosperity. During the great pecuniary embarrassment which of late prevailed in this country, there may have been some shadow of excuse for refusing to grant money from the treasury for such a purpose; but even then it may be doubted whether a *wise economy*, would not have suggested the fostering of agricultural improvement, as the surest and most speedy means of restoring prosperity. Be that as it may, there can be no real excuse at the present time for neglecting this great interest; on the contrary, every thing seems to demand and favor *immediate action* on the subject.

In other states it has been found that the greatest good is accomplished by *Agricultural Societies*, sustained in part by an appropriation by the State. The law now existing in regard to such societies in this State has failed of producing the desired result, and is in fact a dead letter. The law which has existed for four years past, and already accomplished wonders in New York, is perhaps the best that can be devised; but we have some doubts whether there is sufficient interest as yet awakened among the farmers of Ohio to secure effectual co-operation in such a movement.

An *Agricultural Survey of the State*, seems to us, therefore, at the present time the most plausible, economical and effectual plan for awakening a spirit of improvement, and affording information that will produce the most immediate and beneficial results. And it does seem to us that a project so obviously for the general good would secure the approval of all classes, and can be carried into effect without making it subservient to the particular interests of any party.

We are happy to find that a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature are *practical farmers*, and it would be a libel on their intelligence to suppose that they will not view this subject favorably. There must be an expression from their constituents however; and we advise our readers, therefore, to send in petitions for this object without any delay: Let them be brief and to the point; urging the passage of such a law, during the present session. (More about this in our next. See the communication from Mr. Whittlesey.)

## Law for the protection of Fruit.

Another subject demanding the immediate attention of the Legislature, and necessary to be urged by petitions, is, the passage of a law making the robbing of gardens and fruit yards a penal offence—or in other words calling it legally what it is in reality, *stealing*. As the law stands we are told this is not a *crime* but an offense or trespass, for which we may bring suit and recover the amount of actual damage—which in effect is found to be not worth the trouble of prosecution; and hence, the law *encourages* this species of plunder, and serves to prevent many from cultivating choice fruit, who would otherwise do so. Will not the Cincinnati and Cleveland Horticultural Societies see that petitions are sent in without delay for this object? It can also be appended to the petitions from other quarters for the Agricultural Survey.

## LADIES' SALOON.

"No admittance for Gentlemen."

The prosperity of the farmer depends largely on the proper performance of the duties of the *wife*; and the question whether the farmers' sons of this country shall become intellectual, reading, thinking *men*, or be content to be merely called the "bone and sinew" of the land, depends greatly on the influence of their *mothers* and *sisters*. We regard it as our duty, therefore, as well as a pleasure, to devote a portion of our columns to the special use and benefit of the female portion of the farming community; and we promise to insert, under the head of "Ladies' Department," such communications as they will furnish us for that purpose.

Of course, the ladies will not expect the *editor* to write articles upon household management, or the duties and pleasures of domestic life, for the truth is—and it may as well come out—he is a—*a-bachelor!* Not very *old* as yet, however, nor *hopeless*, for he promises, as soon as the profits of the *Cultivator* are sufficient for that purpose, he will endeavor to find an *assistant*, who is qualified, and will *consent*, to take the editorial charge of the "Ladies' Department." He hopes, therefore, that all who feel any sympathy for him in view of his condition, will manifest it by their deeds!

From the American Women.

## The Patriotism of Women.

How shall we aid the land we love?  
O'er dusty tomes to pore?  
And catch the warrior's wrathful mood  
From Amazonian lore!

No, sisters, no.

Amid the strife of angry minds  
With lifted voice to rove?  
Or where the long procession winds,  
Boldly to mix and move?

No, sisters, no.

In our own place, the hearth beside,  
The patriot's heart to cheer,  
The young unfolding mind to guide,  
The future sage to rear.—

Where sleeps the cradled infant fair,  
To watch with love and kneel in prayer,  
Sooth each sad soul with pity's smile,  
And frown on every latent wile  
That threatens the pure, domestic shade,  
Sisters,—so best our life shall aid  
The land we love.

## Fine Wool and Profitable Sheep.

We have received the samples of merino wool, alluded to in the concluding paragraph of the letter from our friend Col. Randall, and we respectfully invite the wool growers of this region to call and inspect them. In our opinion they are unrivalled for fineness and excellence, considering the extraordinary weight of fleece produced by the sheep from which they were taken.

It appeared from a statement published in the *Genesee Farmer* when under our direction, and in several other agricultural papers in New York, entitled to implicit credit, that the fleeces of Mr. Randall's entire flock of merino ewes, averaged the last season *over five pounds each*, of well washed wool—that a select lot of young ewes averaged 5 lbs. 10 oz. each, and that a two-year old ram, (which of course had not attained his ultimate weight of fleece,) fell but an ounce or two short of *ten pounds*; and all this without any extraordinary keep! This wool sold for 48 cents per pound; the highest price paid for any merino wool within our knowledge, and higher than was paid for ordinary lots of saxon.

Mr. Randall received the first premium on merino rams, and the first and second on merino ewes, at the late show of the New York State Agricultural Society; and there can be little

doubt that his flock, to say the least, are not excelled by any in the United States. They are the *Paular* variety, and their pedigrees, which have recently been published and appear satisfactory, can be examined by calling at our office. We are not aware whether any of them are for sale as yet, but we think such sheep would be an acquisition in this region. We should be pleased if some of the owners of fine sheep in Ohio would send us samples of their wool, and statements of their average products &c.

## Slaughtering Sheep in Ohio.

Within a few weeks past there have been slaughtered in this city about 6,000 sheep, for their pelts and tallow; and in other places in the State, many more, amounting in all to about 50,000. This extensive slaughter has excited much attention in the newspaper world, and various surmises are put afloat as to the causes that have led to this procedure. We confess we were at first at a loss to account for it ourselves, and were inclined to believe that it was the effects of a sort of panic among our sheep owners, growing out of the result of the late election. On investigation, however, we think we have discovered the *real* motive which led the owners of these sheep to consign them to the knife in this wholesale manner, and that it is the same which actuates men in most other business operations, namely, the conviction that they can *make money* by so doing!

We saw one large flock of these sheep, and if they were a fair sample of the whole, we certainly deem it wise policy to dispose of them in this way; for the sooner the State is ridded of all *such* sheep, the better. They were what we should term *pure natives*, with a very slight intermixture of merino. Many of them were quite poor, and most of their fleeces were thin and coarse; so that they are the least profitable kind that can be found for the farmer; and, as there have been many flocks of the fine breeds introduced within a few years, wool growers begin to perceive the disadvantage of keeping such as these.

The price obtained for these sheep was about a dollar a head; and one farmer assured us that they could be raised in some parts of the State so as to afford a profit at that. The pelts are intended chiefly for exporting to England, as we are informed, where they are dressed with the wool on, for various purposes. The hams are salted and dried; and the rest of the carcass is steamed, and after expressing the tallow, the refuse is fed to hogs.

## The Wheat Crop of Ohio—Important Facts for Farmers.

Ohio has the honor of producing more wheat than any other State in the Union. Her wheat crop is the great source of her wealth and prosperity. In entering upon our labors for the advancement of the great interests of agriculture in this State therefore, the improvement of the wheat crop is justly entitled to our earliest attention. A large portion of our life has been spent among the wheat farmers of the *Genesee* country, and having devoted much study and observation to the *science* or philosophy of wheat cultivation, it is possible we may be able to assist the farmers of Ohio in making some improvements and discoveries in this department of their business that will add largely to their profits and to the prosperity of the *Buckeye State*.

The number of acres now annually devoted to this crop in Ohio, is about *two millions*; and the average product, taking the whole State together, and one season with another, is only about *ten bushels* per acre! Now it will be a very moderate estimate, as every intelligent farmer must admit, to say that this average product can be increased to fifteen bushels an acre, or *fifty per cent.* in five years, with only a very trifling increase of labor. This will add *ten millions* of bushels to the *surplus* wheat crop of the State, or about *seven millions of dollars* to the profits of the farmers!—estimating the amount of population and the number of acres cultivated at no greater than at present.

The aggregate amount of the wheat crop of Ohio in 1842, as estimated by the Commissioner of Patents, with the best information that could



possibly be obtained, was 25,387,439 bushels.—This was considered a fair average crop. That of 1843, although a larger number of acres were sown, was estimated by the same authority at 30 per cent. less, or 18,786,704 bushels. This falling off was attributed to various causes, as injury from the winter, the rust, the drought in summer, &c. Last year (1844) the number of acres in wheat was greater than ever before, but the aggregate yield was still less than the year previous. Mr. Ellsworth's report is not yet published, but we have made considerable inquiry upon the subject, and are sure that the last year's crop is less than that of 1843—some say *much* less. We are aware that there is considerable increase in the western part of the State; but that is not sufficient to make up for the general deficiency elsewhere.

The returns of the Collectors, showing the amount of wheat and flour transported each year on the Ohio Canal, may be considered a fair index of the comparative yield of the wheat crops of the different seasons.

The following table, compiled from the forthcoming report of the Board of Public Works, shows the aggregate amount of wheat shipped on the Ohio Canal each year for five years past; also the proportion received north, and south, of the central Collector's office, (Roscoe) and the proportion that passed out at Portsmouth, (Ohio River.) In this table a barrel of flour is reckoned the same as five bushels of wheat.

Year.	Whole No. bushels of wheat shipped by Ohio Canal.	Proportion rec'd north of Roscoe	Proportion rec'd south of and including Roscoe; also including Zanesville wheat.	Proportion that passed out at Portsmouth
1840.	4,853,382	2,705,401	2,147,981	170,670
1841.	4,211,942	2,293,052	1,918,890	440,396
1842.	3,868,660	2,059,942	1,808,718	93,440
1843.	3,844,666	2,404,449	1,440,217	144,285
1844.	3,624,223	2,404,194	1,220,029	177,177

These figures, we think, indicate several facts of great importance, and which are contrary to the existing opinions of many. In the first place, it appears from the table, that the crop of 1840 was greater than any that has been produced since, notwithstanding the known increase of cultivated land, and of the number of acres devoted to wheat. It also appears that there has been a falling off in the aggregate amount each year since 1840, in the great wheat growing portion of the State through which this canal passes, but mainly in the *southern half* of that territory.

It may be thought by some that the diminished receipts on the southern portion of the canal, for the past year especially, may be accounted for by supposing that owing to the improvement of the Southern Markets a larger amount of wheat than usual was taken by teams to the Ohio river. But if the markets of the South had been enough better than those of the North to produce much effect of this kind, there certainly would have been a larger share of the shipments on the southern part of the canal go that way also. Others may suppose that a less number of acres than formerly, were devoted to this crop in the central and southern counties, but all who have been accustomed to travel in those parts must have observed that the reverse of this is true. In the western part of the State, especially on new lands, there has been a considerable increase of the wheat crop for a year or two past; and hence we hear of greatly increased shipments from some of the ports on the lake; but this does not lessen the importance of the great facts which we wish to impress upon the minds of the farmers of Ohio—namely, *that their great marketable staple, the WHEAT CROP of the State has been annually DECREASING for a number of years past, especially in the amount of its acreable product.*

Now the important question arises,—What are the causes that have produced this result? for unless the causes are known, it is in vain to expect to find a remedy. We do not propose at this time to give a direct answer to this question, but we will attempt to do so hereafter, and we think shall be able to convince every candid mind that the evil complained of is not, as the main cause of the

ers imagine, attributable solely or mainly to the weather, or other circumstances over which they have no control. This is a favorite way of accounting for failures, with those who desire an excuse for what is in reality chargeable to their own ignorance and mismanagement. "Oh, nonsense," says one of this class of farmers, "My wheat was struck with the rust, and that every body admits, was owing to the rain and hot weather just before harvest." Not quite so fast, good friend: Were there not some fields in your neighborhood or county also exposed to rain and heat, which were not "struck with the rust"? Heat and moisture, it is true, have a tendency to induce the rust, under certain circumstance, but these would seldom *cause* the evil, if the plant was not already predisposed to the disease by improper culture, and the neglect to apply to the soil those elements which are necessary for producing healthy and perfect straw or grain. Farmers go on, year after year, gathering thousands of tons of these elements from the soil, in the crops they harvest, but how few among them ever stop to inquire what those elements are, or where the supply is to come from to enable their lands to supply this immense drain? Oh, no, if they should begin to inquire about that, they might be suspected of becoming "*book farmers*," which, to their minds appears to be a worse reproach than to lose their crops and labor from a want of knowledge!

As an evidence that the cause of the failure of the Wheat crop is not generally understood, we can state from our own personal observation that many fields in Ohio which were said to have been destroyed by rust, the past summer, were in reality very little affected by rust at all. The straw merely turned brown, because it had not the materials to give it a better color, and the berry did not fill, simply because the plant could not obtain the proper elements for it to fill with! When will farmers begin to study NATURE'S LAWS and conform their practice to the lessons which she teaches!

We intend to resume this subject frequently in the columns of this paper; and we embrace this opportunity to request our readers to send us any facts or information which they can give, in relation to the failure or improvement of the wheat crop of Ohio. Remember we want *facts*, not mere *opinions*—no matter if the facts conflict with our own statements, they will be just as acceptable to us. Our object is not to build theories, but to get at the truth.

#### David Thomas, of Cayuga Co. N. Y.

The name at the head of this paragraph is familiar to every intelligent Fruit Cultivator, and reader of agricultural papers, in the U. States. He has done more than any other man to promote the introduction and culture of fine fruit in the State of New York. His collection of bearing trees now embraces a larger number of choice kinds, we believe, than any other in the Union. They have been gathered through a series of years, from all parts of the country, and many of them from Europe. His object however is not to multiply names, or varieties, but to compare and test the merits or qualities of each, and to select those which, all things considered, are most deserving of culture—rejecting the rest, and greater share. He is a man of extensive scientific knowledge, and close observation, and emphatically a man of *facts* and *experiments*. It is this that gives so much value to his writings, and has rendered him standard authority upon all matters relating to fruit cultivation throughout the union. Among the many whose friendship we highly prize, none stand higher in our estimation than DAVID THOMAS, and there is no name that we feel greater pleasure in seeing attached to a communication for the columns of the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Letter from David Thomas—Effects of Culture on the flavor of fruit.

Greatfield, near Aurora, Cayuga Co. N. Y.  
12th Mo., 7, 1844.

M. B. BATEHAM:

Dear Friend:—Thy favor of the 4th inst. has been received, and I am gratified to learn that thy prospects of business in the west are so favorable. From thy skill and experience, I feel confident that the "OHIO CULTIVATOR," under thy direction, will greatly advance the cause of rural improvement, and merit the patronage of every enlightened farmer.

Among the observations which have most forcibly struck me since I wrote last, is the great importance of keeping our fruit trees in a thriving condition. No stunted tree bears fine fruit. Even the Seckel pear, of all sorts the highest flavored, is so inferior in some situations, as to be scarcely worth gathering. Some other pears however, lose their distinguishing traits entirely, and bear nothing suitable for human lips. Of this class has been the St. Ghislain in my grounds, where the tree stood neglected for several years, and caused me to wonder how any thing so insipid could have passed through the hands of ROBERT MANNING. Yet that eminent and worthy pomologist was not to blame. An accidental improvement of its condition, caused it in the last season to bear excellent fruit, increased some in size, but immensely in flavour.

It would seem that *flavor* is the last touch of perfection that some pears receive; and that if the nourishment of the tree be exhausted with their growth, so that nothing is left for the last finish, they are tasteless and worthless. This is not the case however, with all sorts of this fruit; and exceptions may be found in the Madeleine, Summer Bon Chretien, Seckel and Virgalieu; but I think we have no right to condemn any variety of the pear, until the tree has done its best—that is, borne fruit in a thriving condition; and another case, bearing on this point, may be given, which I also witnessed the last season. The tree, like the former, stood on a neglected spot, and though it had borne for several years, the fruit was destitute of flavor, and if eaten at all, that task was reserved for the pigs. Last spring however, the spade was applied near it; the tough sod was turned over and it sent up strong shoots from the upper branches, while the fruit was much increased in size. A neighbor who had friends from a distance, came to get fruit of me to treat them; and these pears formed a part of the dessert. Two or three days after, he came to inquire their name, and to see the tree on which they grew, saying he had never tasted better if as good, and wanted to get some grafts from it in the proper season. I agreed with him entirely in regard to their excellency, and I can ascribe the change to nothing but superior cultivation.

The value of some other sorts however, depends more on the *season* than on the *culture*, though both are necessary to insure their greatest perfection. Such is the Bezy de la Motte, which is scarcely more palatable than the rind of a pumpkin, in one of our short seasons, like that of 1843. It must be a fine pear however, in a more sunny land than ours; and such you must have round Columbus.

Thine sincerely,  
DAVID THOMAS.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Agricultural Survey of the State.

[BY CHAS. WHITTLESEY, CINCINNATI.]

MR. BATEHAM:—

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a meeting of the Executive Committee, and members, of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. This Society was revived a year or two since, under the new law respecting such association, and is apparently upon a permanent foundation. Your co-laborer, the editor of the "*Plow Boy*," to whom the Society owes many other obligations, is publishing its transactions at his own expense, and you will from them see what has been done. Their most important movement, is the *survey of the county*, made last fall. They have this

day taken the preliminary measures to extend the system of surveys to the entire State; and have prepared a petition to the Legislature for that object. If other Societies and individuals view the matter in the same light, and co-operate with them, the agricultural interest of the State, which is the basis of every other, may be made to assume its proper position.

The petition briefly calls the attention of the two Houses to the subject, and prays for the establishment upon economical principles of a *State Board of Agriculture*:

For a more efficient law respecting *County Societies*: to report to the Board of Agriculture and in some way under its direction, for the payment of limited *premiums upon crops*.

You will perceive, that the adoption of this system, would give a new aspect to the occupation of farming, which has hitherto consisted simply of plowing, sowing and reaping.

The principle skill put in exercise, was to get as many crops in a given time as possible, with as little labor; leaving the soil, and posterity, to take care of themselves.

But farmers are beginning to see that this process must be arrested: exhausted soils restored, and good ones maintained.

Analysis of the soil are wanted, and are valuable; but we need still more analysis of the *vegetable productions* of the soil, from the wild grass, weeds and timber, down through every cultivated root, grain and plant.

The process of restoration must be carried on principally by *raising crops to turn in*, and it is therefore indispensable to know what vegetable takes least from the soil, and returns most to it. These investigations cannot be systematically carried on by private persons, or if effected, might not be thoroughly diffused through community. It is a subject worthy of State action and expense. If done in this manner, one set of analysis will answer for the whole population.

A subscription was drawn up at the meeting to-day, for the purchase of a *model farm*, and \$800 stock taken on the spot.

A Society farm is something tangible and real. It is supposed that it will add interest and permanence to the association, pay a profit to the stockholders, and be the cause of valuable experiments, which will be the more valuable, because the consequences of failure are light and the benefits of success are for all.

It is estimated here, that the average wheat crop of the state is *five bushels per acre behind* what it should be with good tillage, and moderate manuring. The corn crop *ten bushels*; potatoes, *fifty*, and hay, *1 ton*; and this increase, realised throughout the State, would amount to about \$10,000,000 per annum, and would be principally surplus profit. Is not this an object worthy of public patronage.

Yours, &c.

C. W.

## Agriculture is a Science as well as an Art.

[BY JOSEPH S. SULLIVANT, COLUMBUS.]

MR. EDITOR:

I hail with pleasure the establishment of an agricultural paper in this place, and trust that it is the beginning of a new era in the agriculture of Ohio. And here let me say to the farmers of this State, that it is their duty to support their own interests; and how so well as by contributing liberally to the sustenance of a paper devoted to the advocacy of this great and paramount interest—being a faithful register of their own doings, their improvements and efforts at improvement, diffusing amongst them the light, knowledge and discoveries of thousands of active and intelligent minds engaged in agriculture, the noblest of all employments, and the mother of all arts. And if our farmers would keep pace with these discoveries, if they would not lag behind in the onward career of this their profession, they must avail themselves of the flood of light which the kindred sciences have thrown upon it; and to do this they must read; yes, I repeat it, *they must read*. It is no longer a struggle between mere brute force and the earth, to compel it to yield its fruits, for in such a struggle man must always labor under great disadvantages. Nature

is stronger than man; she works by fixed and immutable laws: she will be enquired of; man must confess to these laws, he must work in accordance with them, and then, with all the kindness and beneficence of an indulgent mother she imparts to her votaries rich and invaluable stores of knowledge in agriculture, as well as in all other pursuits dependent for success upon right application of her principles. Agriculture as an *art* is the most ancient of any that we are acquainted with; it dates from the creation, and the only art, I believe, that has directly received the approbation of the Almighty. It is one that was established by God himself; for after he had made man he placed him in the Garden of Eden, to dress and to keep it. As an art, then, it is most ancient and honorable; the good and the great of all ages, and all places, have engaged in it: in our own country it is highly respected and honored; many of our most eminent men, such as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Clay, when retiring from the harassing toils of office and public life, have, like Cincinnatus of old, betaken themselves to the care and tillage of their paternal acres.

And why should it not be honored? What other art compares with it, whether we look at the numbers engaged in it, or at the vast value of its products? It is emphatically the great interest of the country, and its preservation and proper encouragement is the basis of national wealth and prosperity: on this foundation is built all other arts.

Leibig, the great agricultural chemist, says, "There is no profession which can be compared in importance, with that of agriculture, for to it belongs the production of food for man and animals; on it depends the welfare and development of the whole human species, the riches of states and all commerce. There is no other profession in which the application of correct principles is productive of more beneficial effects or is of greater and more decided influence."

Agriculture as an *art* may be defined as the knowledge of the processes necessary for the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture as a *science* explains to us the reasons for these processes, and from a careful study of the laws and operations of nature, gives us rules whereby to successfully apply them in the practice of agriculture. And as this successful application depends upon a knowledge of these laws, who that cherishes a love for his profession will be unwilling to avail himself of the advantages that modern science has placed within his power; will he not stretch forth his hand and pluck the fruit thus offered to his grasp? I again say that agriculture is a science as well as an art, and he that would be eminent or successful in it *must study it as a science*.

With your leave, in future numbers I will more fully discuss this matter, in a series of brief articles, and point out how it is to be studied and what advantages are to be derived from so studying it.

J. S. S.

Columbus, O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

## Great Importance of Improving the Agriculture of Ohio.

MOUNT TABOR, Champaign Co. O. }  
December 20, 1844. }

M. B. BATEHAM:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 16th inst. covering the prospectus of a paper to be published at Columbus, "devoted to the general interests of the farmers of Ohio," has been received. Through the medium of the *Genesee Farmer*, I had previous intimation of your intention to make Ohio your residence, and to publish a paper of that character, at the Capital of this State.

You judged rightly in saying "that the project of improving the Agriculture of the Buckeye State would meet my hearty approbation." This is a subject that should interest every citizen of the state, in whose bosom resides one spark of philanthropy, patriotism, or state pride. I welcome you to the *soil* of Ohio, and wish you success in the enterprise that you have undertaken. I recognise in the initials "M. B. B." an old and familiar acquaintance, in the columns of the

*Genesee Farmer*; and I feel assured that you will not find yourself entirely "a stranger in Ohio."

There is one subject that I wish you to press upon the consideration of the farming population of Ohio, and especially their representatives in the present General Assembly, and that is, the development of our agricultural resources, by an Agricultural Survey of the State, by some judicious and competent person, (or persons,) the result to be reported to the Legislature, and published, from time to time during the progress of the survey, and at the conclusion to be followed by a final report.

We are told in one of the late messages to the General Assembly of Ohio, that the State contains 25,600,000 acres of land, and that twenty millions of acres are capable of cultivation, but that only nine millions, or less than half the quantity of valuable land in the State, is actually cultivated. We are also told that the value of the products of agriculture in the state during the last year was 45,362,400 dollars. It is a proposition easily demonstrated, that by means of improved cultivation, the introduction of labor-saving machines, &c. *the products of the soil now actually cultivated, may be doubled in quantity, with the same amount of labor.*

Wheat and Indian corn are two of the main products of Ohio. Ten to fifteen bushels per acre is the average product of wheat, and thirty to forty bushels per acre is perhaps too high an average for corn. We all know that 40 bushels per acre of wheat is not an uncommon produce, and that 100 bushels of corn has often been grown on an acre. What has been done, can be done again. But to double the present average products, will only require of wheat 30 bushels, and of corn 80 bushels, per acre.

This result may be effected in a very short time, in connexion with other circumstances, by a judicious system of Legislative aid to the Agricultural Interests of the State. Commencing with an agricultural survey, and followed up by the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in the counties, and the establishment of Agricultural Schools, &c.

The State has a twofold interest in extending its aid to her Agriculture. In addition to promoting the general welfare of the State by such aid, it is now her interest so to protect and encourage agriculture, as that by the increased products of the soil, the *public works* may be rendered profitable, which may in a short time relieve the state of her public debt. It will be readily seen that if half the present products of the soil are surplus, and go out of the state by the public lines of conveyance, that by *doubling* the products of the soil, the revenue of the works are *trebled*, because the consumption at home remains the same, leaving the whole of the increased quantity, to be exported from the State.

By referring to the tables of the census of 1840, we find that out of a total population of 1,519,467 persons, old and young, male and female, the proportion of those engaged in agriculture compared with all other pursuits and professions together, was more than four to one.

If the present population is 1,800,000, we now have by the same ratio 1,371,000 persons engaged in; or directly supported by farming in Ohio.

It is then, of no small importance to the interests of the state at large, that the vast amount of labor employed in agriculture shall be so directed as to make the soil produce the greatest amount possible.

By the completion of her noble public works, the state has added immensely to the productive industry of the country, in saving the cost of transportation of the surplus products out of the State. But there are other means of saving labor, and increasing productive industry, which should receive the aid and fostering care of the government, and which have direct tendency to make "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." All improved methods of cultivating the soil—all machinery by which the labor of the farmer is abridged—all chemical processes and mechanical operations by which a given effect is produced with less labor—all discoveries in the augmentation and application of manures, and for tilling the soil, are so many "helps and



appliances" to economise and abridge human labor, and increase the products of the soil.

I should be happy to take by the hand one to whom I am so much indebted for profitable instruction, and even amusement; and should you in your future peripatations chance to find Mount Tabor, you will find the latch string on the outside, and a knife and fork for you inside of the dwelling of

Your sincere friend,  
DARIUS LAPHAM.

**Remarks.** We hope to have the pleasure of pulling friend Lapham's latch string, and those of many other Ohio farmers, before many months have elapsed. In the mean time we shall be happy to hear from him and others as often as may be convenient.—We have made an alteration in the foregoing, relating to the state census, which we think the writer will admit, on examination, is an improvement. Ed.

### BOOK-FARMING—A FACT.

"I want to know if you believe in this book-farming," said a neighbor, as he walked into the room, where I sat reading the Cultivator.

"Be sure I do," was the reply.

"Well, I don't; I never took an agricultural paper in my life. There is B. S., of W—, who came into this country, fifteen years ago, and had to buy fifty acres of land on credit. He has cleared that up, and added from time to time, till he now owns two hundred acres—has good buildings, and considerable money at interest. He always has good crops. He has averaged *twenty-five bushels* of wheat to the acre for several years; it is the same with all his other crops. While his neighbor E. W. has not raised more than *seven bushels* of wheat to the acre, and some of his other crops he never pretends to harvest. Now, I would give more for the experience of B. S. than for all the book-farming and farming by rule in the world."

"Very well, sir, now let me have a word. 'This experience' of B. S. of which you speak, (i. e. the method he adopts to raise twenty-five where his neighbor raises seven bushels of wheat, and other crops in proportion,) if written out and published, would be the very *essence* of book farming, which you so much despise, and might benefit others as well as you. And then, secondly, I know this B. S. also, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that he is a regular subscriber to, and constant reader of, *three* standard agricultural papers—the 'Cultivator,' the 'New Genesee Farmer,' and the 'Western Farmer,' while this same E. W. will not have an agricultural paper in his house, partly because he does not *'believe in book farming,'* and partly because he *cannot afford to take such a paper.*"

Here the man suddenly remembered his errand, which was to borrow an improved harrow, a plan of which I had found in my paper, and which he was pleased to say, "did the work so much better than mine," (his)—so the subject was dropped.—I intend to speak to him again, ere long.—[Cultivator.

Ohio, October, 1844.

**HOW TO SUSTAIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**—Those who desire to see their Country Agricultural Societies increase in numbers, and in spirit and usefulness, should take pains to *increase the circulation of agricultural papers* among the farmers of their county. In no other way can the object be so easily gained. All experience and observation have shown that *reading farmers* are the only ones that can be relied on to sustain and carry forward these grand means of improvement. Take your horses, then, ye friends of agriculture, and spend a day or two in calling on the farmers of your town or county, and induce them *all* to become reading farmers: they, or their children will thank you for it hereafter.—*Genesee Far.*

### The Newspaper Press.

Our sincere thanks are due to the numerous editors who have so favorably noticed our proposed undertaking. All those who publish the substance of our prospectus, and commend the Ohio Cultivator to their farming readers, will be entitled to the paper for a year, without sending theirs in exchange—only sending the notice, marked.

Our brethren of the *agricultural press* we trust will all give us the right hand of fellowship in our new location. We shall soon feel lonely here without their friendly exchanges.

### English News—The Provision Trade.

We intend to give in each number of our paper a synopsis of the latest agricultural intelligence from England—and especially in relation to the Provision Trade, now so important to the farmers of this Western country. Our arrangements for direct correspondence and exchanges, not being yet completed,—we shall at present only copy the following from a Liverpool Circular, dated Dec. 31 844:

With increasing imports of American produce, and larger stocks of most articles in consequence, the trade at each moment is assuming a more important aspect, and securing more general attention. The continued prosperity of trade in the manufacturing districts, by securing full employment and increased means to the working classes, is telling largely on the consumption of provisions, and which has already given an outlet for American produce to a much greater extent than usual.

In Beef, the transactions have not been extensive, the market being barely supplied with prime parcels, and the dealers generally holding back for more extensive arrivals of this season's cure. The prospect of the market, however, still continues good, and a steady sale may be calculated upon for really prime qualities of American, especially for such as may come under brands that are already favorably known upon the market.

With regard to Pork, we regret that we cannot give a more favorable report than in our former advices; Irish still maintains very high rates, and is in limited supply, but the inferior character of American prevents its being taken as a substitute. A prime article, packed with more care and cleanliness, would command an extensive sale, at high prices.

The imports of Cheese have been large during the month, and both as regards their condition on arrival, and the general quality and selection of the shipments, are proving decidedly superior to those of last season.—Their sale is consequently much facilitated, and we have every prospect of a large and steady trade in the article throughout the winter. The demand in the past month was large, increasing towards the close, in consequence of the advanced rates obtained at the Chester and other Cheese fairs; a corresponding advance cannot be secured in America; but we note, the market fully 2s a 3s. higher for all qualities, and with a firm tone on the part of holders. A higher range of prices than usual is expected to be maintained throughout the season, owing to a deficiency in the make of English Cheese, and the great advance in the value of Butter.

For Lard, we have also had a very free sale, and are able to advance our quotations for extra fine qualities, in kegs, 2s. and in hrls. 1s. cwt. The secondary and inferior sorts, for manufacturing purposes, have not improved in value to the same extent, but they are also a shade higher, and for all kinds there is a good trade demand.

The Tallow market has been unusually quiet since the date of our last circular, and a decline of 6d per cwt., has been generally submitted to on all kinds. 42 is now the price of St. Petersburg, but an advance on this rate is more probable than a decline, the season's shipments from Russia having closed, with a falling off in the export to this country, as compared with the last season, of 10,000 casks. Shipments of American may therefore be made in the full confidence of securing at least present rates, especially as the best parcels now coming in are bought by the handlers in preference to any other on the market.

Butter continues to advance in price; and in confirmation of our last advices, we can with confidence recommend shipments from the United States, and would suggest that the lower priced qualities (if fit for eating or for culinary purposes,) would be the safest shipment. In the milder and finer sorts, we would fear such a deterioration in quality on the passage, as would bring them down to a level of the inferior.

### THE MARKETS.

We intend hereafter to give an abstract of the produce markets of Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, and other places. In the multiplicity of our labors attending the commencement of this enterprise, we have a sufficient apology for this and other omissions or defects in this number.

### Special Agents for the Cultivator.

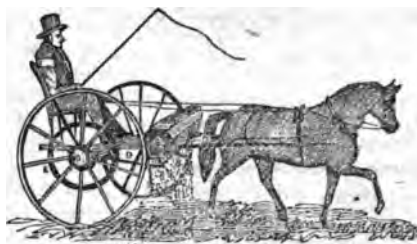
W. H. H. TAYLOR and S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati.

JOHN STAIR, (Seedsman,) Cleveland.

W. & G. BRYANT, Buffalo.

JAMES H. WATTS, Rochester.

☞ All Post Masters will remit subscriptions when desired, free of postage.



### Hatch's Sowing Machine.

Among the labor saving implements of modern invention, which we believe would prove of great advantage to the farmers of Ohio, Hatch's broadcast Sowing Machine claims our first attention. For large wheat farmers it would be found almost invaluable. It will sow all kinds of grain, grass seed or plaster, at any given rate from four quarts to as many bushels per acre, and more evenly than can possibly be done by hand, at the rate of 25 to 30 acres a day.

We intend to have one of the machines in this place early in the spring, and as we have the agency for the State, we shall be happy to receive proposals for machines or rights. The price of the machine is \$40.

### MCCORMICK'S VIRGINIA REAPER.

This is another most valuable invention for wheat growers, and we are glad to see that it is shortly to be introduced into this State. It was exhibited in operation at Rochester last summer, to the perfect delight and satisfaction of a highly respectable committee, and the rights for several counties were sold there immediately. We have also seen abundance of testimony from Virginia and elsewhere to the high character of the machine. It is manufactured by A. C. Brown, of Cincinnati. We shall give further information about it hereafter.

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

THE subscribers have a large supply of works upon Farming and Gardening; among them are, the Farmer's Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8 vo. 1200 pages, with Plates.

The Practical Farmer, Gardener and Housewife, by E. J. Hooper, 1 vol. 12 mo.

McMahon's Gardener, the American Gardener's Calendar, containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden,—Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard Nursery Garden, Green House, &c. &c. for every month in the year, by BERNARD McMAHON, 1 vol. 8 mo.

Downing's Treatise on Landscape Gardening, 1 vol. 8 mo.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 4 parts in 2 vol. 12 mo.

Liebig's Animal Chemistry, 1 vol. paper cov's.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol. " "

Lindley's Theory of Horticulture 1 vol.

The American Gardener, by Fessenden 1 vol. 12 mo.

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The Complete Farmer, by Fessenden, 1 vol. 12 mo.

The Farmer's Treasure, containing a Practical Treatise on the value and nature of manures, by Falkner, and a Treatise on Productive Farming, by Joseph A. Smith. 1 vol. 12 mo.

The Hand Book of Plants and Fruits, with 140 Illustrations, a copious Glossary, &c. &c. by L. D. Chapin, 1 vol.

Ladie's Companion to the Flower Garden, by Mrs. Loudon. 1 vol. 12 mo.

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The Kitchen and Fruit Gardener, 1 vol.

Liebig's Chemical Letters, 1 vol.

The American Poulterer's Book, 1 vol.

Buell's Farmer's Instructor, 1 vol. with others too numerous to mention. For sale by

J. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January 1, 1845.

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# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 15, 1845.

NO. 2.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,  
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,  
DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

Post MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

## OUR PROSPECTS.

The first number of our paper has hardly had time as yet to reach the distant parts of the State, but subscriptions are coming in quite briskly, and the tone of the letters we receive gives every assurance that our enterprise meets the approbation and wants of the farmers of Ohio, and will be nobly sustained.

Post MASTERS are rendering most efficient aid in the business of forwarding subscriptions, &c. We hope they will find a reward in seeing much benefit result from the influence of this paper.—They will oblige us by circulating any surplus numbers that may arrive at their offices, and informing us if any mistakes or omissions occur, as may happen at the commencement.

## Fall and Winter Plowing.

The winter has been so mild and free from rain, that there has been opportunity for plowing almost every week thus far. We have seen a few instances where this has been done, but we think the majority of farmers do not rightly appreciate its advantages. By plowing in fall or winter, so as to expose the soil to the full action of the frost, the particles of lime and other fertilizing elements existing in the soil, are decomposed and rendered soluble, ready to become the food of growing crops. Then, too, at this season farmers should always *plow a little deeper* than they ever did before, especially if the land has been many years under cultivation. This will bring a new supply of virgin soil, with its fertilizing salts and alkaline earths, which, by the action of frost and air will, on most lands in this State, be as good as a dressing of manure. It is also found that lime and other soluble portions of the soil have a tendency to settle down below the reach of ordinary plowing and the roots of grain, so that extra deep culture is required to bring them again to the surface where they will prove serviceable.

The Garden, also, is greatly benefited, especially if the land is at all heavy, by plowing or spading in fall or winter. It not only enriches and enlivens the soil, but it destroys myriads of worms and insects.

## Care of Peach Trees in Winter.

If there is a fall of snow, take a shovel and pile the snow around the tree, treading it well, two or three feet in height. Then cover it lightly with carpenters' shavings or straw, of light color, just so as to keep the sun from melting the snow as long time as possible. A few pieces of board will answer nearly as well as shavings or straw. If there should not be sufficient snow, and the ground freezes to a considerable depth, it may answer the same purpose, if you place something of the kind on the south side of the

roots of the tree. A little labor in this way may prevent the injury that in this climate so often results from a few days of untimely hot weather during the latter part of winter; and as a reward you may be able to luxuriate on fine peaches next summer, while your less thoughtful neighbors are destitute.

## Choice Fruit Trees in Coshocton County, Ohio.

[A Letter from Hon. James Mathews, M. C.]

We have received an interesting letter from Hon. Jas. Mathews, Member of Congress, from Coshocton, Ohio, in which, after highly complimenting our enterprise, he gives some account of his operations in agriculture and horticulture.—The letter was not intended for publication, but we venture to give the following extract, which will be interesting to some of our readers:

"In these matters I feel a great interest. I have commenced the improvement of two farms in the neighborhood where I reside, and it is my desire to make them yield me the greatest quantity and best varieties of grain, grass, vegetables and fruits, that my ability and the capacities of the soil will allow. I shall therefore, of course, seek information from whatever source I can, that will tend to promote this object.

My first object has been to obtain the best collection of *fruits* possible, and plant them in orchards and in my garden—the latter contains principally dwarfs. I have planted in orchards about 1,500 trees, embracing nearly 600 varieties, including apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, apricots, nectarines, &c. I selected them from the highly respectable nurseries of Robt. Manning, (deceased,) William Kenrick, A. J. Downing & Co., Wilcomb and King, Thos. Hancock, Robt. Sinclair, Loyd N. Rodgers & Co., of the United States, and two of the best nurseries in England and France. It is only three years since I commenced to plant, consequently but few of the trees are yet in bearing. I had the past season about 20 varieties of Lancashire gooseberries, and half a dozen choice kinds of peaches, produce fruit; and the coming season, if favorable, I expect to have about 50 varieties of peaches, and 30 of gooseberries. [We shall try and be there to see.—Ed.]

A Mr. Estinghausen and myself are preparing to commence a nursery, in which we shall propagate all the varieties of fruit in my collection, together with such new varieties as are considered very choice. We shall sell none however, except at the purchaser's risk as to correctness, until my trees come into bearing, when they will carefully be compared with descriptions &c., to determine whether they are genuine and suited to the climate.

I shall perhaps, if it meet your approbation, send you occasionally sketches and descriptions of choice varieties of fruits that I may have come in bearing, so as to compare results with other cultivators who are engaged in the laudable work of introducing and testing the choice bounties and luxuries of nature adapted to our soil and climate. If I can be of any service to my fellow citizens of Ohio in this business, it will afford me much gratification. I enclose you \$1, for the Ohio Cultivator, which you will please send to Washington during the Session of Congress, and afterwards to Coshocton. Truly yours,

J. M."

Remarks.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Mathews for his very friendly letter. We wish him great success in his commendable undertaking for the promotion of fruit cultivation in Ohio. We shall at all times be happy to hear from him, and to receive the sketches and descriptions of fruit he

mentions, but we hope he will also remember to send us occasionally *specimens* by which we may judge whether his descriptions are correct according to *our taste* as well as his own!—Ed.

## Experiments in Wheat Growing.

We are glad to find that our remarks on the wheat crop are exciting some attention among practical farmers. If we are not greatly mistaken there will, in a very few years, be a vast increase of this great staple of Ohio, resulting from improvements in the mode of culture. A farmer in one of the southern counties writes us as follows:

"I have now in the ground five fields of wheat, each put in differently, as follows: 6 acres on a heavy crop of buckwheat plowed in when ripe; 16 acres on a clover ley well turned in; 10 acres on fallow ground plowed once and sowed immediately; 20 acres after corn, put in with the shovel plow; and 4 acres on oat stubble. I intend to watch the progress, and note the condition of each field very minutely, and especially to notice the effect of the weather upon them for a few weeks previous to harvesting, with reference to deciding the question of *Rust*—whether it is caused by the weather, or soil and culture, or both.—The result will be made known through the columns of the Ohio Cultivator."

This is the way to make improvements and discoveries in agriculture, and to give value to agricultural papers. We hope to hear of many such experiments, and to publish the results within a year or two; and before another sowing time we will give a few suggestions, based upon recent discoveries in the science of vegetable chemistry, to aid those who may be disposed to try experiments next season.

## Improved Farming in the Lake Counties.

(By Hon. B. Summers, Chairman Com. on Agriculture, in House Rep.)

MR. BATEHAM,

Dear Sir:—A short acquaintance with yourself, and a careful perusal of the first number of your valuable paper, induces me to ask the privilege of congratulating my fellow citizens through the medium of your columns on the valuable acquisition of your labors at the centre of our State. Although there are many well read agriculturists within the State, still I apprehend one of the greatest difficulties to be encountered on your part, is the general distaste to reading works on agriculture, *alias* book farming.

Another difficulty in the way of sudden improvement in our manner of farming, is the great abundance of cheap and very fertile land, which enables the farmer to reap abundant harvests without resorting to those methods of making and applying manures so indispensable in the less favored and older parts of the United States and the old continent. Any observing man, who has traveled through our noble state, will bear testimony to this point. Still, much can be done, and will be I doubt not. But sir, I have wandered from the purpose I had in view in commencing this scrawl:

You desire information from all parts of the State, of the character and progress of farming &c. in the various districts. I have resided within the Fire-land district, so called, composing the counties of Huron and Erie, almost from its earliest settlement. I have witnessed the destruction of the primeval forests, the rank luxuriance of vegetation on its virgin soil, and the scanty returns of the same soil when exhausted by the old and pernicious system of continual wear and tear,

and within a few years the restoration of that exhausted soil, to a great extent, by the improved system of rotation in crops, introduced mainly through the information derived from works like the Ohio Cultivator, and no mean part of it from the New Genesee Farmer which you in part controlled. Sir, the people of that district are familiar with the name of BATEHAM, and should you find it convenient to travel amongst them, my word for it, you will be made to feel that at their fire sides you are not regarded as a stranger.

There is a great diversity of soils in that district; the rich "river bottom," and the light chestnut ridge, the deep mucky "prairie," and the sandy "oak opening"—the strong maple, beach and hickory land, and all the intervening grades, commingled in indiscriminate confusion—which commingling, though it is against extensive farming in large fields, is perhaps no disadvantage to the district.

Nearly all these different soils agree in one principle of production, viz: the *grasses*, which renders them excellent for stock of every kind, and enables the farmer with little expense to restore their exhausted energies when reduced.—For example; it was thought twelve years ago that this district would never produce wheat sufficient for its own consumption. But by the use of clover and gypsum (of which there is a good bed near Sandusky Bay,) the openings and ridges which were then considered nearly worthless, have become a part of our most productive lands, and a large surplus of wheat is now annually exported. I had intended to speak more particularly of the management of some of our best farmers, but have not space.

I give you my proper name, not from any vanity I trust, of being seen in print, but from a conviction that this is the best, and to a great extent, the only way for farmers and friends of improvement in our State to become acquainted.

Yours, &c., B. SUMMERS.

House Rep., Columbus, Jan. 14, 1845.

#### Legislative aid to Agriculture.

*Letter and Petition from the Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society, to the Legislature of Ohio.*

[COPY.]

POST OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., }  
3d January, 1845. }

DEAR SIRS:—In accordance with my duty as Corresponding Secretary of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, I have this day put into the mail, the annual report required by law, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. I have also, in obedience to instructions from the Board of Directors of the Society, mailed to your address, a petition to the Legislature, asking its aid, by enactments, for the more liberal encouragement and support of Agricultural Societies.

The farmers of the State are the largest contributors to its revenue, and there is no class of citizens who receive so little encouragement from the Legislature. The mere pittance, allowed by the County Commissioners, of one hundred dollars, to societies organized under the act of the 12th March, 1839, is not enough to enable any Society to accomplish the objects of its formation, which are, to hold out inducements for improvement in the stock, mode of cultivation, and the production of the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, of the staple commodities. Premiums are not offered by us to excite the avaricious feelings of those who contend for them, nor for the intrinsic value of the article offered, but we offer them as testimonials of approbation, for the display of the skill and industry of that farmer who has produced the best article of stock, produce, or domestic manufacture. To extend the benefits to all who are deserving, requires a much larger fund than that allowed by law, and the necessary amount must be taken from the pocket of the farmer, to carry on the operations of the Society successfully. From the limited amount raised in this way, we are unable to defray the *necessary expense* of scientific surveys, the results of which will enable the *practical* farmer to avail himself of all the advantages which nature has placed within his control, and without a knowledge of which the best practical farmer may toil in vain. A thor-

ough knowledge of the nature of his soil, its adaptation to particular crops, and its susceptibility of improvement from the application of particular manures, are matters of the highest importance to the farmer. This knowledge we ask the Legislature to impart to every farmer in the State, through the agency of a competent man of science whose labors shall be under the control of the Board of Agriculture, as prayed for in our petition.

The agricultural interest of the States of New York and Massachusetts, under the fostering care of their Legislatures, has been carried to great perfection in all its varied branches. And shall "the great and glorious" State of Ohio, be behind any of her elder sisters in public spirit, and in extending her aid to that noblest of all arts, agriculture? Since 1841, New York has appropriated, out of the *State Treasury*, the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be divided amongst the numerous county societies of that State, and the law under which that sum is allowed, provides, that any society which may hereafter be formed, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of State, an amount equal to that raised by the individual subscription of members. Is it not time for the Legislature of Ohio, to look to the improvement of the condition of her farmers? Will you not second the efforts of your friends in this county, in carrying out their plans for improvement?

We are endeavoring to purchase a "Model Farm" to be under the control of our Board of Directors, and from the manner in which the proposition has been received, we do not doubt our ultimate success. To enumerate the advantages to be derived from such a farm, under the immediate management of a man of practical and scientific knowledge, would be superfluous,—they must be apparent to every one. Our object will be, to afford an opportunity to farmer's sons to work the farm, and obtain from the superintendent that amount of scientific knowledge, combined with practical experience, which will qualify them for distinguished agriculturists, and render them *useful ornaments* of the county and State in which they live. The experiments which will be tried there will be regularly reported for the benefit of the farmers, and the mode of management adopted in the production of the largest yields, the best crosses of stock, &c., &c., will result to the immense benefit of the farmers of this country. If we succeed in our object, and I cannot doubt its success, old prejudices will be abandoned, *traditionary modes* will give place to scientific practices, and the *whole* community will be greatly benefitted by the increase of better commodities. May we not expect a hearty response of approbation from you upon this subject of such vital importance?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
WM. H. H. TAYLOR,  
Cor. Sec. H. C. A. S.

Messrs. Disney and Jones, Flinn, Ewing, Brown and Reemelin, (Members from Hamilton county.)

#### Copy of Petition.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:*

Your memorialists the Board of Directors of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, regarding the farming interest as the basis of every other, believe it to be worthy of the encouragement and protection of the Legislature.

We are impressed with the belief, that nothing adds more to the real and lasting prosperity of an Agricultural State like that of Ohio than a permanent improvement of its soil.

It is estimated that there now are, in cultivation in wheat, within this State, 1,700,000 acres of land, at an average expense for tillage, seeds, harvesting and threshing, of \$6.75 per acre. This does not include interest on the land, or other investments of a farm, and at sixty cents per bushel, requires about eleven bushels and two-tenths to re-pay the actual outlay of production. The average yield for a period of twenty years past, is thought to be not far from sixteen bushels per acre, leaving four and eight-tenths bushels, as the profit of the farmer, or \$2.88, which is not more than six per cent. interest upon the value of the land. "The wear and tear" of implements, tax-

es and exhaustion of soil, remain to be provided for, in order to make this, the staple crop of Ohio, a profitable investment. The producer merely receives employment which he is enabled to furnish himself, by becoming an agriculturist. There is no inducement for the investment of capital, because it would pay no dividends. Farming is resorted to, only as a sure means of employment in a country where the farming interest is the foundation of every other. The other crops exhibit about the same practical results.

We believe that proper culture would change this state of things, and that the reason why this is not done, is the want of public information and attention to the subject.

We regard the present law as very defective. It does not in plain terms make societies coporations. The sum of one hundred dollars a year is authorized by the law from the county, but there is nothing compulsory upon the Society to disburse it in the best manner, and to report to the Legislature in such a full and exact manner, as to be of much future value. There is no Board of Control of proper persons to arrange and systematize the matter thus furnished, so that it may be printed and be useful.

We believe that the State should encourage county surveys, and should provide for the analysis of soils, manures, and vegetables that may be used as manures.

To secure the objects above specified, we respectfully suggest, and most earnestly request, the organization of a "State Board of Agriculture," upon economical principles.

The encouragement of County Societies, to be connected directly with, and to report to, the Board of Control. To provide for a cheap and uniform system of county surveys, and premiums upon crops—and such other and further provisions for the benefit of the farming community as you, in your wisdom, may deem best.

(Signed by each member of the Board of Directors.)

#### Tobacco Crop of Ohio.

Many of our distant readers will be surprised, as we were at first, to learn that tobacco is quite a staple product in some of the eastern counties of Ohio. Mr. Ellsworth, in his report of the estimate of the crops of the different States, for the year 1843, puts down the tobacco crop of Ohio at 5,991,286 lbs. A recent article in the Baltimore Sun, giving a review of the trade of that city for the past year, states that the amount of Ohio tobacco inspected there, was 15,404 hogheads—a much larger quantity, and of better quality, than the year previous. The price at which this was sold was from \$2.75 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs., which, taking the average at \$3.50, and estimating the hoghead at 1000 lbs., will make the pretty sum of \$539,140; saying nothing of the amounts shipped to other markets, and consumed in the manufacture of cigars, &c., at home.

#### Inquiries and Answers about Lime.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to describe to you a field on my farm, and ask a few questions concerning it.

The field is about five acres; the soil for about nine inches deep, contains 15 or 20 per cent. of lime, and immediately under this is a stratum of lime, in grains, as white as chalk, about nine inches deep; and below this another stratum nearly two feet deep, consisting of about half lime, in grains, and half sand, clay, iron ore, &c; and below all this is a limestone rock of unknown depth, white and partially soluble in water, making, when burnt, lime of the first quality.

A spring rises at the east end of the field, large enough to fill a two inch tube, the water from which runs in two directions, N. W. and S. W.; the streams unite at the west end of the lot, and there the lime terminates. This, I think, shows that the lime has been deposited by water; that the field was once a low swamp, (about half an acre is still swampy); that evaporation caused an accumulation of lime, and the process continued till the swamp or basin was filled up, and soil formed over it so as to make an island, around which the water continued to flow from the spring.



Now I wish to ask, (1)—if this granulated lime is as good for applying to land, as that which has been burnt? (2): If not, would it be enough better when burnt, to pay for the trouble of burning? (3): If as good, would you advise kiln or sun drying, before casting on to the soil, or would drying injure it? (4): When is the time to apply lime to the land? (5): Do you recommend top dressing (of growing crops) or plowing it in? (6): About what quantity would you apply to an acre in our region? (You know that our soil is generally heavy.) (7): Would you recommend using all between the soil and the rock, or only the nine inches of lime alone?

If you think these questions worth answering, through the Ohio Cultivator, you will confer a favor on the subscriber, and perhaps others, by doing so. I should also be gratified if you will, at your convenience, describe the best mode of constructing lime kilns.

Yours, &c.,

J. MCGREGOR.

Wadsworth, Medina co., O., Jan. 6, 1845.

#### REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We always like to receive letters of inquiry from our readers, even though they may contain questions, like some of the foregoing, rather difficult to answer in the brief space we can devote to them. Such letters show that some farmers, at least, have inquiring minds, and desire knowledge, and also that they understand the value of an agricultural paper.

The use of lime in agriculture is a subject which Ohio farmers will find of great importance to them, wherever it shall be rightly understood.—But it is one that requires no small share of reading and study, before they will be able to reduce it to practice intelligently, and with advantage. We intend to take up the subject before long, in connection with wheat cultivation, and shall endeavor to explain it in a way that all who read may understand. We shall therefore be very brief at present in our replies to the foregoing interrogations.

In reference to the origin of the lime deposit, described by friend McGregor, we have no doubt that he is correct in the supposition that it was brought up by the water of the spring, but he is mistaken in attributing it to *evaporation*. If he will take a tumbler of pure lime water, and breathe into it a few times, he will discover that the water becomes slightly turbid; after a short time a white sediment is deposited at the bottom. This is *carbonate of lime*, formed by the union of the lime, held in solution in the water, with the carbonic acid from the breath, for which it has, in the language of chemistry, a strong affinity. So in the case of this spring. The water, in passing through lime rocks, becomes impregnated with the lime, and on rising to the surface, it imbibes carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and carbonate of lime is deposited.

(1.) The value of this deposit as a fertilizer for the soil, depends greatly on several circumstances not stated in the letter, such as the degree of fineness of the grains or particles, the particular nature of the soil, and the crops for which it is intended, &c. If in fine grains, like sand or fine gravel, it will, in that form, prove a valuable application to most soils not abounding in lime, but especially to clayey soils, where, in addition to its effects as a means of furnishing food to the crops, it serves mechanically to render the land more friable and suitable for vegetation. Such lime, however, as a general thing, is not considered as valuable as burnt or caustic lime.

(2.) It would not be worth the trouble to attempt burning this lime, as, owing to its fineness, it would be a difficult operation. If burnt lime is wanted, it would be better to use the solid lime stone of the lower stratum.

(3.) Drying will not injure the quality, and for the sake of convenience in carting and spreading, it had better be thrown up in heaps in the sun for a while.

(4 and 5.) Apply it to the land at any time when preparing for a crop, by spreading evenly and plowing in. Such lime is of but little use as a top dressing for growing crops—burnt lime, air slacked, is sometimes used with advantage in that way.

(6.) The quantity per acre is not very material, and may be governed mainly by the distance and expense of hauling, &c. There is very little danger of applying too much in this mild form, especially if the land is heavy, and in any way deficient in lime. Some of the most productive wheat soils in England consist of more than 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime similar to this. For the sake of experiment, however, we would advise Mr. McGregor to apply it to his land in different proportions, say at the rate of 100 to 1000 bushels per acre, and note the result for several succeeding years. It decomposes very slowly, and the effects will last many years, though perhaps not very observable at first.

(7.) We would only use the lime stratum, as the other is not probably worth the getting out and carting.

The following circular, from our esteemed friends Skinner and O'Rielly, meets our most cordial approbation. We commend it to the attention of our readers in southern States, and also those at the east who think of emigrating.—Ed.

#### Agricultural Improvement in Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, &c.

In unison with the views of sundry Southern gentlemen who are warmly interested in agricultural improvement, and in accordance with the inquiries of various friends in the Northern States, the undersigned are collecting statistics illustrative of the vast field for enterprise presented by the uncultivated lands of the South. The dilapidated estates, as well as the virgin soil, in various sections of the old Southern States, present attractions which would not long be slighted, were the facts generally known. Thousands of enterprising emigrants from the Northern States would annually select Virginia in preference to the Western Country, were her advantages presented in a manner calculated to arrest their attention. At present, all the Guide-Books for Settlement point exclusively to the West: while examination and reflection will probably satisfy any intelligent man that the world nowhere presents a better field for enlightened enterprise than is furnished by the millions of acres which now invite improvement in the high-land regions as well as in the tide-water section of the "Old Dominion."

The natural advantages of Virginia are unsurpassed by those of any country in the world.—The richness of the soil in large sections of the commonwealth still defies the exhausting influence of improvident cultivation. Even the "worn out estates," as they are sometimes styled, abound generally with mineral and fossil manures, admirably calculated to replenish the soil wherever mismanagement has robbed it of qualities essential to successful farming. The land abounds, not only with these manures, but with other mineral treasures of incalculable value. The mountains embowel iron and coal, transcending in quantity any possible requirements of the largest population which could be crowded for centuries within that ancient commonwealth; while the lime, marl and other natural fertilizers, abundant nearly every where in the State, furnish inexhaustible and cheap resources for rendering Virginia one of the richest agricultural regions of the earth. The Atlantic and the Western waters, with numerous bays and rivers penetrating various sections, furnish facilities for commerce with other countries, as well as for easy communication between the people in nearly all quarters of the Commonwealth. The value of the fisheries is largely experienced, not merely in the tide-water region, but to a great extent through the interior; and what territory anywhere surpasses the Virginia mountains in qualifications for sheep husbandry? Superadded to all these considerations, and equally important with any of them, is the mildness of the climate—an attraction alone sufficient to render Virginia desirable to thousands of enterprising settlers, who, when abandoning their homes in the North, would prefer the Southern temperature if it could be enjoyed under advantages like those presented by the Western States now most rapidly accumulating immigrant population.

The men of Virginia, familiar with the career

of Washington, need not be told that, with such extraordinary combinations of advantages, the "Old Dominion" would not now be *razed* in the scale of States, if the spirit which influenced that illustrious patriot had been continuously applied for the last half century towards the advancement of that Commonwealth in the career which he foreshadowed for her in Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, additional to all her political renown.

The intercourse and correspondence with which the undersigned have been favored by many distinguished Virginians, and also by gentlemen of other States, such as Maryland, Kentucky, the Carolinas and Tennessee—together with personal observation and much inquiry among the farming community—induce the belief that a *systematic effort for promoting the sale and settlement of uncultivated lands in those States*, may now be made with strong hopes of successful results. Under these circumstances, it is deemed essential, by various Southern gentlemen, as well as ourselves, to collect all practical information concerning the condition and price of lands in the regions above mentioned, and all other information which the friends of improvement may choose to communicate, for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the advantages presented for settlers. The gentleman to whom this circular is addressed may therefore promote the object, if he approves of it, by communicating to the subscribers such facts as he may deem proper concerning the number, extent, soil, condition, price and products of estates for sale in his vicinity, with the names of the owners or occupants, including particulars concerning proximity to water courses and mineral manures; and maps of the land should, when convenient, accompany the descriptions. Where the lands are new, whether in the mountains or otherwise, it is desirable to know the probable advantages for sheep husbandry and grazing generally, as well as for grain-growing, especially as the high lands of the Southern States are beginning to attract, as they may be made to attract largely, the attention of wool growers and graziers—while the vast water power abounding in those regions, amid inexhaustible supplies of fuel, iron, &c., should be specified, as offering multitudinous inducements for extended manufacturing operations.

Gratified to find that the views here briefly expressed have met with the cordial concurrence of gentlemen from the several States above mentioned—gentlemen whose approbation encourages this mode of acquiring and diffusing information concerning the inducements for enterprise presented by the uncultivated lands within the borders of those States—the undersigned will close for the present, by mentioning that their connection with the friends of Agriculture in various quarters satisfies them that the diffusion of accurate information is only necessary to attract enterprising settlers, whose capital and industry would speedily bring into profitable cultivation millions of acres scattered in tracts of various sizes over all sections of Virginia and the adjoining States.

JOHN S. SKINNER, *Washington*,  
(Former editor of the American Farmer.)

HENRY O'RIELLY, *Albany*,

(Of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.)  
December, 1844.

#### Farmers' Boys, do you hear that?

The following is the postscript of a letter from a post master in a neighboring county:

"I was 'raised' a farmer, and pursued that business till 1831; since which time I have been engaged in mercantile operations, and part of the time largely; but I never shall be contented till I get on to a farm again. It is the most beautiful and healthful occupation in the world; and yet how many of our young farmers are discontented, thinking if they were merchants they would live so much easier and happier! This is a grand mistake; I have tried both, and know it to be so from experience. I intend closing up as soon as I can with safety, and get me a farm on which to spend the remainder of my life.

"Yours, G."

**The Pork Trade of the West.***Decrease of the Pork Business in the Scioto Valley.*

By the following table, furnished to the Chillicothe Advertiser, by S. D. Wesson, Esq., the largest pork-packer in the Scioto Valley, it will be seen that the number of hogs slaughtered in this portion of the State is more than one half less the present season than the year previous. This is partly attributable, we presume, to the deficiency of the corn crop, but more, as we learn, to the low prices paid for pork in 1843, which rendered the business unprofitable to the farmers, and has caused them to devote more attention to other products. We should be glad if Gen. Jas. Worthington, or some other experienced agriculturist, would furnish us an account of the changes and improvements in the practice of farming in the Scioto Valley during the past five or ten years.

*No. of Hogs slaughtered*

	LAST YEAR.	THIS YEAR.
Columbus,	14,000	8,000
Rayriesport,	1,700	600
Lockbourne,	1,800	900
Lancaster,	2,500	700
Circleville,	42,000	12,000
Chillicothe,	52,000	24,000
Bainbridge,	3,000	550
Waverly,	2,800	1,300
Portsmouth,	2,000	300
<b>Total,</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>48,350</b>

Deficit from last year, 73,450

It is said there is also a very considerable decrease in the amount of pork slaughtered at Cincinnati and elsewhere, the present season, though we have not seen any definite statistics in reference to this point. It will be seen by the following table that the exports to New Orleans, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, during the year 1844, were about twice as great as the year previous. This, it will be borne in mind, was nearly all of it slaughtered a year ago.

*Receipts of Pork at different points, for 4 years.*

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
On Hudson,	115,150	79,235	85,493	105,110
N. Orleans,	215,074	244,142	204,641	412,928
Cleveland,	29,794	52,272	13,177	36,683
Pittsburgh,		2,658	2,124	26,531
<b>Total,</b>	<b>361,018</b>	<b>378,307</b>	<b>306,437</b>	<b>581,222</b>

The greatest increase was at New Orleans, and was disposed of as follows:

*Export of Pork from New Orleans to four Northern Cities.*

	To N. York.	Boston.	Philada.	Baltimore.	Total.
1840	15,083	24,001	3,209	4,261	46,554
1841	40,035	16,115	14,781	8,806	89,737
1842	72,671	71,254	10,165	9,336	163,425
1843	69,275	60,278	4,794	6,881	141,228
1844	219,756	109,410	13,702	11,939	354,107

**Colman's European Agriculture.**

The third number of this admirable work, which is daily expected to reach us, it is said is more practical and valuable than the two preceding. It contains among other things a full account of the use and value of new kinds of manure, including Guano, &c.

We shall be happy to show any of our friends specimens of this work, and receive orders for Mr. Colman. The publisher at Boston, A. D. Phelps Esq. has authorized us to say that those in this State who prefer to pay for the numbers separately, as they appear, may do so. If ten copies or more are ordered in this region, we will endeavor to have them forwarded to Columbus free of postage.

The work is to be completed in ten numbers or parts; price \$5 for the whole—or 50 cents each.

See that your fences are all put in order—new ones built and old ones relaid and repaired, so as not to be hindered by this business when spring plowing and planting time arrives. Look to your wood-pile also, and while the ground is frozen haul home a plentiful supply for the coming summer.

**Ohio Cultivator.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 15, 1845.

**To Correspondents and Readers.**

The Office of this paper is now in the Bank Building, next south of the State House, up stairs; where the editor will at all times be happy to see such of his friends as may be in town and disposed to call.

*Distressing, very!*—Our time is so entirely occupied in attending to the letters, and taking care of the dollars that are daily received, that it is impossible for us at this time to visit any of our country friends, or even be sociable with city ones. We trust, in view of the circumstances, they will excuse us for what might otherwise be attributed to a want of the disposition to be friendly.

**TWICE A MONTH.**—Our friends seem to forget that we issue twice a month now, instead of but once as in old times, and that it is necessary for them to write early whatever is designed for our first succeeding number. Several interesting articles were too late for this number; among them one from J. S. Sullivan Esq., Columbus, and a letter from T. Winch, Cleveland. They shall have a place in our next, with as many more as come early. We hope to hear from some of our eastern friends again by that time—who will have read our first number and found out our whereabouts, &c.

Notices of Agricultural papers are crowded out.

**Politics.**—In answer to inquiries, we assure the readers of this paper that nothing of a party political character shall appear in its columns.—The editor is no partisan, nor is any one connected with him in this enterprise.

**EXPLANATION.**—We shall send our paper for the year to a few persons who have not ordered it, but whose services to us or to the cause of agriculture, entitle them to our regard. They will please not consider themselves indebted for the paper; though if they see fit to favor us with an occasional communication for its columns, we shall at all times be happy to have them do so.

**PROF. ST. JOHN** of the Western Reserve College is just commencing a course of lectures in this city on geology; and from his known qualifications, there can be no doubt that they will be quite interesting. We especially advise young men in this vicinity, who are, or expect to be engaged in agriculture, to attend these lectures.

**Acknowledgements.**

We have received from our friend, Dr. J. W. Thompson, of Wilmington Del., Communications from Drs. Darlington and Gibbons, and a letter by himself on the subject of thorn hedges, in answer to a request of ours, made while connected with the Genesee Farmer. As the subject would be too lengthy for that paper or this, we have concluded to send the papers to friend O'Rielly for publication in the forthcoming volume of the "Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Soc."

We are also indebted to Dr. Darlington for a copy of his very interesting address delivered before the Philadelphia society for promoting Agriculture, last October; also his beautiful lecture before the Ladies' Botanical Society at Wilmington, and his valuable Essay on grasses. It is a long time since we have received a more acceptable present than these three pamphlets.

Mr. A. Randall of Cincinnati will accept our thanks for a copy of the Plow Poy Almanac. It

is a very useful and cheap little annual for the farmers.

Mr. Wm. R. Prince of the Linnæan Garden and Nursery, Flushing L. I., has sent us a copy of his new and very extensive Catalogue. This will be found a valuable work for nurserymen, florists, and fruit growers; and as the proprietor offers to send them gratuitously to all (post paid) applicants we presume he will soon dispose of a large edition.

**Send in the Petitions!**

"I know of no pursuit, in which more real and important services can be rendered in any country, than by improving its Agriculture."—Washington.

Both branches of the Legislature are very much engaged in matters relating to banks, and various other financial and political affairs. If the farmers expect to be heard, or to obtain any assistance from their professed servants, in promoting agricultural improvement, they must send in the petitions. See the letter and memorial from the Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society, in another column. Others are forthcoming.

**Madder Culture in Ohio.**

In traveling through the northern part of this State in 1843, we paid a visit to Mr. Swift of Erie county, who was largely engaged in the cultivation of Madder. We then wrote an article on the subject, descriptive of his practice, as he kindly detailed it to us, and showing conclusively that the business might be made very profitable. The article has been extensively published in the agricultural journals, and we intend hereafter to give the substance of it in this paper. We should be glad if Mr. Swift would inform us what his success has been the past two seasons, and whether he has made any improvements in the business since our visit.

We were informed a day or two since that a farmer in this county has, for a year or two past produced fine crops of Madder. We shall try and find out the particulars.

**HOGS FATTENED ON APPLES.**—Mr. Jas. M. Trimble of Hillsboro', informed us in conversation a few days since, that he fattened a lot of hogs almost entirely on apples, the past season, and with more profit than when fed with corn. We should be glad if he would furnish us with the particulars respecting this and other experiments that he or his neighbors have made.

**The Ohio Everbearing Raspberry—How to improve its Flavor!**

MR. EDITOR:—You have said in the Genesee Farmer, that "the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry has been introduced into this region, (Rochester) but is not very highly esteemed, owing to its deficiency of flavor." Now sir I will tell you how to improve the flavor of this excellent fruit:—Just get you a Buckeye wife, as I have done, and let her make you some pies of these berries; and when you come in from the harvest field sit down with her at table and let her hand you a piece, covered with delicious cream from the cool spring house; and, as I know you to be a man of taste, I will pledge my word that you will never say they "lack flavor" when used in this way!—These observations are founded on fact, and I can recommend them to you and others, with all the force of practical experience.

Truly your friend,

D. LAPHAM.

Capital! friend L., in theory at least. We don't like to appear to doubt your "pledged word" but as tastes are known to differ, we trust you will pardon us if we defer action on the subject till we have an opportunity to "drop in" about harvest time, at Mt. Tabor, and test the matter for ourselves!—Ed.

Look well to your wheat fields during wet weather in winter and spring, to see that the furrows are opened so that water will not stand long enough to kill the plants.



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

We have not yet been favored with any communications from the ladies, for this department of our paper, in accordance with our proposal, but as the previous number has hardly had time to reach many of its readers we have no reason to complain as yet, but will hope for success hereafter. For the present therefore we shall serve up a selected medley of

## Items in Domestic Economy.

**INDIAN PANCAKES.**—Scald a quart of Indian meal—when lukewarm, stir in half a pint of flour, half a teacup of yeast, and a little salt. When light, fry them in just fat enough to prevent their sticking to the frying pan. Another method of making them, which is very nice, is to turn boiling milk or water on to the Indian meal, in the proportion of a quart of the former to a pint of the latter—stir in three table-spoonfuls of flour, three eggs well beaten, and a couple of tea-spoonfuls of salt.

**GRAHAM BREAD.**—Take unbolted flour and pour on your wetting scalding hot; let it cool until about lukewarm, then add yeast enough to raise it. Knead and bake it as other bread.

**SOUR SAUCE.**—An excellent sauce for boiled puddings is made as follows: Take two cups of molasses, one of water, half a cup of strong vinegar, and a piece of butter as large as an egg—simmer them together and add a little thickening or not, as it suits your taste.

**CHICKEN SALAD.**—Boil a chicken that weighs not more than a pound and a half. When very tender, take it up, cut it in small strips, and make the following sauce, and turn over it: boil four eggs three minutes—take them out of the shells, mash and mix them with a couple of table-spoonfuls of olive oil, or melted butter, two-thirds of a tumbler of vinegar, a tea-spoonful of mixed mustard, a tea-spoonful of salt, a little pepper, and essence of celery, if you have it—if not, it can be dispensed with. In making chicken salad, the dressing should not be put on till a few minutes before the salad is to be eaten; as by laying in it the chicken and celery will become hard.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin. Scald your wooden ware often, and keep your tin ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds, far better than straw.

**DRY WOOD** will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood; and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings. To prevent its burning away too rapidly the sticks should be large. To suppose that green wood will actually cause more heat in burning than dry, is as absurd as to suppose a vessel of hot water will freeze sooner than a cold one.

## Many Compliments, and some Fun, by the Newspaper Press.

The very flattering notice which has been taken of the first No. of the Ohio Cultivator, by the newspaper press, and the compliments bestowed on its editor, certainly demand our sincere acknowledgments. Indeed we sometimes are almost afraid that so much praise will make us vain; for, reader, we are mortal! but it shall be our endeavor to show that these commendations of our labors have only tended to increase our diligence and usefulness.

We cannot, of course, give our readers many specimens of the excellent things that are said of us and our paper; but the following extracts deserve a passing notice, and will be interesting to our friends:

"A TROUBLESOME WEED."—The National Intelli-

gencer, (at Washington, D. C.) under the head of Agriculture, says:

"New advocates of this great national pursuit appear to be rising up in all parts of the country. The last announced is that of the '*Ohio Cultivator*,' at Columbus, by M. B. BATEHAM, late Editor of the Genesee Farmer. From what we hear of his experience ability, and liberal aims, it is to be wished that his success may be commensurate with his deserts and his most sanguine hopes; though it is not quite clear how his own 'capital and labor' can find adequate return at the rate of \$1 per annum for a semi-monthly 'in quarto form, (8 pages,) making a large volume, with title-page and index!' All, however, that his best friends can ask for him is, that his paper (not his person) may grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the flourishing commonwealth he has chosen as the field for his industry and enterprise.

"Mr. B. will be entitled to a first-rate premium if, in the field he has entered, he can teach how to prevent the appearance of a weed which we understand is very troublesome and unprofitable to agricultural works, called the '*delinquent subscriber*,' and which is said to be very apt to make its appearance after the first year's cultivation of new ground."

Why, you are behind the age, friend Intelligencer! We out west have discovered the "philosopher's stone," a secret which enables us to publish the Cultivator at this low price, and make money by it at that, and to avoid entirely the evils of that "troublesome weed" which chokes up the success and prosperity of so many of our cotemporaries. Do you ask the secret? It is in doing business on the *cash system*, and having our subscribers *all pay in advance*! Suppose you hand over that "*premium*."

Our next is a *shot* from the Wayne Co. (O.) Standard. We owe the editor one for this:

"OHIO CULTIVATOR.—We have received the first number of this excellent work. It bears every guarantee that it will answer the expectations of the friends of agriculture in Ohio, many of whom have anxiously awaited its appearance.—The Cultivator is printed with fair type, and in a convenient form for binding. Its character, as an efficient agricultural work, is *already established*, and the low price at which it is afforded, we think, must ensure its general introduction among our farmers.

"We gather from the number before us, that the editor, (M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,) is not only a *bachelor*, but is anxious to procure a *partner*; and as he intends to make a tour of the State, we advise our Buckeye gals to be on the look out. We can assure our friend of the Cultivator, that Old Wayne contains more pretty gals, and more of the sort calculated to take charge of the *female department* of an *agricultural work* than any District embracing no larger number of acres, in Ohio."

Here is another of the same sort, from the adjoining county, by the Stark Co. Democrat. Noticing the receipt of the first number of the Ohio Cultivator, the editor says:

"We think the interests of the farmer have long demanded such an exponent in the great agricultural State of Ohio, and we cordially recommend the paper to the farmers of Old Molly Stark. As Mr. Bateham proposes 'to spend a considerable portion of his time in visiting the farmers of Ohio,' we would suggest to him the propriety of an early call upon those of Stark county, who, according to the census of 1840, stood very near 'the head of the heap,' for raising wheat among all the counties in the Union, as he will readily perceive by referring to the printed returns of that census. And, without being over anxious about the matter, seeing he has announced himself 'a *bachelor*! Not very old as yet, however, nor *hopeless*,' we have no fears but that he could here 'find an *assistant*, who is qualified, and will consent, to take the editorial charge of the 'Ladies' Department' of his valuable paper."

Hold, hold! kind friends, or we shall certainly

grow desperate! You know we cannot think of taking a partner in this business, till the profits of the Ohio Cultivator are sufficient to afford support for two at least! The prospects are very fair, however, and if our friends will only exert themselves a little in our behalf during these winter months, our subscription list will number about ten thousand by spring, and we shall be ready to commence our agricultural rambles with a visit to old Stark and Wayne! In the mean time, a word in your ears, friends *Standard* and *Democrat*: You see there has no one, as yet, become a contributor for our Ladies' column; now suppose you just give those fair ones of your region a hint that the editor of the Cultivator would be much gratified if they would send him a few specimens of their quality, for the benefit of his readers!

From the Sidney Aurora.

"We have received the first number of the Ohio Cultivator, published at Columbus, by M. B. Bateham. It is neatly printed on new Long Primer type, in a form convenient for binding. If it receives a liberal support, as it deserves, it will, no doubt, prove of great advantage to the cultivators of the soil in Ohio. The editor is a man of much of the right kind of experience. We wish him success.

Several clubs have been made up here, some of which have received the first number. Others intend sending on their names when they can better make it suit their convenience.

Thank you, Mr. Aurora; we have received a goodly list of subscribers from "little Shelby," and have promise of more. You made a slight mistake, however, in saying our sheet is printed on Long Primer type. If you look again, you will see it is nearly all *bourgeois*, and *bran new*.

☞ The two following letters were crowded out of our first number, but they are too good to be lost:

## Letter from William Parsons, Esq.,

(President of the Niagara co. Agricultural Society.)  
M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: It was not only with feelings of surprise, but of deep regret, that I learned of your removal from Western New York; and will you permit an old friend to inquire the reasons that have induced you to take this step? \*\*\* Whatever they may have been, you do most unquestionably carry with you a consciousness of having done *your duty*. You have conducted the New Genesee Farmer, not only with distinguished credit to yourself, but with great advantage to your patrons, especially if they will but reduce to practice more of the instructions you have communicated.

In my opinion, the farmers of western New York owe you an immense debt of gratitude and kindly feelings, and some few, at least, are sensible of this indebtedness, and disposed, as far as in their power, to make full payment.

I have read and *re-read* the five volumes of your New Genesee Farmer, and shall preserve them for future reference, and to remember the editor. I wish, also, to be considered a life subscriber to your new paper; for I am not willing to "cut" a pleasant and profitable acquaintance. I rejoice that, although you have changed your *place*, you have not changed your *business*.—That's right; "don't give up the ship;" keep the oar in motion, for the vessel does assuredly move forward, though it be but slowly.

Please say to the people of the Buckeye State, that, every man of them, and many of the *women*, if they would improve their knowledge of agriculture and the domestic arts, if they would perpetuate their hitherto unexampled prosperity, *subscribe for the Ohio Cultivator*, read it, and put in practice the knowledge it will impart.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I, and very many of your old friends in this region, desire that un-

interrupted success may attend you in your great and important enterprise; that the "Ohio Cultivator" may become the "text book of practical agriculture," and that its editor may reap a bountiful harvest of "the needful."

Truly your friend, as ever,  
W. PARSONS.  
Thorn Hill, Niagara co., N. Y., Dec., 1844.

**Letter from Col. Wm. H. H. Taylor,**  
(Secretary Hamilton Co. Ag. Society, Cincinnati.)  
M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: I have read your prospectus of the Ohio Cultivator, several times over, and with great pleasure. You have said in it all that any reasonable man could expect you to say. You do not promise to make every man who subscribes for the paper a good practical farmer; but I have no doubt that if they will only follow the light it will shed upon their path, their knowledge will be greatly increased, and consequently their condition improved.

If "knowledge is power," as all profess to believe, why does not the farmer grasp at every means within his reach, to acquire a knowledge of that science which he pursues for a living, so as to enable him to meet and overcome the obstacles that oppose his success? In almost all other occupations of life, it is necessary to acquire some knowledge of the *principles* upon which their art or occupation is conducted, before they can engage in it with any prospect of success. It is so with the professions—Law, Medicine and Theology; and with most of the mechanic arts and mercantile pursuits; all have their books and periodicals, and many their schools and colleges, devoted to their particular branch of science; and why not the farmer? His profession is as much a science, and indeed embraces a larger range of scientific phenomena, than any other; and yet any "dough head," taken from the workshop or counter, can, in six weeks or three months, make "a good farmer," and perhaps astonish his neighbors with the accounts of extraordinary crops which he has produced! This is the reasoning and conduct of a large portion of the world; but is it *reason*? Blind *infatuation*, I think, is a better name for it.

Many farmers of good practical sense, avail themselves of improvements when thrown in their way, or forced upon their attention; but they dislike to take a little pains, or try any experiments themselves. They like to go on in the old beaten track, and because their grandfathers planted their crops "just so," it is satisfactory evidence that there can be no better way! For them to try a new mode of culture, a new kind of manure, new variety of seed, or alternation of crops, would seem like "book farming" to them, which is synonymous with humbug and nonsense!

Is it not time for the farmers of OHIO to lay aside these *foolish prejudices*? and will not those who have in some measure got rid of them, unite, and render *strenuous aid* in promoting such measures as are calculated to remove these delusions from the minds of the multitude? Let the *Ohio Cultivator* be taken and read by the majority of farmers in our land, and they will soon become happier, because more prosperous; the value of property will be enhanced, and the State speedily relieved from its embarrassments, by the increase of surplus products, and revenue of the public works.

Your advent in Ohio, friend editor, I hail as a glorious epoch in the history of our State. I say it without designing to flatter. I have watched your course elsewhere; I have seen the great and lasting benefits that have resulted from your labors, in promoting the agricultural interests of the "Empire State"; and I fondly anticipate for the farmers of the *BUCKEYE STATE* similar benefits from the exertions you are about to put forth in their behalf. I, therefore, bespeak for you the hearty co-operation and support of every farmer and friend of the State, and assure you that you shall have my best wishes, and such aid as I am able to render for your success.

I send you, by friend Hooper, a copy of the Farmer and Gardener, containing my address, which you desired. You will, no doubt, recognize many of the passages (or ideas,) as I stole largely from your *Genesee Farmer*. If any part

of the address, or this letter, can be of service to you, use it as you see fit.

Very truly, yours, &c.,  
WM. H. H. TAYLOR.  
Post Office, Cincinnati, Dec., 1844.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Horticultural Societies.

By reading Agricultural and Horticultural works, we learn much of the value and beauty of our fruits and flowers, but, if added to that knowledge gained by reading, we have frequently presented to our vision distinct specimens of those same fruits and flowers, of which we have read, such knowledge is impressed so strongly upon our minds that it is rarely ever forgotten.—Every man, and every lady, is desirous that morality and a high tone of mind should be impressed upon the character of all; and no one will deny, that the productions of nature, as formed by an Almighty power, have beauties which the more they are studied and examined, so much the more do they call forth those fine feelings which are implanted in the breast of all. Every one too, is anxious that any and every thing tending to promote health should be promulgated in the community. So strong is this wish to see our fellow-man in health, that scarce one in a million could be found, unwilling to offer some remedy for his fellow being when in distress. \* \* \* Every one also loves fruits, and it is conceded even by physicians that ripe, good fruits are beneficial to the health.

As remarked before, reading may teach us much of those things most pleasing to the taste and the eye, but when, in connection with the reading, we have the things brought before our eyes, we learn to judge of them correctly, and learn in such manner as not to be easily forgotten. But how, you say, is each man, woman and child to have admission to the sight and study of the most choice fruits and flowers? "In our town," says one, "we have Major —, who has all the best kinds of fruits, and many beautiful flowers; but he won't let us go into his garden and pluck them and eat them." Certainly, we reply, he will not! nor should he do so, for if each man was to go into his garden, as they of course would, at different times, and gather of the fruits and flowers, it would take but a small portion of his neighbors to rob his garden of every thing in it: but as you have this one man in your town, who has such a large number of good kinds both of fruits and flowers, you can pursue a system, by which each person in the town can view them all in their perfection, and by which each person can, for a small sum annually, study the character of each fruit and flower from the best writers. A system by which your children will learn, as they advance in life, and proceed to deck their homes with flowers, and stock their farms with fruits, to select, and plant such as are really valuable, and discard those which are only valued when nothing better can be found. And this system, my dear readers, is the formation of *HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES*, at which the one wealthy man of the town, having the great variety of fruits, etc., will weekly, during their season, exhibit specimens of each at the Society's room, where every person can have an opportunity of examining and comparing them with such as they have been accustomed to see. But besides this one man, who has a great variety of new and esteemed fruits, &c., there are in every township, numbers of men who have upon their farms fine orchards, of which one third of the trees may be good, nay, excellent, and many of them seedling fruits, which those living in the other part of the town have never seen or heard of; so by exhibiting from each farm and garden, once a week, or once in two weeks, at some designated room in the centre of the town, what fruits are there cultivated will soon become fully known to all, and an interchange of seeds, grafts, &c., will naturally follow; for one will have a pear that is better than any others, while his friend at the other end of the town, will have a flower that is more beautiful, or a melon that is larger and sweeter; and by the interchange of the grafts and seeds, both are benefited, their children see both the fruits and the flowers, and when they graft or

plant, will be careful to select the good. And by the payment of each man annually, the sum of one dollar, as constituting him a member of the Society, entitled to the privileges, you will be able in a few years, to show to your children a library upon one of the most important subjects, equal to what can be found in the halls of the most wealthy.

I am aware that it is difficult, without considerable exertion, to establish such a society, from having had some experience in such matters, but of such organizations, and weekly or semi-monthly exhibitions, at which all can see, and at which cultivators can compare notes of their experience, I have so good an impression that I would like one organized in every town. Let me urge you, reader, whether gentleman or lady, to exert yourself somewhat to the accomplishment of this object; believe me, the gratification that a good show of fine fruits and flowers will give to your neighbors, will amply repay you for the trouble; and you will soon find that those who now converse listlessly upon the subject, will take as much delight in attending the exhibitions as you yourself. I am aware that the winter is a dull time to propose such a matter, but it is the time to talk over the subject, and find out who there is that will most likely come forward and act, when you shall think best to have your first meeting. Talk over the subject frequently, prepare a constitution, that there may be some order and regulation, and at your first meeting, say in May or June, offer your constitution as you have prepared it, to the examination of those present. Choose your officers, and appoint another meeting, spend a half day at the time appointed in calling upon all your friends, and urging them to send something, and to go themselves; it will soon become so attractive that they will need no such calls. Do not be discouraged if at your first meeting you have not more than half a dozen persons; other societies have grown to number hundreds that began with but the same or less number, and why should not yours?

I have written longer upon this subject, than perhaps should occupy the columns of such a paper as I know my talented friend, the Editor, will make of the *Ohio Cultivator*, but the subject is one, of which in its prosecution I have seen so much good, in a few short years devoted to horticulture, that I am anxious to see it taken hold of more generally. At Columbus I know of many who would rejoice to see such a society there, and who would readily join in it, if some one would first start it. This, I doubt not, will be done before another spring shall open; and when our societies at Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, shall have grown sufficiently, I hope to see paintings of the different fruits, at each location, exchanged.

F. R. ELLIOTT.

Lake Erie Nursery, near Cleveland, Dec. 1844.

### Important Considerations for the Farmers of the West.

*Extracts from an Address delivered before the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, October 25, 1844.*

BY JOHN H. JAMES, OF URBANA, O.

"The history of agriculture in this country, is the continued hard cropping of the soil subjected to culture, followed by its ultimate abandonment for new soils, that may in turn undergo the like neglect. The first occupant, finding his crops diminishing from year to year, resolves that his land is worn out, sells it and removes to a new country in search of fertility. His successor, by a bolder process, and by new modes of culture, redeems the barren soil from the doom of sterility. It may be safely affirmed, that by proper treatment, a soil can never be worn out:—thus the earth was designed by Providence to yield its increase for countless ages; but man who seeks its bountiful sustenance, must not forget the source of its teeming powers.

"The cultivator who commits his seed to the earth, and in due time gathers his ripened harvest,

seldom takes a thought of the laws of vegetation or of the composition of soils. If he will take the stems of his ripened plants and reduce them to ashes, he will find these remains will yield him potash. Whence, he may ask, has that substance been derived, but from the soil; he must then conclude that the presence of this substance is needful to the growth of plants, and that each successive crop lessens the quantity previously in the soil, and makes it less fit to produce other crops of the like kind. If he will examine further, the remains of his burnt plants after extracting the potash, if the ashes be produced from the stems of cereal grasses, he will find them to contain portions of silica or flint, with different compounds of lime, and sometimes magnesia and soda. He is thus taught to know, that the kinds and qualities of vegetable productions will depend on the constituents of his soil. If he take these same plants in their living state, and makes them the food of animals, he finds the animals to grow and enlarge the solid parts of their frames, by appropriating the properties of the masticated food. If he slay the animals, and subject the solid parts of analysis he will find the bones contain a large quantity, (fifty-five per cent.) of the phosphate of lime, which he will infer has been supplied from the food consumed. If this food has been rye, corn, or turnips, by extending his analysis to these it is found that each contains perceptible quantities—more than one per cent.—of this compound of lime; and they in turn must have drawn the element from the soil they grew in. If he leave the fleshy part of these animals to decompose in the air, they exhale ammonia and carbonic acid, as the product of their putrefaction. If the solid excrements of these animals be carefully dried and burnt to ashes, the same products of potash, of silica, of lime, and other earths are found as in the plants, before their consumption as food, and which they must have derived from the soil. He thus learns, that the presence of lime and of potash in the soil, are necessary to the growth of many plants, and that each successive crop abstracts a portion of the original supply stored in the soil. He thus learns the reason why some districts of country, once very productive in wheat, no longer produce it in sufficient quantities to repay the labor of its culture. These two substances must be supplied and maintained in the soil; and it is the presence or absence of an inconsiderable part of one in a hundred of some such substance, on which depends successful vegetation.

"It has been ascertained, that wheat may be grown to perfection in pure sand with the aid of manures, and timely supplies of moisture. Seeds will vegetate in pure sand, with the aid of water only, and will produce stems, leaves and flowers, with all the promise of successful vegetation, which is the production of ripened seed. The flowers may even be followed by the forms of seed, but they will be mere coverings, empty vesicles or little bladders—the genuine seed, with its principles of starch, of gluten, and of oil with the germ to be supported by them, in a new effort to reproduce its kind, will not be there.

"Every farmer has had cause to know, that many crops of fine appearance and thrifty growth, often disappoint his hopes when they come to be thrashed; and a change of weather, the state of the season, or an occurrence of drought, are the readily assigned causes of the failure, while the real cause may be a defect in the soil. There must be an adequate supply of calcareous matter—some combination of lime—and also, an efficient alkali. The importance of the former substance, and the good results which have followed its application in many places, in a caustic state, have caused its application to be made freely to other soils, but without any good results. In such cases, lime has been pronounced, by the disappointed persons, as unsuited to their soils.

They had not learned, that animal and vegetable substances were also needed, in combination with the lime, but when these have been added, great amelioration has speedily followed.

"The western farmer may think, that these developments in his own art, like some moral teachings, are meant for others and not for him; that he may yet rely with certainty, as he has hitherto relied, on the fertile powers of his soil. But this reliance will fail him in the end, as we have evidence before us now, if a knowledge of vegetation did not teach it. Whoever has cause to traverse the leading roads within twenty miles range of Cincinnati, will be struck with the condition of the land now, with less than fifty years of partial cultivation. The facility afforded by a large market for selling every thing raised within a day's drive of the city, causes every thing to be carried from the land, while nothing, or very little, is returned. They keep no animals to consume the crops, and no manure is made; the least possible quantity is consumed on the place, and year by year, the fertility of the soil is diminished.—And it is remarkable, that one leading street of the suburbs has the road-way across a considerable ravine, formed almost entirely of ashes from a neighboring soap factory, and the proprietor seems oppressed with the quantity of his refuse, while no effort is made to remove them to the country, while they would so well repay the labor."

### THE ENGLISH PROVISION TRADE.

#### Cutting and Packing of Pork and Beef for the English Market.

Constant complaint is made in England of the poor quality of the American provisions sent to that market, particularly of the want of care and neatness in the manner of curing, packing &c. These defects have been the great obstacles in the way of increasing the extent and profitability of this trade, and consequently it is a matter of great importance to the farmers of Ohio.—It is true, not many farmers are engaged directly in the business of packing and shipping provisions, but it can readily be seen that their immediate interests are largely concerned in the diffusion of such knowledge as will tend to increase competition in this business, and thereby enhance the prices of produce.

In resuming this subject from time to time, we intend to speak of such articles as Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c., which farmers themselves can prepare for shipment; but at present we must confine our remarks to the manner of cutting and packing of Pork and Beef. The best information we can give on this subject, is derived mainly from the letter of an American gentleman in England, who has been much engaged in the trade, to Messrs. Hitchcock, Livingston & Co., N. Y.; with illustrations from Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopedia.

Any improvement in these matters will be amply repaid by the more speedy sale and higher prices which the article would command, even for home consumption. But the importance of the improvement is greatly increased by the fact, that the demand for provisions for Europe is steadily increasing; and that for the West India, the S. America, and East India markets, is always large, and ordinarily requires those which are best cured and packed. It is our intention to enlarge our operations with Foreign buyers; and if those in the country who send us their articles for sale, will be careful in curing and packing them, the interests of all parties will be advanced.

"Pork is cut into four or six lb. pieces, according to the size of the hog. Where the carcass weighs two hundred and fifty and under, it is cut into four-pound pieces; large hogs are cut into six pound pieces. The hog is first slit through the

back bone in half; then passed to the trimming block, where the half-head and legs are cut off, the leaf and tender-loin taken out, and the whole side split lengthwise through both the shoulder and ham, and as near the centre as is consistent with the proper shape and size of the different pieces. From the block, the strips pass to the scales, where the weight is ascertained, and called to the man at the cutting block, who divides each strip into the requisite sized pieces. Both the splitting and piercing require skill and judgment, as much depends upon having the pieces well and sizably cut. From thence it goes to the rubbing-table, where each piece is thoroughly rubbed in salt in the same manner as in curing bacon. After the salt has been well rubbed in, it is put into pickling tubs, holding from three to five hundred lbs. well covered with salt, but no water or brine added. Here they remain from eight to ten days. It is taken to the washing trough or vat, where each piece is thoroughly washed in clean brine, trimmed, and *tormented*, as the process of trying is called. The *tormentor* is an instrument of wood or metal, the size of a small dirk, and is thrust into the lean parts of each piece, to ascertain that it is properly cured and free from taint. It is then messed and weighed, so that the requisite number of pieces shall weigh exactly the number of pounds for the barrel or tierce. It is then put up in the proper package, and freely salted while packing, and saltpetre added at the rate of a common wine glass full to the hundred pounds. The last layer is pounded in by a heavy iron weight, and capped with coarse salt. It is then passed to the cooper, who puts in the head, and puts on to the barrel one, and on to the tierce at least three iron hoops at each end. The package is then filled with clean strong brine, bunged tight, branded, and is then ready for market.

The great utility of this method of curing consists in the certainty of the meat keeping in good condition for years in any climate. The blood gets all drained out of the meat before it is barreled, and hence one great cause of injury is avoided. I saw pork and beef which had been two years in the barrel, which was as sweet as when first put up, and the brine was perfectly clear. A friend in London unpacked several packages of Irish and Ham-burgh cured provisions, by the side of American. The contrast was anything but flattering to our taste or skill. I could very readily see why our beef and pork bore so bad a name in the market and was so much of a drug. The meat was not inferior, but it was badly messed, worse cut and cured, and the brine nearly as red as blood, and presenting, by the side of the other, not a very palatable appearance. The large hogs, or heavy pork, which is uniformly cut in six-pound pieces, is packed in tierces, and is then called India or Navy pork. The four-pound pieces are put in barrels.

A barrel of *prime pork* should contain from 25 to 30 pieces, cut from the ribs, loins, chins, and belly pieces, all lying between the ham and shoulder, forming what is called the broadside or middle. Three hands and two hind-leg pieces, or three hind-leg pieces and two hands, and fifteen or twenty pieces from other parts of the hog, except no part of the head. The meat must be of prime quality, firm, and well fattened, cut into four-pound pieces, exactly fifty to the barrel, and weigh not less than two hundred pounds nett, and must have a good capping of St. Ubes, or other coarse salt. This is indispensable. *Bacon mess pork* is so called when the full proportion of prime pieces in *prime mess* is withheld; there are therefore, various classes of bacon pork. Tierces contain the same number, that is, fifty pieces of six pounds, and the same rules as to messing are to be observed as in the barrel. The tierce must have not less than three hundred pounds, and well capped with salt. It is usual to put in fifty-two pieces. In bacon mess, the number of prime mess pieces should be marked upon the head.—No part of the hog's head is allowed in any instance.

BEEF is uniformly cut into eight-pound pieces, and cured, in all particulars, precisely as pork, except a larger proportion of saltpetre is used in packing. Beef is almost entirely packed in tierces, for export, tierces only should be used.

A tierce of *prime Beef* should contain forty-two



pieces, eight pounds each, and weigh not less than three hundred and thirty-six pounds nett.—It should be made from well-fed bullocks, and contain thirty-two pieces of loins, flanks, rumps, plates, buttocks, and briskets; ten pieces, consisting of four chines, two mouse buttocks, two shells of rumps, two pieces cut close to the neck, with bone taken out; no shins, thigh-bones, or necks. To be well salted, and capped with St. Ubes or other coarse salt.

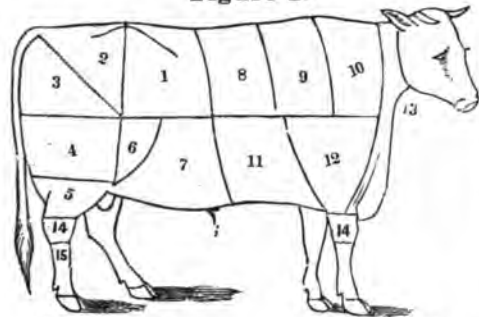
A tierce of mess Beef should contain thirty-eight pieces of eight pounds, and weigh not less than three hundred and four pounds nett. It should be made from prime fat cows or heifers, twenty-eight pieces of prime, from loins and chines, with one rib in each, flanks, rumps, plates, briskets, and buttocks, with ten coarse pieces, consisting of two neck pieces, not the scrag, two thighs or buttock bones, with some meat to them, two shells of rumps, two, or even four chines, not cut too close to the neck, and two shoulder pieces with part of blade bone in them, well salted and capped with St. Ubes or other coarse salt. The tierces, whether for beef or pork, must be made of well seasoned oak, with eight wooden, and three iron hoops on each end.

No pains to be spared in preparing and putting up, as the neat and tasty appearance of the packages will insure a more ready sale, than if put up in a slovenly manner."

It may be useful to yourself or to your neighbors to see the mode of cutting up the carcass of an ox in London. The provisions exported from that metropolis rule the trade in the West India Islands, and in other distant places abroad. It is very proper, therefore, that American packers should understand the English methods.

The annexed cut will show the London mode:

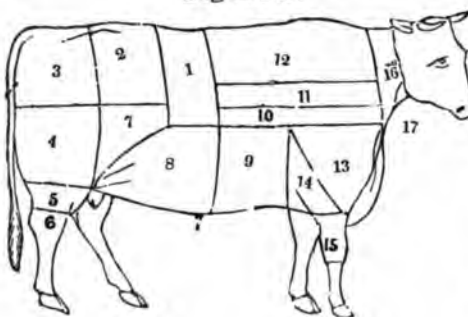
Figure 1.



- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Hind-Quarter.</b> | <b>Fore-Quarter.</b>       |
| 1. Loin.             | 9. Middle-rib.             |
| 2. Rump.             | 10. Chuck-rib.             |
| 3. Itch or adz-bone. | 11. Brisket.               |
| 4. Buttock.          | 12. Leg of mutton piece.   |
| 5. Hock,             | 13. Clod, sticking & neck. |
| 6. Thick flank.      | 14. Shin.                  |
| 7. Thin flank.       | 15. Leg.                   |
| 8. Fore-rib.         |                            |

"The relative value of these different cuts of an ox may be stated at their current value, viz: when the rumps, loins, and fore-ribs of a fine ox fetch 3d a pound, the thick-flank, buttock, and middle rib will fetch 6d; the itch or adze-bone, thin-flank, chuck-rib, brisket, and leg of mutton piece, 5d.; the clod and sticking and neck, 3d.; and the legs and shins, 2d. a pound. Such is the difference in value of the different cuts of an ox in the meat markets in London. As an object of comparison, we shall also give the figure of an ox cut in the Edinburgh method, as in figure 2d, and the great difference between both methods may be seen at a glance.

Figure 2.



#### Hind-Quarter

1. Surloin, or back-eye.
2. Hock-bone.
3. Buttock.
4. Large Round.
5. Small round.
6. Hough.
7. Thick flank.
8. Thin flank.
9. Nine holes.

#### Fore-Quarter.

10. Large runner.
11. Small runner.
12. Spare-rib, or fore-eye.
13. Brisket.
14. Shoulder lye.
15. Nap, or shin.
16. Neck.
17. Sticking piece.

It is therefore obvious that, of the two methods of cutting up beef, the London affords much more of the more valuable pieces, out of the same carcase; and of course, more money would thereby be realized from it.

It is well to observe that the greatest attention should be paid to making the brine, or pickle, whether for Beef or Pork. Pure water should be used in its manufacture; for the sediment from that which is impure will settle down upon the meat, and give it a bad color and a slimy feel. Where river or rain water is used, (and soft water should always be preferred,) it would be exceedingly desirable to filter it through sand; or at least to strain it. A great deal of Beef and Pork is utterly unfit for exportation, by the use of unfiltered water in making the brine.

In packing provisions, the tierces, barrels, &c., should be made with great care and neatness.—Clean, handsome ash staves are preferred; and such other hard, close-grained woods as will not stain the meat. Tierces should have four iron hoops or three, one at each bilge, and one at each chime; barrels with an iron hoop at each chime. The fuller hooped the barrel or tierce is, the better."

#### THE MARKETS.

**CINCINNATI.**—Flour.—We heard of only one small sale from boat at Canal; 25 bbls. which was taken at \$3.61 clear. Dry loads from store at 3.58 to 3.64. A small sale from Whitewater Canal at 3.60 and inspection. Sales from wagon at same.

**PORK.**—For a lot of 1000 bbls. city packed, yesterday, 7:00 was offered for the prime, 9:00 for the mess, and 10:00 a 10:12 for the clear and refused. That is on one hand, on the other, a good lot of country Mess and Prime was put on the market yesterday, at 9:00 and 7:00, and found no buyers.

**LARD.**—A sale of 149 kegs country No. 1, at 5:36. About 50 bbls. mixed descriptions, but all counted good, has been purchased within a few days at 5:00 round.—[Gazette, Jan. 14.]

122 bbls. cloverseed were sold at Canal, at \$4.00 per bushel.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 9.**—Within a few days there has been quite a stir in the Pork market, and an advance on Prime has been realized. This has been occasioned by accounts from the West, that higher prices were paid at Cincinnati and other places, for slaughtered hogs.

There have been no other changes in the market. Flour continues to be quite a drug. The supplies at the closing of the river were not as large as those of last year; yet there has been so far, but a very limited demand, either for export or for home use. Prices have consequently rather fallen back.

From the Journal of Commerce, evening edition.

Of wheat 2000 bus. L. 1. sold at about 95 cents. The wheat from New Orleans has all gone into store.

Pork is the article of interest; mess has advanced; an order for 400 bbls for export was filled by paying \$10.19 a 25. Some N. Y. State mess sold at \$10.28; no great business in prime, but some sales at \$8.19 a 25, though some lots of pork can still be had at \$8 and \$10.

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Jan. 15.

<b>GRAIN.</b>		Eggs, dozen,	10 a 12 1/2
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62 1/2 a		Honey, comb, lb.,	8 a 10
" lt. qualities, 57 a 60		" strained,	12 1/2 a 16
Indian corn,	28 a	<b>POULTRY.</b>	
Oats,	20 a 22	Turkeys, each,	25 a 37
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>		Geese, "	18 a 25
Flour, retail, bbl. 3.75 a		Ducks, "	8 a 10
" 100 lbs. 1.75 a		Chickens, "	6 a 8
" Buckwheat, 1.25 a 1.50		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
Indian meal, bu. 31 a 37 1/2		Apples, sound, graded, bu.	37 1/2 a 62 1/2
Hominy, quart,	3	" common, "	25 a 37 1/2
Beef, hind quarter,		" dried, "	62 1/2 a 75
100 lbs. 2.00 a 2.25		Peaches, dried, "	1.00 a 1.25
" fore quarter 1.50 a 1.75		Potatoes, "	37 1/2 a 44
Pork, large hogs, 3.25 a		Tallow, tried, lb.,	5 1/2 a
" small, 2.75 a 3.00		Hay, ton,	5.00 a 5.50
Hams, country cured, lb.,	5 1/2 a 6	Wood, hard, cord, 1.25 a 1.50	
" city cured, "	6 a 7	<b>SEEDS.</b>	
Lard, lb., ret, 6 1/2 a		Clover, bu.	3.25 a 3.50
" in kegs or bbls. 5 a 5 1/2		Timothy, "	1.00 a 1.25
Venison, 5 a 6		Flax, "	74 a 81
Rabbits, each, 10 a 12 1/2		<b>ASHES, (only in barter.)</b>	
Squirrels, " 3 a 5		Pot, 100 lbs.,	2.75 a
Butter, good and clean, 12 1/2 a 15		Pearl,	3.50 a
" common, 8 a 10		Scorched salts,	2.50 a
Cheese, 5 a 6 1/2			

#### To Editors.

Our sincere thanks are due to the numerous editors who have so favorably noticed our new undertaking. All those who publish the substance of our prospectus, and commend the Ohio Cultivator to their farming readers, will be entitled to the paper for a year, without sending theirs in exchange—only sending the notice, marked.

#### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

#### OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A Semi-monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture; Published at Columbus, Ohio, commencing January 1, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

(Late Editor of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.)

Assisted by numerous correspondents, Practical Farmers and Horticulturists, in Ohio and Western New York.

TERMS—\$1, per year—Four copies for \$3.

The Ohio Cultivator will aim to impart such knowledge of the principles and practice of improved agriculture, as will enable farmers to increase the value and productions of their lands, and obtain greater returns for their capital and labor. It will give descriptions of the different breeds of domestic animals, with remarks on their comparative value, their management, diseases, &c.; also, of improved agricultural implements, labour saving inventions and machinery, farm buildings, fences, &c.; (frequently illustrated with engravings.) It will also encourage the formation and support of Agricultural Societies throughout the State, notice their proceedings, and afford a medium of communication, through which the friends of improvement may become known to each other, and publish the results of their experiments, discoveries and plans of operation.

Nature has evidently designed, that Ohio should be the first and greatest agricultural State in the Union; and its farming population, already numbering nearly two millions, may be the most independent, prosperous, and happy, if they will only awake to their own interests. The march of improvement, which has of late caused surprise and rejoicing to millions in Europe, has commenced with rapid strides in portions of this country, where light and intelligence is diffused by agricultural publications. Will the FARMERS of Ohio, who ought to occupy the first rank, consent to remain behind the age, and not make one effort to elevate their noble profession? Friends of improvement! men of education and influence! will you not lend your aid to this cause? Though you may not have a farm, or even a garden to cultivate, your interests are concerned in the promotion of agriculture. Take the Ohio Cultivator, then, and show it to your farming neighbors, persuade them to read and to think, as well as to labor; and you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing them become better farmers and better neighbors.

The Cultivator will be issued on the first and fifteenth of each month, commencing with January, 1845, in quarto form, (8 pages,) making a large volume, with title page and index, suitable for binding, at the end of the year.

TERMS. For single subscribers, \$1, but when four or more order together, only 75 cents each; all payments to be made in advance, (to save accounts and trouble in collecting,) and all subscriptions to commence with the volume. All Postmasters and friends of improvement, are requested to act as agents.

Address,

M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

Jan. 1, 1845.

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# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

NO. 3.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,  
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,  
DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

Post Masters, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

## To Post Masters and Others.

Post Masters in all parts of the State are doing us and their neighbors good service by their kindness in remitting subscriptions. After having ordered four copies or more, our terms allow them to order a less number at the reduction price.

Numbers one and two have been sent to a large number of persons in the State, who are not subscribers, by members of the Legislature and others. Post Masters when ordering will greatly oblige us by mentioning such as have received either of them, and by saving and returning any copies they may have, which are not wanted. From present appearances we shall in a few months run short of them.

## Now is the Time!

Readers, we are endeavoring to perform our duty to you faithfully, according to the agreement in our introductory. Now have you performed your part of the contract? You owe a duty to us, to your neighbors and your State, in regard to this enterprise, and it should be performed NOW, before the leisure of winter is over. It is, to show the Ohio Cultivator to your neighbors, make them acquainted with its character, and persuade them to become subscribers and readers. Some of you have done nobly already, but much remains to be accomplished.

## Who wants more Pictures!

Several inquiries have been made as to whether we intend to give engravings, or "pictures" of farm buildings, animals, &c., in our paper. Our answer is, we shall use our best judgment and abilities to make the Ohio Cultivator useful and interesting to its readers, and creditable to the State. We shall use engraved illustrations as often as they seem to us necessary, or can well be afforded. Their number will depend mainly on the number of subscribers we receive; so those who wish many pictures can see how they may assist in procuring them. The following, from the *Milan Tribune*, is just in point. Acknowledging the receipt of the Cultivator, the editor says:

"It is just such a paper as we expected it would be, from Mr. BATEHAM's experience. It is just as it should be, and the farmers of Ohio ought to sustain it liberally. Its value to the Agricultural interests of this State will be beyond estimate, if it be properly sustained. The article on our first page this week, shows that Mr. B. well understands his duty. Place him above want, and he will give you a good paper,—starve him, and he ought to pay you in your own coin."

Now lest any of our readers might suppose that we feel in danger of "starving," we give the following offset from the *Old School Republican*:

"THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.—The first number of this paper has appeared, and is printed in a most creditable manner, while its contents clearly in-

dicate the Editor's ability to publish a paper of this kind. We are glad to learn from various sources that this paper is likely to be well patronized. Indeed, the only danger which we can now conceive that the publisher is likely to encounter, may arise from envious feelings at his great success; but we trust that however unparalleled his success in the publishing line may be, it may not be considered too great for the vast amount of good he will dispense upon the future prosperity of Ohio. We sincerely wish he may get twenty thousand subscribers to his first volume, and increase with every succeeding volume."

## The Rust or Blight in Wheat--What is it?

The *rust*, or as it is sometimes called, the *blight*, is the great enemy of the wheat crop in this country, and especially in the western States. Millions of bushels of wheat are annually lost to the farmers of Ohio alone, by this malady; hence any thing tending to throw light upon this subject is of vast importance to the community.—Hitherto very little of practical value has been known about this disease, at least by the majority of farmers. Each one has his own theory as to its nature, and the causes that produce it; and the theory of almost every one differs materially from that of his neighbor, except that nearly all have settled down in the belief that, whatever may be its nature, the causes are beyond their control, and hence the evil must be submitted to as one of the "dispensations of Providence."

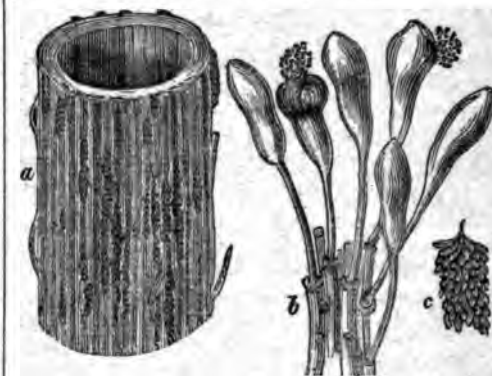
Some, however, are not willing to settle down upon such conclusions, and, as one of that number, it will be our aim to demonstrate, if possible, by facts and arguments, that the evil can be, in a great degree, if not entirely, avoided, when farmers will properly investigate the operations of nature, and rightly interpret and reduce to practice the lessons which she teaches.

Let us, then, kind readers, take up this subject in a reasonable and philosophical way—lay aside all our old theories, and go to work and examine facts—for the great error with most men in regard to such matters is, they begin by forming in their minds a theory, and then look for facts merely to support their theory. The consequence is, they fail to observe facts of an opposite character, and of course seldom arrive at the truth. First, then, let us examine,

What is the nature of the disease, or rust?—We find that farmers are no more agreed on this point, than in regard to its cause, or the means of its prevention. A multitude of theories have been advanced, and some of them ingeniously argued, though, as we shall presently show, not sustained by facts. It would be useless for us to devote the space that would be necessary to examine or define these different theories, so we will only mention one that seems to be most common, namely, that owing to the state of the weather, or some other causes, the roots of the wheat absorb a greater amount of sap than can be properly elaborated or disposed of by the plant, and consequently the straw bursts or splits, and the sap exudes; that the rust which is seen on the straw is merely the dried sap, or, as some hold, a species of fungus that takes root in the exuded sap, in either case regarding it (the rust) as the effect or attendant of the disease, and not the disease itself. Some have carried this theory further, and believed that the disease was owing to the oxide of iron being absorbed from the soil by the roots, and poisoning the plant, causing the stem to burst, and giving the appearance of rust to the exuded sap. But the fallacy of this supposition was soon shown by careful analysis of the rust itself, proving that it does not contain a particle of iron.

But what, then, are the facts respecting the nature of the disease? The annexed engraving,

with a few explanatory remarks, will furnish an answer to this question, that we think must be plain and conclusive to every mind.



(a) Section of diseased wheat straw, slightly magnified, showing stripes of rust, or fungi, and the bursting of the epidermis.

(c) Small bunch of fungi, more magnified, showing their attachment to the crevice or slit in the straw.

(b) The fungi, or rust plants, greatly magnified, full grown, with the seeds escaping from two of them.

The examination of diseased wheat straw, by the aid of a good compound microscope, demonstrates most conclusively that the rust consists entirely of minute fungi—perfect plants, resembling small mushrooms, or toad stools, and propagating their species by proper seeds. This is beautifully illustrated by the above engravings, where a is a section of wheat straw, with dark granulated stripes, representing the rust, and on the sides can be seen the swelling up and bursting of the epidermis, or skin, of the straw. It is shown by the microscope, that the fungi begin to grow inside of the straw, beneath this epidermis, and immediately on its bursting or splitting, it protrudes outside, and rapidly grows to its full size and perfection. The small figure (c) shows a cluster of these fungi, (magnified) taken off the straw, and exhibiting their manner of attachment, by their roots, to the crevice or slit in the straw. The central figure (b) is a representation of a very small cluster of the fungi, full grown and greatly magnified, showing their uniform shape (though this varies somewhat) and two of them scattering seed from their tops.

The quantity of seed they contain is very great, the large head or boll being filled with it. It is this that forms the fine red dust which floats in the air like vapor, in badly rusted fields of wheat. It resembles the smoke, or more properly the seed, of that well known fungus, the puff-ball, and may be carried by the winds, from one farm to another, over vast districts of country, spreading the contagion to every field that is from any cause rendered in a fit condition for receiving the disease. Abundance of testimony could be adduced to prove the contagious nature of the disease, and also that it does not attack all fields alike, but is greatly influenced by soil and cultivation.

But it will be asked, if the rust, or fungi, are propagated by seed in this way, how is it that they commence growing inside of the wheat stem, as above stated? The answer is, such are found to be the facts, and it is with these we have mainly to do at present. The how and the why will be an after consideration. Suffice it to say, however, that these seeds are so exceedingly small, that they can, and we suppose, do, pass into the plant through the stomata or air vessels of the leaves, and are carried with the descending sap into the stem; but this is only theory, deducible from the facts we have stated, for we have no actual demonstration on this point. Another explanation, and to our mind a plausible one, though we have never seen it suggested by any other writer, is, that the seeds of the fungi, on falling to the ground in the fields to which they are transported, are washed into the soil by rain, and taken

up by the open mouths of the *spongioles*, or root-lets, and thus carried into the circulation with the food of the plant. This again suggests the probability that these seeds may remain in the soil, or be applied with straw and manure, so as to, in this way, infect the succeeding crop, if circumstances should be favorable to the development of the disease.

But it is easy to see that more minute and careful observations are necessary to decide these and many other points, connected with this subject. We hope the foregoing will be sufficient to settle the question, *what is rust?* and serve as a basis for subsequent investigations. We are aware that these statements will suggest many queries and speculations in the minds of our wheat growing readers. We desire they should, and when they have had time to ponder over this chapter, we will give them another on the same subject. In the mean time, we shall be happy to hear from any who can, and feel disposed to favor us with *facts* concerning it.

### Tax on Dogs, to prevent Sheep killing.

We have often heard of the losses sustained by the farmers of Ohio, by their sheep being killed by dogs. Indeed, so common is this evil in some parts of the State, that it is a serious obstacle to the introduction of choice breeds of sheep, and tends to prevent all progress and improvement in this very important branch of agriculture.

It was gratifying, therefore, to see this subject early brought before the attention of the legislature this winter. Mr. Powell, of the Senate, made an able report on the subject, and brought in a bill which provides that the commissioners of the several counties may order a tax to be imposed and collected of all persons owning or keeping more than one dog, at the rate of 50 cents for the second, and one dollar for each additional dog. The moneys thus raised, to constitute a fund for the payment of damages sustained by sheep owners, from dogs whose owners are not ascertained.

This bill passed the Senate, but from some cause wholly unaccountable to us, was lost in the House, or, at least, can only be saved by action on a motion to *reconsider*, which is still pending, and which, we think, if rightly reconsidered and reflected on by the members, they will not fail to pass.

The only serious objection we should make to the bill, is, that its provisions are *too mild*. We would go for taxing every person who keeps a dog, increasing the amount for every number above one, and all moneys thus raised above what might be required to pay for sheep killed by dogs, should be given to the school fund.

We make the following extracts from Mr. Powell's report on this subject:

"The object of the bill is to encourage the wool growing interest in this state, by protecting it from injuries by dogs. In endeavoring to understand the subject, your committee have been led to two inquiries upon the subject. First, the extent of this interest; and, next, its liability to the injuries from which it is proposed to protect it.

"The interest that a country may have in its sheep and wool is very great. Ohio is fast becoming a great wool growing country. From information received from persons engaged in the business, your committee is induced to believe, that Ohio is as well adapted to the growth of wool as any other country, and it is the duty of the legislature to foster and protect it. It is not very easy to collect satisfactory statistical information on this subject. But it seems from the census of the United States in 1840, that

"The number of sheep in Ohio was 2,028,401. Pounds of wool in Ohio, 3,685,315."

\* \* \* "Since the census of 1840, the number of sheep in Ohio might have doubled, but there can be no doubt there are now at least three millions, and yielding annually seven million pounds of wool. It is supposed, that with care, a flock of sheep will double every three years, and from the statement given above, it appears that in England and Wales they slaughter from a third to a fourth of their flocks annually.

"A large amount of sheep are annually sold in

Ohio, for the new country north and west, but neither this slaughter nor exportation can equal the annual increase.

"The farmers of Ohio have an interest in this subject to the following extent:

"Value of 3,000,000 of sheep, \$3,000,000

"Requiring about 600,000 acres of land at \$15, 9,000,000

"Total capital, \$12,000,000

"The annual value of increase and wool, at least 3,000,000. These estimates are undoubtedly too low; and yet such is the vast interest which is, (in some measure) proposed to be protected by this bill; an interest which in a few years will be doubled and quadrupled, without taking into consideration the growing importance of the woolen manufactories, now every where springing up in Ohio, adding great value to our water power, and constituting an important item in the means of our independence, prosperity and wealth."

"One of the greatest difficulties that a wool grower in Ohio has to encounter, are the injuries committed to his flocks by dogs. The losses sustained by farmers in this State, annually, from such injuries, must, in the aggregate, amount to many thousands of dollars. We find in almost every neighborhood, injuries of this kind, where from a few to a dozen sheep are killed. This throughout the State would give an aggregate value of several thousand dollars. The State has already expended a vast sum in bounties on wolf scalps, in order to protect the flocks of the farmer, which has continued until now—the wolf is almost extinct; but now the wool grower has to encounter an enemy, as hostile to his interest as the wolf was, in the numerous worthless dogs that roam the country, without an owner to care for or protect them. This now in this State has become a very great and alarming nuisance.—These injuries are not so often committed by dogs of individuals who keep but one, and who endeavor to have that one watchful and useful, as by those of individuals who keep two or more idle and useless dogs, that are permitted to roam about and do what mischief they may. The bill is drawn with a view of reaching such cases. It proposes only to tax those who keep more dogs than one at the same house; and the taxes thus raised to be distributed in paying damages sustained by the injuries committed by dogs on sheep in the county, after the Commissioners of the county see proper to adopt its provisions. Upon examination it is found that most all the wool growing States have adopted some law similar to the one now proposed. In three or four counties of this State, there now exists a local law much like it; and for years past the legislature have been petitioned to do something upon the subject to protect this great interest, which is now become so large, that the law is called for from all parts. It is to be hoped it will not be refused for the sake of gratifying the whim or caprice of this or that individual, in keeping more than one dog to be idle and worthless, and liable to commit so much injury; and that this legislature will not either sacrifice or endanger so great and growing an interest of our farmers, to such idle caprice, but give to the wool grower here, the same protection that he finds in other States.

"Your committee, therefore, return the bill with amendments, and recommend their adoption."

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Great Importance of an Agricultural Survey of the State.—Rust in Wheat.

It may be estimated that the wheat crop in Ohio, in the year 1844, was diminished *one-eighth* below an average, by *rust* alone. There are about two millions of acres devoted to the culture of wheat in Ohio; which at the low average yield of twelve bushels to the acre, makes the total amount of twenty-four million bushels per annum; then one-eighth of this quantity is three million bushels; which, at the low rate of fifty cents per bushel, makes a total loss to the State of one million, five hundred thousand dollars in one year.

Now it is a matter of great importance to the

people of Ohio, to be able to ascertain the cause, and to discover a remedy for the disease which produces such a disastrous result, not only to individuals, but to the State at large. A work of such magnitude and importance, it cannot be expected will be undertaken by individual enterprise; and as the benefits to be derived from the investigation will be felt by every individual in the State, it is proper that the expense of such investigation should be drawn from the public Treasury. It may be confidently stated, that by means of an Agricultural Survey of the State, the disastrous effects of the rust on the wheat crop may be entirely remedied, or greatly mitigated.

Hitherto, the opinion has been quite prevalent, that the rust was produced by causes entirely beyond the control of human powers or skill; which has had a tendency to prevent an investigation into the cause, and to induce farmers to regard with indifference, every attempt at further inquiry into the matter.

The variety of conflicting opinions amongst the best informed agricultural writers, as to the cause of rust, has also had a tendency to bewilder the farmers, and render them still more indifferent to the subject, and confirm them in their opinion that the remedy was beyond their control. Hence the slow progress hitherto made in the investigation of a subject of such vast importance, and affecting the welfare of so many human beings. A few of these opinions may be briefly alluded to:

1st. Rust in wheat has been attributed to the very minute seeds of a *fungus* or *parasitical plant* (which botanists have dignified with the appellation of *Uredo linearis*,) floating in the atmosphere and becoming attached to the surface of the stem and leaves, by moisture or honey dew, have there germinated, and by their rapid growth and immense numbers, intercepted the ascent of the sap of the wheat plant, and diverted it from its ultimate destination.

2nd. Others attribute the rust to *plethora*, or an *exuberance of sap*, which bursts the stem, exudes, flows down and becomes inspissated upon the surface of the stem, producing the appearance called *rust*, and depriving the grain of its proper nutriment. And the *plethora itself* is attributed to *heat* and *moisture* operating on a soil containing too great a proportion of fresh vegetable manure.

3d. It has also been attributed to *honey dew*, or rather to the conversion of the sap by excessive heat and moisture, into sugar or honey which undergoes a fermentation, and produces a change in the nature of the sap, by which its conversion into farina or flour is prevented, causing the shrinking of the berry, and bursting of the stem.

4th. But the opinion now fast gaining favor since the application of scientific analysis to soils and plants, is, that the rust in wheat is caused mainly, if not entirely, by the want of the *peculiar food in the soil, requisite to the perfect development of the wheat plant*. It is a well established fact, that the grain of wheat contains elements or principles not found in other parts of the plant.—Soils, therefore, which contain all the elements for perfecting the *straw* and *leaves* of the wheat plant, may be deficient in the principles requisite for perfecting the *grain*. And again the elements requisite for the grain, may be present in the soil, and that which is necessary for the perfection of the stem may be deficient, and of course the stems will be diseased and weak, causing the wheat to lodge or fall down, and being unable to withstand the effects of atmospheric changes, must necessarily become diseased and produce a shrivelled and inferior berry. It is also further ascertained that the elements for the perfection of the wheat plant may all be present in the soil, yet so combined with other substances, that they either cannot be assimilated by the plant, or yield so slowly to the catalytic action, that the growth of the whole plant will be feeble and diseased.

It is the province, therefore, of the *agricultural chemist*, to point out to the *farmer*, the peculiar condition of the soil, and to recommend to him the substances necessary to be applied to the soil to change its condition, or supply the materials which may be wanting to enable him to raise good

crops of wheat. It is in this way that *science and practice*, co-operate together in the proper cultivation of the soil.

But if the saving to the State by the expenditure of one or two thousand dollars, may amount to one or two millions of dollars in one year on the wheat crop alone, who can calculate the immense advantage to be derived from the same expenditure, when the whole routine of agricultural products are taken into consideration.

Very resp'y your friend,  
D. LAPHAM.

Mount Tabor, Jan. 14. 1845.

### Agriculture as a Science.—No. 2.

BY JOSEPH SULLIVANT.

Inasmuch as all soils have originated from the decomposition and wearing away of rocks, from the combined agency of air and water, and in which soil portions of vegetable and animal matters are commingled, a knowledge of a few facts in geology will throw much light upon our subject, and afford valuable information to the agriculturist, and I will avoid as much as I can, all such technicalities and hard names of the science as might, to those unacquainted with it, have a tendency to deter them from an investigation of this interesting subject. Suffice it to say, in this place, that geology has a direct bearing upon, and is most intimately connected with, agriculture; but this connection can only be alluded to in a brief article like the present. To a casual observer, the materials constituting the crust of our earth, the composition of animal and vegetable bodies seems to be interminable in their variety, but a closer observation proves this not to be the case; for in reality a comparatively few elements or substances enter into the composition of all matter, and by their various combinations give rise to the innumerable and diversified forms in which we see it.

Geology is that science which has classified all the ascertained facts in regard to the structure and disposition of the materials composing the solid parts of our earth; it explains to us the nature and origin of soils, for our rocks and soils are not, as some have supposed, thrown together in rude and accidental masses by a blind chance, but are arranged in a regular and harmonious order by a divine hand; and this science furnishes an additional evidence that order is the law of God.

Geologists have found great uniformity in the order in which the rocks are placed, one over the other; that one kind of rock is always found above another kind, and never below it; and as these rocks differ from each other, not only in appearance and the position in which they are found, but also in their composition, they of course have received different names to distinguish them.—Our soils, likewise, differ, as they are derived from one or the other of this series of rocks. I will therefore now give the names, and a brief description, of a few of these rocks, for it is a fact, that the decomposition and grinding down of only three of these rocks by mechanical and chemical agencies, has furnished us with nineteen-twentieths of the materials of all soils.

The first of this series that I mention, are the *sileceous* rocks, so called from the earth *silex*, which makes up the greater part of these rocks; a familiar example is found in quartz rock, or *flint*, so that in common language *sileceous* means flinty, or composed of the same earth as flint.—Our common *sand* is nothing more or less than small pieces or particles of this sileceous rock; and *sand*, either fine or coarse, enters largely into the formation of soils.

Another series of rocks are called *aluminous*, because they are principally composed of an earth called *alumina*. Common clay is an example of this earth, for clay has resulted from the wearing away and grinding down into a fine powder of these aluminous rocks.

The last in the series we shall consider is the *calcareous* rock, deriving its name from the word *calcium*, which signifies *lime*. Limestone, marble and chalk are examples of calcareous rocks, with which all are familiar, so that when we speak of any thing being calcareous, sileceous or aluminous, we mean that it contains a large portion, or is chiefly made up, of lime, flint or clay;

and soils are called sileceous, calcareous or aluminous, as they contain more or less of one or the other of these earths. It is true that materials entering into the composition of other rocks are frequently found in our soils, and not only modify them to a considerable extent, but oftentimes exert a powerful and direct influence upon their fertility. But the three earths I have mentioned, (and principally two of them) form the basis of all soils. The fertility of soils depends mainly on other ingredients, which *must* be present, to render any soil productive; but in soil composed of a proper admixture of sand and clay, and taking a depth of twelve inches from the surface, these fertilizing ingredients need not be present in greater quantity than ten or twelve per cent. of the whole amount of soil, to make it very productive. This amount, however, is composed of those matters that constitute the food of plants, and is therefore absolutely essential to their growth.

The great mass of the soil composed of sand and clay may be compared to a vessel or laboratory, in which, by the aid of light, heat and moisture, this food is prepared and preserved for the use of the growing plant. J. S.

### Deficiencies of Farm Laborers.

(Extract from a Letter.)

I am much obliged to you for sending me a specimen number of the Ohio Cultivator, and herewith I send the pay for it for a year. I shall probably take the liberty to express my views through it occasionally on subjects embraced in its general design.

Even now I am able to say, that one of the greatest deficiencies that affect the interest of farmers in this country, is the want of honest, industrious, capable working men, to be hired; and I will here take occasion to say, it is the chief thing in farming, in all its branches, and the most lamentable deficiency, at least so far as my knowledge or information extends. It is also one that is most difficult to supply, and if the editor of the Cultivator can suggest a method of supplying the deficiency, we can succeed much more abundantly in our farming operations; although it is also true that there is great need of more knowledge in regard to the way in which those operations should be performed. \* \* \*

HENRY BRUSH.

London, Madison co., O.

REMARKS.—The evil complained of in the foregoing, is one that is common to all countries, but more especially to those like our own, where it is so easy for a laboring man, possessing the qualifications desired, to obtain a farm of his own, and place himself above the condition of a hired laborer. Although we may suffer from the inconvenience, therefore, there is not so much to excite regret in the mind of the patriot and philanthropist as might at first be supposed. It is right that we should desire, and seek for, the improvement of hired laborers, but no one can regret that in this highly favored country, the honest, industrious laborer can, in a few years, become his own employer.—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Our own Ohio—Her Farmers and their means to pay taxes and promote their prosperity.

Ohio, long ago styled the third, is beginning to be talked of as the second State of this great confederacy. Whether she will ever attain to this enviable pre-eminence, is dependent upon herself alone. Ohio possesses the power—all that is needed is effort—that sort of effort without which there can be no substantial advancement of a nation's prosperity. Labor is the lot of man. It is also his happiness and his honor. "Chaos was created, that out of it man might make order"—order for his own benefit—that he might be happy no less in the production than in the enjoyment of this order.

If, then, we would prosper as a people, let us labor, industriously and intelligently, availing ourselves of all the recent discoveries and inventions, not for *saving* labor, but for *doing* labor, and for rendering labor done more productive.

It is in vain for us to claim for Ohio an elevated

position, while we propose nothing, do nothing, intended to advance, or even to preserve, that position.

It is idle to assert that our indebtedness, as a State, is an obstacle to our advancement. The greater the debt, the greater the necessity for exertion, for it must be paid—paid in full, principal and interest, or our public faith is forfeited, and no after prosperity can compensate for the loss.

But our debt, large as it seemingly is, when contrasted with individual ability to pay, is small when compared with the ability of the State.

We owe about twenty millions, and if all of this were levied on the assessable lands of Ohio, it would amount to but six cents per acre a year to pay the interest. As it is, the taxes for canal purposes do not amount to half this, on average farms. Few farmers, owning two hundred acres of land, pay as much as six dollars for canal purposes. Nor is this six dollars, as some suppose, thrown away. The farmer realizes, and has long ago again and again realized the benefits of it, in the advanced price of produce, caused by the opening of our public works. This advance in price has been equal to the difference between the former and present price of transportation to market. If, then, wheat at Cleveland be now worth \$1, and it cost before the canal was opened 62 1-2 cents to carry it to Cleveland, then the effect of the canal has been, to give to every farmer 42 1-2 cents a bushel advance on his wheat, and on other produce a proportional advance.

The taxes he pays are a part of his investment, and it may be doubted whether any portion of it yields a richer revenue. Again. The price of land is, or should be, regulated by the value of its products, after deducting the expense of cultivation. If, then, our public works have advanced the value of produce, the land on which it may be grown is more valuable. Sit down, now, and impartially state the account, and see on whose side is the advantage:

State of Ohio, Dr.

To money invested in canals, &c.,	\$20,000,000
Interest each year,	1,200,000
	Cr.

By yearly advance on wheat and other produce, at least	4,000,000
By permanent advance on land, on an average, say \$2 per acre,	40,000,000

In this account no mention is made of the vast saving to our people on the prices of articles imported into the country. This alone is supposed, by competent judges, to equal not less than \$1,000,000 per annum more.

If, then, our property is permanently increased \$40,000,000, why can we not readily pay the interest on our debt. We answer, it can be done. We can pay the interest, and out of the surplus of the \$4,000,000, we can shortly pay the principal also. Why, then, do our farmers complain, and why are they sometimes unable to pay their taxes? We answer, that people *live* better than they used to—spend more money, and sometimes seem to forget that they owe a small sum out of their increased income, to pay for the money borrowed and expended to promote their prosperity, and increase their income. Such, however, is the nature of man. We all of us are prone to act as if our canals, instead of being artificial channels of communication, are great natural public highways, like navigable streams.—Let our farmers turn their attention to the best appropriation of the means which nature and art have put in their power, and we shall soon see a cheering change in our position and prospects.

Does any one of our respected friends ask what course we would suggest? We answer—First, form in each county a good agricultural Society. Make it your pleasure and pride to attend its meetings, and forward its objects, and you will soon find it abundantly to compensate you for your trouble. Sustain a good agricultural paper, in which the experience and results of each may be made known to all. In this way all of our farmers will be enabled to adopt the best and most productive mode of culture.

And now for the benefit which we should expect the farmer to realize by adopting this advice. We should anticipate an increase of his crop to the amount, not only of his taxes, but in a year



or two that increase would be so great as to enable him to buy stocks of the State sufficient to pay his taxes out of the interest, and his share of the principal also, when due.

We often hear our farmers complain of the great mortgage, as they call the State debt, the interest of which is eating out their substance.—A farmer dreads mortgages, and he is right, and we do not doubt every farmer in the land would adopt our suggestions if we could succeed in convincing him of their practicability.

Will our farmers think of this until they hear from us again? OHIO.

### Great Crop of Mustard Seed in Ohio.

Mr. J. A. Parmelee, residing a few miles below Zanesville, in the Muskingum Valley, cultivated the past year, 27 acres of brown Mustard, and the product, as sold to Messrs. Fell and Brothers, of Philadelphia, was as follows:

114 barrels, containing 382 bushels weighing 524 lbs. per bushel, making 20,100 lbs of seed, for which they paid him 8 cts. per lb., or \$1,608 00 Being a gross product at the rate of \$59.25 per acre.

The soil on which this crop was produced is good lively bottom land, containing a fair proportion of sand, having an open sub-soil, and was in corn for a number of years previous. It was well plowed and harrowed as early as it would work well in spring, (in April,) and the seed sown with a drill barrow, in rows, the first one foot and the next two feet apart, thus:

.....  
1 foot.  
.....  
2 feet.  
.....  
1 foot.  
.....

The seeds should be dropped 1 to 2 inches apart, (rather more than a quart to an acre,) and the plants thinned to 2 or 3 inches. Much care and labor is requisite to keep the ground *entirely free from weeds*—as the seeds of weeds would greatly injure the value of the crop at harvest. Indeed this labor constitutes the largest item in the whole expense. Mr. Parmelee uses a horse, with a small cultivator so constructed that in passing between the wide rows one of the teeth goes between the narrow ones. Our advice, however, would be, to make all the rows two feet apart (to save labor in cultivating and hoeing,) and if the ground is in good condition, the plants will be sure to fill all the space, when at maturity, and yield as much seed as if the rows were closer.

In harvesting, great care is necessary to avoid *shelling*. It is cut by hand, with a sickle (we believe,) and laid in rows a short time to perfect the ripening, then hauled to the barn on a sled with a wide frame at bottom covered with canvass. It is then thrashed and cleaned like ordinary grain.

One thing should be borne in mind by those who may contemplate raising this crop, namely, that the seed, some of which is sure to shell in harvesting, is a sore and lasting plague to other crops that may follow it; so that it is best to keep the same land devoted to this purpose as long as it can be done with advantage.

For fear that Mr. Parmelee may think we shall spoil his trade by inducing too many to engage in the business, we will here state that we happened to meet one of the Messrs. Fell above mentioned, at an exhibition in Delaware last fall, and he then informed us of the crop of Mr. Parmelee, and remarked that the demand for the seed is so extensive that it will require many such crops to be produced annually, to supply it; or to have any material effect on the price. And as the principal part of the supply for this country is now imported, patriotism demands that this information should be diffused, and the supply produced at home.

NOTE.—The account of Mr. Parmelee's crop, as published in the Farmer's Cabinet and several other papers, contained some errors both as to

product and cultivation. The 100 bushels of "tailings" should read 100 pounds. We had our information from a near neighbor of Mr. P's.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

### Our Own Corner.

CORRESPONDENTS are entitled to our thanks for the promptness with which they have responded to our request; it augurs well for our success. We have quite a number of valuable communications already on hand for the next number—some of them from men of well known ability; a number of our best editorials are also crowded out; so look sharp for number 4, in about two weeks!

"A Buckeye Girl" was received—beg pardon, we mean *her communication* was received—just as our pages were full. It is excellent, and will keep well till our next.

☞ Notices of Agricultural papers are again crowded out.

READER: There are several articles of more than ordinary importance in this number of the Cultivator; do you ask which they are? We would tell you, but as you might not agree with us in opinion, you had better read them *all* carefully, then judge for yourself!

A LECTURE ON AGRICULTURE, was delivered in the Hall of the State House, on Wednesday evening last, by Charles Whittlesey, Esq., of Cincinnati, who, together with Mr. Randall, of the same place, are a delegation from the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, to explain the objects of the petition which appeared in our last. The address was listened to by a majority of the members of the Legislature, and a number of citizens of Columbus; and was well calculated to awaken interest on the subject of agricultural improvement. A resolution was passed that the address be published. We may give a portion of it in our next.

### Agricultural Meetings at the State House.

We see by the eastern papers, that the members of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures have resumed the practice of holding weekly meetings for agricultural discussions; and it gives us great pleasure to announce that it has been resolved to adopt the practice in the Legislature of this State. The first meeting is appointed for next Tuesday evening (Feb. 4;) subject for discussion, the wheat crop, its culture, diseases, &c.

About three fourths of the members of our Legislature are practical farmers, and coming, as they do, from all parts of this great agricultural State, it cannot fail to be interesting and profitable for them to compare views on this subject, and make known to each other the practice and condition of agriculture in their respective counties; and the reports of these discussions which will be published, will doubtless be read with interest, by the farmers of the State generally.

"MUMMY WHEAT."—Our thanks are due to Hon. R. C. Schenck, for a package of wheat said to have been raised from seed found in the envelopes of an Egyptian Mummy, supposed to be at least two thousand years old. We'll make good use of this, and any similar favors that may be sent us.

### Lectures on Geology.

Prof. St. John's Lectures on Geology, in this city, were well attended, and afforded evident satisfaction to those who listened to them. At the close of the last lecture, on the evening of January 27th, John W. Andrews having been called to the Chair, and Joseph Sullivant appointed Secretary, the following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

**Resolved**, That our warm thanks are hereby tendered to Professor St. John, for the instruction we have derived from the series of lectures on Geology which he has just now brought to a close, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony that, by his evident comprehensive knowledge of his subject, by his accuracy and skill in detailing the facts which belong to it, and especially by the care with which he presents his audience facts rather than theories, as well also as by his interesting manner as a speaker, he is fitted to be eminently a useful and agreeable popular lecturer.

**Resolved**, That, in our judgment, the frequent delivery of public lectures by competent persons, upon such departments of science and of learning as may be made interesting to a popular audience, should be encouraged by every citizen of a republican country, not only as a source of that positive enjoyment which ever attends upon the acquisition of useful knowledge, but also as a most effective auxiliary of those institutions of education which have now become the chief basis and bulwark of popular liberty.

JOHN W. ANDREWS, *Ch'n.*

JOSEPH SULLIVANT, *Sec'y.*

### Cleveland Horticultural Society.

This Society appears to be going on with much spirit, in winter as well as summer. By an account of a recent meeting, as published in the Herald, we find that an appropriation of about fifty dollars was voted for the purchase of new books for the library, and acknowledgments were made of several valuable presents received, of works for the same purpose.

Resolutions were also adopted for petitioning the Legislature for a more effectual law for the protection of fruit. We find the following remarks on this subject in a subsequent number of the Herald:

### Law for the Protection of Fruit.

"Those who have ever raised fruit, and when some choice specimens, which they much prized, were nearly ripe, have had them stolen by some worthless vagabond, can appreciate the value of a law by which the stealing of fruit shall be made subject to the same penalty as stealing from a merchant's store. For several years more or less movement has been made to procure a law for this purpose, but without effect. We are now, however, disposed to think that our Legislature will act in this matter to the granting of a prayer so often urged, as we learn that, aside from the numerous petitions sent them from different parts of the State bearing thousands of names signed individually, the Cincinnati and Cleveland Horticultural Societies have also sent forward their petitions. These Societies have already done much toward awakening a right spirit in regard to fruit, and we trust our Legislature will back them by enacting a law that will assist them.

**PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.**—An estimate of the amount of hogs slaughtered in the principal places of the West compared with last year, by the Cincinnati Gazette, shows a falling off of 275,000 head, or more than 50 per cent. This fact must, of course, have an important bearing upon prices.

**MILK.**—It is stated that 2,000,000 quarts of milk are annually consumed at Rochester, N. Y., which, at four cents per quart, would amount to \$80,000.

The Office of this paper is now in the Bank Building, next south of the State House, up stairs; where the editor will at all times be happy to see such of his friends as may be in town and disposed to call.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"The Campbells are coming!"

Stand aside, gentlemen! front seats always reserved for the ladies! We felt quite sure that we should have the assistance of the ladies in our enterprise, and, sure enough, here it comes!—'Tis true, they are naturally a little coy at first, and need some coaxing; but when they do become enlisted in a good cause, it is sure to go ahead. We have therefore no longer any fears about the success of our undertaking. The Ohio Cultivator will be not only well sustained, but eminently successful in accomplishing the great work for which it is designed.

We have received two communications from female contributors, both of them of a plain, practical character, aiming at utility rather than amusement. The first is from a farmer's daughter, and we think will be useful to many of her sex at the present time:

### Buckeye mode of making Butter in Winter.

Champaign co., O., Jan., 1845.

MR. EDITOR—Having read in the second number of your truly valuable paper, that no one had contributed for the department which you are so kind as to appropriate to the use of the ladies, I feel inclined to put in my mite, small as it is, in the hope that it will encourage others of my sex, for I think it is a pity that they should neglect so good an opportunity for exercising their talents, and "showing their quality."

My object in writing is, to inform your readers that I have derived much assistance in the performance of my duties as a farmer's daughter, from reading agricultural papers. My father has taken the Genesee Farmer for several years, and I have found much instruction in its columns that has been of advantage to me; one instance of this kind I will relate:

I have for several years had the entire care of the milk department in my father's family. I therefore read, with great interest, whatever related to making butter and cheese, and I found much that was different from what I had been in the habit of practising. One case of this kind was, directions for making butter in winter, according to what is called the Russian method, by which it was said butter could be made in winter as sweet, and with as little churning, as in summer. So I set about trying the experiment, and the result exceeded my expectations. My new practice is as follows:

Before I go out to milk, I put a kettle, say one-third full of water, and large enough to let the milk pail into it, on to the stove, where it will get boiling hot by the time I have come in with the milk. I then strain the milk into another vessel, and wash the pail, (which should always be of tin) then pour the milk back into the pail, and set it into the kettle of boiling water till the milk becomes scalding hot, taking care not to let it boil, then pour it into crocks or pans, and set it away in the cellar for the cream to rise in the usual way. (As little time should be occupied in this heating process as possible, hence the advantage of having the water ready hot when the milk is brought in.)

Cream procured in this way will seldom require more than twenty minutes churning, while by the common practice the poor dairy maid may often churn for hours, and then, perhaps, have to throw it away, as I did myself on two occasions, before I happened to gain this valuable piece of information.

So much, Mr. Editor, for one instance of the advantage that young ladies may derive from reading an agricultural paper. If this, my first attempt at writing for a paper, should be of any service to you or your readers, I shall feel well recompensed for my trouble.

Respectfully, &c.,

EMILY.

P. S.—(A lady always adds a postscript!) I forgot to say, that if you get a "Buckeye wife," and

she makes butter for you according to this method in winter, you will find it but little inferior to that made in summer. E.

Thank you, Emily; your "first attempt" is very fair—hope you will try again before long. If we find the person alluded to in your P. S., and she does not understand your mode of making winter butter, we shall send her to you for instruction, if you will take such an apprentice! By the way, we perceive you have essentially varied the process from what is called the Russian method, and we propose that your practice be hereafter called the **BUCKEYE METHOD**.—[Ed.]

Our next is from a farmer's wife, and some may think her communication partakes a little too much of the *Amazonian*, but we go for variety:

### Letter from a Farmer's Wife.

Orangeville, Jan. 24, 1845.

MR. EDITOR—I am much pleased to see that you intend to devote a part of your paper to the use of the Ladies. Now, sir, if by the term Lady, you mean one of those worthless parlor ornaments,

Whose little hands were never made,  
To touch a pot or garden spade,\*

then I shall not expect my communication to have a place in your "Ladies' Department." I am a farmer's wife, and as such will occasionally give you a few hints as to the duties and pleasures of a farmer's wife, if you think them worthy a place in your paper, although I know there are many who are more competent to do it than myself; but if all wait for others, nothing will be done.—If, by writing two or three communications for your paper, I can induce others more competent than myself to fill the ladies' department, my object will be attained.

Your aim is, to improve the agriculture of the country, and no one can doubt but that it needs improving. I think it is also very necessary that the homestead of the farmer should be improved; I mean the management of the affairs in and about his house. This, in a great measure, belongs to the wife. I wish to lay no unjust blame to my own sex, but I think, upon close examination, where you find a careless, slovenly, indolent farmer, you will generally find he has a careless, slovenly, indolent wife, for I have almost always observed, when I went into a farmer's house, and saw uncarpeted, dirty floors—smoky, unwhitewashed walls—the fire-place half full of ashes—pots and kettles scattered about unwashed, and the wife kicking, cuffing and scolding a pack of young ones, that if I looked out on the farm, I generally saw the fences down, or so overgrown with briars and bushes that I could not see them, and perhaps would see the farmer hallooing and whooping to a pack of dogs, driving his cattle out of his fields of wheat or corn. In such cases I think improvement very necessary, both indoors and out; and improvement, like charity, ought to begin at home—that is, in the house. Let industry, economy, and neatness be practiced here, and its influence will be seen all over the farm.

I wish you all the success you anticipate. (I am sorry to tell you I have no daughters.)

Yours, &c.,

ELIZABETH.

\*The kind of "garden spade" here alluded to, is doubtless such as our friend Thorburn sells in the city of New York, for the ladies to work their flower gardens with. They are very nicely polished, and so small, that ladies with "little hands" even, need not be much afraid to "touch" them! If, after reading the foregoing, any of our fair friends feel particularly inclined to handle such an implement, we will send and get a few.—Ed.

### Use of Fishes in Wells and Cisterns.

(In a Letter from Lorain county.)

Those who are troubled with angle worms in their wells, as some are in sandy or gravelly districts in this State, may be profited by a suggestion which will perhaps save them the trouble of pumping out the water, a task which Judge Ely and some others in this region are obliged to have performed once in a while.

Catch a small fish, (a brook trout is preferable)

and put it into the well. He will devour all the angle worms, and fatten on them, (without at all injuring the sweetness or purity of the water,) and if any are afraid he will die, they can, after a while, bait a hook and take him out for the frying pan, and supply his place with another.

Again—I have had a cistern of perfectly clear rain water all summer, free from all wigglers or embryo mosquitoes, by merely dropping in a few little rain brook fishes 1 to 3 inches long. The little fellows seem to have prospered finely, and are quite sprightly this winter. If they live through, I presume they will perform the same useful service for me again next summer; if not, the children can easily scoop up enough more in almost any of the little streams in the pastures or elsewhere. So much for my experience—if these hints prove serviceable to others, it will give me pleasure.

Very respectfully,

LEVI BURNELL.

REMARKS.—We think the above suggestion *first rate*, and somewhat new, especially as relates to cisterns. We have known trout kept for years in springs and shallow wells, with excellent results. Whether they would live and thrive in wells of considerable depth is not so certain, though it can easily be tried. It would be advisable to examine frequently for a few weeks after putting them in, and haul them out with a pail if they should die. If the water cannot be seen clearly, take a looking-glass when the sun shines, and hold it so as to reflect the light to the bottom. If the fishes die, they will of course float on the surface.—Ed.

### More Specimens of Fine Wool.

MR. EDITOR—I accept (and thank you for) the invitation in your first number, for the wool growers of the West to send you specimens of the wool produced by their flocks. I am only a small wool grower, but I desire to be among the number who can say, "my wool is prime."

With a view to improving my flock, I purchased 25 sheep of the flock of the late H. D. Grove, of New York, at the sale at Medina, O., in September last. Of the specimens enclosed, No. 1 is from my favorite of that purchase. Nos. 2 and 3 are from ewes purchased recently from Abraham Miller, Esq., of Licking co., O., who has a large flock of fine woolled sheep.

I may in the spring furnish other specimens for comparison; but I doubt whether any thing better than the enclosed can be obtained in our *Highlands*. If any thing better comes to your office, please let us know the whereabouts of the flock that produced it.

Very respectfully,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

Hillsboro', Highland co., Jan. 15, 1845.

REMARKS.—All three of the samples of wool above mentioned are very fine. No. 1 is particularly beautiful, as might be expected from so celebrated a flock of pure Saxons. Nos. 2 and 3 are nearly as fine, but not quite so long, nor so free from yolk; we are not informed whether they are called pure Saxon or a cross with Merino; they do honor to the man and the State that produced them. We heartily concur with the wish of friend Trimble, that if finer wool than these specimens can be produced in Ohio, we should like to see them. We should also like to be informed of the amount of product from these sheep next summer.—Ed.

### A Letter from Columbiana County.

New Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,

Dear Sir: At the instance of some of our farmers in this vicinity, and on their behalf, I take pleasure in expressing the gratification they feel at learning your intention to visit different portions of the State on matters connected with the interest and prosperity of agriculture in the Buckeye State.

It will afford them much pleasure to see you in this part of the State sometime during the ensuing summer, and I will take it upon myself to assure you for them, that they will exhibit the same liberal spirit which I have no doubt will charac-



terize Mr. NEIL in furnishing the "carte blanche," at least so far as to assure you that the "latch string" will be out; should they fail I will at least hold myself in the position of *endorser*.

I feel assured that you will find much in "Old Columbiana" to interest you. It is among the first counties in the State in the production of wheat, and decidedly first in the quantity of wool grown, much of which is of fine quality.

Allow me to suggest to you the propriety of your making the formation of *Agricultural Societies* a part of your business in visiting the different portions of the State, for the better accomplishment of which, pardon the further suggestion, that you notice, in your paper, the time you will be in the county towns of the several counties through which you may pass, that meetings may be called for the purpose of organizing Societies where such do not previously exist.

The existence of such societies will tend very much to increase the circulation of your paper, and it in turn will have quite as strong a tendency to promote the growth, interest and usefulness of the Societies.

My own opinion is, that these societies would be more permanent without the use of money premiums, and awarding, in their stead, certificates, or, where the society was able, books on agriculture and horticulture. Those who engage in societies thus organized, will do so for the benefit it will confer upon agriculture. This is not always the case where cash premiums are paid, and hence the frequent failure of societies established on that principle. When the premium is the principal object in becoming a member, such members are not likely to be very liberal or punctual in their contributions, and consequently the great object of their membership soon ceases to exist.

I have transmitted through our postmaster a number of subscribers' names, and shall take pleasure in procuring and transmitting more. \* \* \*

Although not engaged myself directly in every agricultural pursuit, I feel an interest in anything that tends to its improvement. This must be my apology for obtruding my opinions upon you without any other acquaintance than that which you have given yourself to the friends of this cause in Ohio.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD HANNA.

REMARKS.—The foregoing is a specimen of the numerous friendly, and to us very gratifying letters, which we receive almost every day. They afford us good evidence that our plans and labors meet with the hearty approbation of the friends of agriculture throughout this noble State, and give additional satisfaction to the more *substantial proof* we have received, that our enterprise will be well sustained.

We must remind our friends, however, that the field is very extended, and the time we shall be able to devote to visitations among the farmers must necessarily be limited, so that we fear it will not be possible for us to render much service in the matter of forming agricultural Societies; besides, with the instructions that will be given in this paper, we think the farmers will soon become well qualified to perform these duties themselves, though we shall be happy to aid them when it is in our power to do so. On the subject of premiums we shall have something to say at another time.

If the farmers of Columbiana continue to send us such evidences of their intelligence and good will as they have begun to do, we shall certainly endeavor to take a ramble among them next summer, and have no doubt it will afford mutual benefit and pleasure. Mr. NEIL has been very sick during most of the past month, part of the time dangerously so. He is now said to be recovering, and we hope will soon be well, so that we shall have a favorable answer to the question alluded to in the foregoing letter.—Ed.

SILK MANUFACTURE IN INDIANA.—They are manufacturing beautiful silk shawls, worth \$20 and \$25, besides silk vestings and handkerchiefs, at Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana.

☞The following is by one of the oldest and most respectable residents of this vicinity, and well deserves the consideration of Ohio legislators and others. We should have been pleased to have seen the real name of the writer appended had he been willing—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Improvement Necessary—Importance of a State Society—Legislative Action without Petitions.

MR. BATEHAM:

Allow me to express my gratification upon the establishment of a paper here, such as you propose to publish. The public mind has been so long surfeited with the railings of *party strife*, now called *politics*, that the mere prospect of something else is *refreshing*. Such a paper as the Cultivator, devoted to the interests of the farmer, has been a long time wanted in this State, to disseminate the recent discoveries and improvements in that science which lies at the foundation of all our prosperity. I hope it will be well sustained. Its success will depend on its usefulness, and its usefulness in a great degree upon its success. If the community generally give it their support, the publisher is not only thereby furnished with means, but a stimulus to exert every energy to make it useful. Without such support it cannot but languish.

Improvement in the agriculture of this State has not at all kept pace with that of other States, and every where it has fallen very far behind the improvements in mechanic arts. The people of Ohio have relied too much upon the natural productiveness of the soil, to suppose any deviation from the early mode of cultivation necessary. They seem not to be aware that their soil, like their animals, can be exhausted by constant use without refreshment and restoration. They labor on from year to year upon the same formula their fathers practiced, and if a crop at any time partially fails, charge it to account of the season or some other accidental occurrence. It is full time they should have more enlightened views. And if they will but read and reflect, especially with some good examples before them, we may anticipate a time, not far distant, when the whole world will be astonished at the exhaustless energy and productiveness of Ohio.

The next thing to be accomplished should be the establishment of a State Agricultural Society. No one act of the Legislature could be passed that would secure more pecuniary benefit to the State. The people have seen the advantages which have resulted to New York, and other States, by the operation of such Society, and would hail with joy the passage of an act for that purpose in this State, with liberal provision for carrying it into effect.

The public mind is now in some degree awakened to the subject of agriculture, and needs now only to be guided, in its pursuit of knowledge, by those who are already sufficiently informed. Let, then, the Legislature, the congregated representatives of the people, take the necessary measures to promote and encourage a disposition of such laudable and useful tendency.

But it has been intimated that the Legislature have not been petitioned, and therefore are not disposed to act in the matter. We regard—yea, every man of common intelligence regards this announcement with astonishment. We hope we are not wrong in our doubts of the statement, however desirable and proper such petitions might be considered. Does that body await an application from the people to prompt them to every measure of public policy? Do they wait to be instructed by their constituents in the performance of each individual act of their duty? Surely not. We could not but regard such an excuse as an evasion of responsibility. Do the members of the Legislature not know that every farmer in the State, who deserves to be called such, would gladly sign such a petition if presented to him? Why then put a few individuals, for it must be done by a few, to the expense and trouble of circulating such papers all over the State?

Every man is to share in whatever benefit is to be gained by the establishment of such Society.

No one is to be entitled to any exclusive advantage, and therefore as all mankind are more or less selfish, no one feels sufficient inducement to incur any considerable expense, to accomplish the object. It therefore emphatically belongs to the Legislature to do, without prompting, that which is so evidently expedient to have done, especially as it is that which can be done by no other power.

On this subject much can and ought to be said. But it should be done by some more able and persuasive pen than mine. I trust some such will take up the cause. I wish, however, further to say in behalf of the people, that if petitions are indispensable to procure action by the Legislature, fifty thousand can be had and submitted to the next session, which will then have the honor of doing what properly belongs to this. The disadvantage will be the postponement of the benefits, such Society is competent to afford, another year.

MONTGOMERY.

OUR FRIEND PETERS:—We commend the following article to the special attention of our Western Reserve readers. No man within our knowledge is better able to give instruction on this subject, or has done more for the encouragement of the provision trade with England, than Mr. Peters. He visited that country and Ireland in 1842, expressly to obtain correct knowledge on these subjects. He is now, in connection with his brother, engaged in supplying the city of Buffalo with milk, brought in by railroad, (20 miles,) from their farm, in Darien. He informs us, that since last May, they have sold at the counter more than 100,000 quarts of milk.

It will be seen, by an advertisement on our last page, that they have connected the provision trade with their milk depot; and we advise our friends, in the lake counties especially, to send him such nice articles in this line as they wish to dispose of at good prices; they may depend on having justice done them.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Butter Making and Packing.

MY DEAR SIR:—You are aware that our "peculiar" business keeps me most of the time at our establishment in town; I shall therefore give you from time to time a review of our markets, and such suggestions as I may deem useful to the farmers and dealers in that portion of Ohio depending upon our city for a market. Our milk business has brought custom for other things, until we have grown into a large provision trade, which enables me to keep a good run of the market, and to point out defects often easily obviated, and therefore of importance both to consumer and producer.

I shall commence with *Butter*, large quantities of which are annually sent from your state.

I have had occasion to examine a good deal of Ohio butter, in that State, and at various points out of it. I am sorry to say that I have found it uniform in only one particular, and that was bad. The packages are almost as variable as the dairies are numerous, and frequently hardly two alike from the same farm. This is the first defect that must be remedied. In order that it may be done effectually, I give you the dimensions of packing preferred in the Eastern markets and by shippers:

Length of Stave when finished, - - 21 inches.  
Diameter of head from outside, - - - 13 do.

" " " inside, - - - 12 do.

Hoops 3 on each end and 2 each side of the bilge. The timber should be of white oak, and it *must* be thoroughly seasoned; hoops should be round, and of hickory. The dimensions of the keg are as it stands upon the floor finished. It will hold from 90 to 95 pounds of butter. So much for the packages.

Now for the contents. There is no difficulty in making as good butter in Ohio as can be made in the Union, and nothing to prevent its keeping any desirable length of time perfectly sweet.—The only requisite is care. It requires no particular skill to skim milk at the right time, to churn, to work, salt, and pack it. Any sensible woman can do it all and do it well, but still they must take pains, they must be careful. Careful to skim the milk before the cream gets bitter; in warm weather to cool the milk as soon as it is

strained, and before it is set in pans. No very hard task, but a very important one, as I have learned from my own experience. Then they must be careful to churn before the cream stands too long, for if the cream contracts any bad taste it will continue in the butter. Be careful to work out all the buttermilk, and work the salt well in. Use none but the purest dairy salt, and use it freely, there is more danger of making the butter too fresh than too salt. If packed in the firkin at the dairy, as it always should be, an inch or two of clear strong brine should be put over each layer until it is filled. If intended to be kept long before bringing to market, the firkin should be put into a cool cellar, set upon end, a small hole bored through the head, a few handfuls of coarse salt, not common Selina, but the solar evaporated, put upon the head, and the head filled with strong, pure brine. When sent to market, the hole should be plugged up with the brine in, and the salt taken off clean. By following these directions, May butter will be sweet and good when May comes again. But observe that the firkin must be thoroughly seasoned, and soaked in brine before the butter is put in, and that more butter is spoiled in the cream than any other way. In warm weather cream will become tainted before a person is aware. Thus much for dairy butter.

*Store Butter* may be very much improved if the merchant will take more care. He should have at least three tubs of strong pure brine, into which he should put his butter as he takes it in, washed over carefully, re-salted and packed in firkins as directed for the dairy, and managed in all respects in the same manner. By all means sort your butter as it comes in, for you will be enabled to have it uniform in the firkin, a very desirable object in market. If any one should send butter, I hope they will conform to the foregoing suggestions, and if it does not come into market in good condition, it will be the first time I have known them fail. I had intended to go into hams, shoulders, and lard, but my paper is short or I have made rather a long article already.

T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Jan. 14th, 1845.

### The English Provision Trade—A Correction.

MY DEAR SIR:

In your 2d No., at page 15, you have an article headed "The English Provision Trade."

The preliminary remarks made by yourself are true, and you cannot too strongly enforce upon the people of the West, the great importance of putting up their Beef and Pork in such a manner as to insure a ready sale in a foreign market.

The article in question commencing with the quotation at the word "PORK," near the bottom of the 2d column, and ending with the word "MANNER," in the 1st column of the 16th page, is part of a communication I addressed to the Albany Cultivator, and published in that paper in August, 1842.

It was the result of my personal observation, and investigation, abroad as you know, and is the first and only full and practical account that has ever been published in this country.

As long as it was confined to Messrs. Hitchcock & Livingston's private circular I could not complain, nor do I complain now. But as I am in the Provision business, and as you have very kindly introduced me to all your readers, I think it is no more than right I should have credit for what belongs to me in your columns. I claim it especially, as I intend to discourse yet more upon the various subjects connected with Provisions.

Sincerely yours,

T. C. PETERS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24th, 1845.

### Raising Fruit from the Seed.

MR. EDITOR—Will you please state in your next number, whether grapes raised from the seed will be of the same kind as that which produced the seed; also whether peaches will be the same raised from the stone.

J. W. S.

ANSWERS.—If the grapes are a wild species, or any variety that has not been produced by art, or improved by cultivation, and the seed is produced

where no other variety grows near, it will, in most cases, produce the same kind of the parent; but under other circumstances, there is no certainty what the product will be. In most cases it is found, where seed of an improved kind of grapes or other fruit is planted, the product shows a greater or less tendency to return to the original type of the parent plant. There are frequent exceptions to this rule, however.

*Peaches* are governed by the same general laws; but, inasmuch as this fruit is more the product of art and cultivation, there is much less probability of obtaining varieties from the seed, the same in kind or quality as the parent. On an average, not one tree in a thousand raised from seed, especially if from finer sorts, will be the same, or nearly equal in quality to the parents. It is useless, therefore, to rely upon this method for obtaining good fruit of any kind; all the trees should be budded or grafted, without waiting till they produce fruit, unless the object is to obtain new varieties for the sake of experiment, in which case it is generally expected that not more than one out of a hundred will be worth preserving.—Ed.

### Choice Extracts from J. S. Skinner's Address,

Delivered before the New-Castle co. (Del.) Ag. Soc.

*Lowell, Mass.*—"I should not fulfil my duty were I not here to relate something of what I observed last week in old Massachusetts, where, short as my sojourn was, so much occurred to fill me with admiration and personal gratitude. I was in that venerable State when Lowell was little more than a farm. The oldest of their manufacturing factories was chartered in 1822, and on the first of January last there had been consumed, within the past year of cotton, 22,880,000 pounds. The monthly wages distributed in cash were \$150,000; one establishment alone, the Middlesex mills, manufactures the fleeces of 1200 sheep daily; and through the year American wool of the finest quality of the value of \$500,000. The same establishment consumes annually 15,000 gallons of American lard oil, besides 7000 gallons of sperm oil brought by American vessels—four millions of teazles of American growth—eight hundred tons of Pennsylvania coal, besides other articles of American production, and of the value of more than half a million—giving steady employment to 850 hands, who are paid monthly in cash. The machinery is all American in manufacture and principle. The capital embarked in this one establishment is \$750,000, and what constitutes the salutary distinction between American and English establishments of this character, the practical operatives who daily work in the Middlesex mills own \$60,000 of the stock. Lowell, which, as I before said, was scarcely more than a farm when I was last in Massachusetts, now boasts a population of 25,000 people, and to crown the whole, they levy on themselves, and pay without grumbling, a school tax amounting to 24,000 a year. Note in all this, my friends, the mighty energies of an industrious, economical, educated people!

*Ohio wool.*—"I was pleased to learn, from one of the accomplished and liberal proprietors of the works to which I have particularly referred, that the descendants of the fine-wooled Saxony sheep transplanted to Ohio, were supplying his mills with wool of longer staple, and equally fine as that of the original stock. His liberality has enabled me to submit specimens both of the raw material and the manufacture to your inspection.

*Too much land.*—"To return to the causes of your slow progress in population, and the obstacles presented by it to a more general diffusion of the knowledge necessary to a high cultivation of the art of husbandry, to say nothing of one great drawback which cannot now be reasonably applied to Delaware or New Jersey, there are yet other causes of blight which seem to have stunted the growth of the old States on the Atlantic slope south of New England sufficiently obvious and remediable to warrant me in referring to them. Among the most prominent is the inherited habit or prejudice of mistaking and going for quantity rather than quality of land, which pervades the region referred to, and which is said by some to be the monomania of the Saxon race. How many

are there who own from 300 to 500, and even more acres of land, of which one-third or at least one-sixth part lies totally unproductive in useless brush wood, in uncleared swamps, or in land rendered worse than profitless for want of proper draining! the owner not seeming to remember that for every such acre not yielding something in grass, in pasturage, in tillage, or in growing timber, he should charge himself, as with so much lost or thrown into the fire or the sea. Of how much more are men robbed by their own indolence and short-sightedness than by "thieves who break in and steal." There is no mistake more common than that of supposing that the more land a man has the greater must be his profits—forgetting that the profits arise not from the land itself, any more than from an idle mill or an empty ship, but from the skill and manner of using it.

*Use of Lime.*—"Numerous instances must be familiar to all who hear me, of the wonderful effects of lime and other manures in enhancing the value of Delaware lands, especially since the establishment of this Society and the excitement and rivalry produced by it—raising it in many cases from \$5 and 10 up to \$50 and even \$100 an acre. I will detain you to mention but one instance of the efficacy of lime, and of the necessity of some chemical knowledge of the nature of manures, soils and crops, related to me on undoubted authority since I left home to meet this engagement:

"Mr. Collins, residing on Scuppernon Lake, in North Carolina, a gentleman of large fortune, and, to his honor be it mentioned, as it does not *always* follow, of liberal temper, had a large field of rich black alluvial soil which yielded heavy crops of Indian corn, but, as often happens, was ill suited to wheat, producing not over 13 bushels to the acre. He purchased and applied to this land 250 bushels of lime to the acre, and then reaped 47 bushels of wheat! For this lime, the refuse of kilns on the Hudson river, brought into Ocracock as return freight by lumber vessels trading to New York, he gave 10 cents a bushel.—This made, you will perceive, an outlay of \$25 capital to the acre at a single dash; but mark the result! Deducting 13 bushels, the most that land of the same quality alongside of it produced, and there remained 34 bushels of wheat against \$25; the land being left permanently impregnated with an elemental and alimental ingredient and food for that noble grain, of which, with all its capacity for producing other crops, it was until then nearly destitute. Most of you are doubtless familiar with instances of the efficacy of capital applied in like manner."

### Bees and Bee-Hives.

The following is an extract from a letter received last year from a Postmaster in Trumbul county, O.:

"The worms have destroyed most of the bees in this region. I have seen no directions in the agricultural papers for preventing this evil. The way I have succeeded in preserving a part of my bees, is by frequently inspecting the hives, and killing all the worms discovered, and removing their webs; but the bees are very apt to take offence at these acts of kindness, and resent the supposed insult in a manner not at all agreeable.

"Last fall, in visiting a friend in an adjoining town, I observed one of his hives standing on four stakes, one at each corner, driven into the ground, and the hive having no floor or bottom. The comb was built eight or ten inches lower than the sides of the hive, and seemed well filled. On inquiring why the hive was placed in that situation, he informed me that in the spring he found so many worms in that hive, that he despaired of getting them out by hand, and he concluded to place the hive in that position for the sake of experiment. The result was, the worms soon fell to the ground and were unable to return; the bees went to work and had done very well. Perhaps this hint may be serviceable to others."

We have seen experiments like the foregoing tried elsewhere with more or less success. The bottom board of Weeks', and several other patent hives, are constructed with reference to the same result, being hung on hooks, or wires, so as to be



lowered or closed at will, and made with a slope so that the worms will roll off on to the ground.

We should be glad if such of our readers in the west as have been successful with their bees, would inform us how they manage to avoid the moth or worm, what kind of hives they use, and how they keep them in winter.

We have seen several very ingeniously constructed hives, invented in this State, and, as far as we could judge, likely to answer the purpose well; but we could not learn that they had been fully tried, and it is quite probable that the bees would discover objections to them which we could not; at any rate we know, from experience, that it is necessary to consult their tastes in reference to the construction of their habitations, before one can be certain that they will consent to abide and store their honey therein.

#### Profits of Bees.

As an instance of what can be done with a few swarms of bees in good seasons, and with good management, we give the following extract from a statement furnished us when travelling in this State two years ago, by Mr. D. B. Kinney, of Oberlin. We should be glad if Mr. K. would inform us what has been his success since that time, and whether he has found difficulty with the moth, or in keeping his bees during winter:

"Mr. Kinney commenced in the spring of 1841 with five swarms of bees, four of them in Weeks' patent, and one in an old box-hive. The debtor and credit account stands as follows:

First year, Dr.	
To Weeks for use of patent,	\$5 00
Cost of eleven new hives,	16 50
Sheet iron slides,	40
Time and labor,	6 00
	\$27 90
Cr.	
By eleven swarms in hives, worth \$7 each, (sold some at \$8.)	\$77 00
Amount of honey sold,	32 00
Honey consumed in family,	5 00
	\$114 00
	27 90
	\$86 10
Profit the first year,	
The greatest amount of honey obtained from one hive was 60lbs. Do. from young swarm, 35lbs.	
In the spring of 1842 commenced with eleven swarms; had eight new swarms, worth, total	
	\$30 00
Amount of honey obtained 515lbs., worth 11 cents per lb.,	
	56 65
Profit 2d year, (averaging \$7 87 per hive,)	
	\$86 65
Greatest amount of honey obtained from one hive was 82 1-2lbs. Do. from young swarm, 39lbs.	

The prices above stated for swarms and honey, are those at which they found ready sale at the time. Mr. Kinney informed us that his bees had suffered very little from moths or other casualties since the use of Weeks' hives. The honey obtained has been of the finest quality, as well as extraordinary quantity. If any of his swarms appear weakly, Mr. K. puts two together in one hive. The past season (1842) was not considered a favorable one for bees."

#### The Guano Island.

Every body has read accounts of the wonderful new kind of manure called *guano*. It is the excrement of sea birds, and is obtained mainly from an island near the coast of Africa. One thousand ships are said to be employed in the trade, and the whole island is in a fair way to be carried off in a few months. The following graphic description of this island is from the recent letter of a sailor. There have been some severe quarrels among the crews, as alluded to below:

"Here I am, on the father of all dunghills; an

enormous mass of bird's manure, called *guano*, lying 30 feet deep on the Island of Ichaboe, (pronounced Ichabo.) Conceive a barren, desolate, sandy coast—but so sandy, so desolate, so barren! without a soul, or a bush, or a stream near; where it never rains, where the dew wets you through, where it is so cold one gets the horrors; where the air is so obscure that one cannot see the land till one is a mile or two off. An enormous surf beating over the shore, rocks, reefs and shoals in all directions. Conceive a barren rock of an island off this coast, to be covered to the depth of about 30 feet with a beastly, smelling-bottle sort of mess, looking like bad snuff mixed with rotten kittens. Conceive 132 ships lying packed between this island and the aforesaid sand and surf; fancy 132 masters of merchantmen, with 132 crews, and 132 sets of laborers, all fighting; conceive a gale of wind on the top of these, and you will then have only half an idea of the rum place I have at last got into."

#### Truth fitly spoken.

The editor of the Springfield Republic, after complimenting the first two numbers of the Ohio Cultivator, holds the following language:

"A farmer had almost as well dispense with the use of a plow, as to be without an agricultural journal; and yet how many grope along in the dark all their lives without such aid. What sensible man would trust his life to the care of a physician who had never read! Yet it is just as necessary for a cultivator of the soil to read, and profit by the experience of others, past and present, in order to prosecute his business successfully and pleasantly, as it is for a physician or other professional man.

We know that some individuals are prejudiced against agricultural papers; such persons imagine that they cannot learn any thing of importance about their occupation from books and papers.—They appear to be altogether unaware of the fact that they are indebted for most of the great modern improvements in agriculture to the gentlemen of the Agricultural Press. *We want no stronger proof of a man's ignorance, than to hear him say that an agricultural journal could be of no use to him.* The man who could so speak must, indeed, be much in need of light.

Should any of our country friends desire to see the Cultivator, our numbers are at their service. We hope that a number of good packets will be distributed in Clark county, and we would advise all to start with No. 1, Vol. 1, and continue so long as the paper may be worthy of patronage. The price of the Cultivator, as we stated in a former notice, is but one dollar per annum, a sum sufficiently small to enable almost every farmer in the state to subscribe and pay for it without feeling any inconvenience."

#### ENGLISH NEWS, MARKETS, ETC.

We are indebted to our friend P. L. Simmonds, Esq., Newspaper, Advertising, and Commission Agency, 18 Corn Hill, London, for English papers to Jan. 3d, received per the Cambria; and we take this occasion to commend Mr. S. to any of our readers who may desire business transacted in London.

*American Provision Trade.* (Circular dated Jan. 4.) The prospects for the coming season are good, the manufacturing and shipping interests are prosperous, and, as far as can be foreseen, all promises favorably for the new year's trade. Let it, however be impressed on the shippers that their customers here are critical; that only the finer sorts of each article will give satisfaction; and that all mixing of goods, or irregularity of packing, is to be studiously avoided as certain to result in a bad name, with, most probably, a loss of money.

In Beef the improvement has been marked, and the best brands of the American article are now preferred to Irish.

For American pork there has been a much less satisfactory trade than for beef. The quality, with an exception noted hereafter, has shown almost no improvement on the first imports; hence the sale has neither been satisfactory

nor extensive. That a great improvement is quite practicable is fully established by the fact, that 150 barrels new, just landed ex Hottinguer, have turned out equal, if not superior, to the finest Irish. 100 barrels of these were on account of a dealer, hence they did not come on the market. The other 50 barrels, however, were sold at 61s. (say \$14.50) per barrel, in bond, off the quay.—Comment is unnecessary.

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—(For the week ending Jan'y 29.)—Flour, dull. Sales have been made at 3.47 to 3.56. Wheat, but little received; price steady 75 cts. per bu. of 60 lbs. Corn 31 a 34 cts. Oats 23 a 25. Barley, 80. Rye 45 a 50.

Pork, sales small though numerous, clear at 10 a 10.25 per lb.; mess 9 a 9.25; prime 7 a 7.25.—Lard, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs and bbls. at 54 a 54 1/2 lb.

Clover seed, receipts and demands good; price steady at 3.87 1/2 to 4.00 per bu.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Jan. 25.	Flour,	4.75	Mess Pork,	9.50
N. York, " 26	"	4.75	"	9.87 1/2
Baltimore " 27	"	4.12 1/2	"	11.00
N. Orleans, 18	"	4.50	"	9.50

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Feb. 1.

GRAIN.		Honey, comb, lb.,		8 a 10
Wheat, full wt., tm.	62 1/2 a	" strained,	12 1/2 a	14
" It. qualities,	57 a 60	POULTRY.		
Indian corn,	26 a 31	Turkeys, each,	25 a	37
Oats,	20 a 23	Geese, "	19 1/2 a	18
PROVISIONS.		Ducks, "	8 a	10
Flour, retail, bbl.	3.75 a	Chickens, "	6 a	8
" 100 lbs.	1.75 a	SUNDRIES.		
" Buckwheat,	1.25 a 1.50	Apples, sound, graf-		
Indian meal, bu.	31 a 37 1/2	ted, bu.	50 a	62 1/2
Hominy, quart.	3	" common,	25 a	37 1/2
Beef, hind quarter,		" dried,	75 a	87 1/2
" 100 lbs.	2.25 a 2.50	Peaches, dried,	1.00 a	1.25
" fore quarter	1.75 a 2.00	Potatoes,	37 1/2 a	44
Pork, large hogs.	3.25 a	Tallow, tried, lb.	5 1/2 a	
" small,	2.75 a 3.00	Hay, ton.	5.00 a	5.50
Hams, country, lb.	5 1/2 a 6	Wood, hard, cord,	1.25 a	1.50
" city cured,	6 a 7	Salt, bbl.,	1.62 a	1.75
Lard, lb., ret.	6 1/2 a	SEEDS.		
" in kegs or bbls.	5 a 5 1/2	Clover, bu.	3.25 a	3.50
Venison,	5 a 6	Timothy,	1.00 a	1.25
Rabbits, each,	10 a 12 1/2	Flax,	75 a	81
Squirrels, "	3 a 4	ASHES, (only in barter.)		
Butter, best, rolls,	12 1/2 a 15	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2.75 a	
" common,	8 a 10	Pearl,	3.50 a	
" in kegs,	7 a 8	Scorched salts,	2.50 a	
Cheese,	5 a 6 1/2			
Eggs, dozen,	8 a 10			

#### T. C. PETERS AND BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845—6m

#### LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THIS Establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains, for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. &c.; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, *post paid*, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

ELLIOTT & CO, Cleveland.

Jan. 1845.

#### PHILADELPHIA SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Shipper's Street between 9th and 10th Streets.

CLEMENT informs his friends, and dealers in A. Western provisions generally, that his extensive smoke houses are in excellent order for business. His large yard and long ranges of sheds and store houses enable him to receive large quantities of Bacon &c, direct from shipboard or railroad, whereby all expenses of storage may be avoided. The operation of cleansing and smoking will be performed in the best and most expeditious manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

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" JOHN R. NEFF, Esq. }  
Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1845—3t.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

NO. 4.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,  
A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

## THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

From all parts of this noble State, we begin to hear the notes of a general waking up of public opinion, on the subject of agricultural improvement; our law-makers too are at length beginning to catch the spirit, and manifest a disposition to encourage this most important interest of the whole people. But the most cheering sign of all, in our humble opinion (!) is the favorable reception the Ohio Cultivator has every where met with, and the manner in which subscriptions come in. Thanks to the good friends who are laboring to promote our success, and that of the cause in this way. They have already demonstrated that the enterprise will be sustained: now let them see that its influence is extended to every town and neighborhood; they will soon see results that will abundantly reward them for the time and trouble they may have devoted to the work.

## Inquiries—Grape Vine and Silk Culture—Hints for Correspondents.

The following portion of a friendly letter expresses our sentiments exactly, and we hope the suggestions will be acted upon by our correspondents, not only with reference to the particular subjects alluded to, but every subject within the whole range of Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs.—Ed.

MR. BATEHAM:—A detailed account of the Culture, and success of the Grapevine in the vicinity of the Queen City, from the pen of some of your Cincinnati correspondents, would be productive of much good to the public at large, and particularly interesting to your humble servant. If you will excite some one conversant with the matter, to the performance of this task, you will confer upon more than one, an especial favor.

And furthermore, I would like to know more particularly what is doing in the Silk business in Ohio. Our enterprising fellow citizen, Gill, does not hide his light under a bushel. What he has done—what he is doing, the public know something about. But we do not know from whom and from where he is supplied with the raw material.

To make your paper useful, it must act both as a sun and as a focus. As a sun it must radiate light from the centre to the circumference; as a focus it must concentrate the scattering rays from every smaller light. To effect the first, is your duty. The latter, that of your correspondents. But it is yours, also, to hold the lens as well as strike the flint, and elicit the spark. Yours is a vast and noble enterprise; and if you do your du-

ty, as I trust you will, the Ohio Farmer or Gardener in patronising you, is sustaining himself.

It is like a cross-cut saw, it only does execution when the men at both ends work.

Yours, &c.,

Newark, Feb., 1845.

I. DILLE.

MR. WHITTLESEY'S ADDRESS,  
Delivered in the Hall of Representatives at Columbus, January 29, 1845.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

To Charles Whittlesey, Esq.—

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned Committee were appointed at a meeting in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of the 27th inst., to solicit of you, a copy of your able and excellent address, on the subject of an Agricultural survey of Ohio, and the importance of Agricultural improvements generally.

Your favorable answer will be thankfully received.

SEABURY FORD,  
S. MEDARY,  
J. RIDGWAY,

} Committee.

January 31, 1845.

To Messrs. Ford, Medary and Ridgway,  
Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—The manuscript copy of the address to which your note of yesterday refers, is placed at your disposal.

If the striking facts which it contains, respecting the paramount importance of the agricultural interests of Ohio, shall serve to awaken and concentrate public opinion, I shall feel amply compensated for the labor of collecting and presenting these facts.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,  
CHAS. WHITTLESEY.

[Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to omit the introductory portion of the address, in which the author gives a particular account of the soil and the farming of Hamilton county, where he was engaged in making an agricultural survey, the past year, under the auspices of the County Agricultural Society.—Ed.]

## THE ADDRESS.

On the Agricultural Interests and condition of Ohio.  
(The first paragraph is the conclusion of remarks on the county of Hamilton.)

I have stated that fifty years only have elapsed since the Miami region came under the axe and plough, and for much of that territory, it may be said, that it has not been cultivated over thirty years. I have given a particular statement of the kind of soil and subsoil which causes its fertility, and therefore it will be seen that nature has done as much for the Miami country as can be expected of her any where.

By personal examination, I find many tracts, and indeed entire farms in this highly favored situation, that are so reduced as no longer to afford a reasonable profit, or even a living compensation for the labor and expense of cropping—to say nothing of the original cost or present value of the land; I mean that a man would not secure a good living, by working it, and paying the taxes, without a change in the system of cultivation.

This case is not a common one, but it is a common thing to see a farm that does not produce more than two thirds of a crop. By this I mean, that the primitive capacity of the soil, uninjured by cultivation, as all soil should be, would with the same labor, seed and taxation, give a yield one third greater. It is not necessary to confine ourselves in our expectations, to this standard. Yet, in this country, most of our lands, are in their

original state, good enough. We are not yet compelled, as the people of Flanders and England are, to create soil. We have it already furnished, of a good quality, and are not driven, as those people are, to devise methods of making barren land productive. It will be time enough to consider that question when we are pushed by population from our present happy position, where deserts are not known, to the sandy wilds, at the sources of the Arkansas.

The barrenness with which we have to contend, is one of our own creating.

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND SURVEY.

It was with a realizing sense of these facts before them, and with the striking example of a most productive soil, occasionally broken down and made worthless within the life and remembrance of those who had enjoyed its original profuseness, that the farmers of Hamilton began to seek the ways and means of restoration.

They were aware that the first step to be taken was of an intellectual or mental character. That it was necessary to set the minds of those who make farming a business, at work, not only by calling their attention to the fact of deterioration but the causes and manner by which it has been brought about. If so many practical men can be brought to reflect upon the subject, an important point has been gained; for in our intelligent community, the action of a multitude of minds directed to one object, must result in some thing valuable. Next in consequence to the consideration of the subject, is the mutual communication of the results or conclusions of these minds. After this information is collected and circulated, it becomes the property of all, and if it does not bless and improve them, the fault is clearly their own. But while it is not in their possession, they may perhaps be called to an account for their ignorance, but certainly not for the wilful abuse of knowledge.

The initial steps to encourage investigations of this kind, were taken by the Legislature in providing a general law for county Agricultural Associations in 1839.

Although this law is in many respects thought to be capable of improvement, it proves to be sufficient for the organization of societies, and under it, the Hamilton County Society was formed. In this manner, something visible and tangible was constituted to attract the attention and respect of the public, and its published proceedings will show what has been accomplished.

The survey or examination of the farms of the county, may be regarded as one of its most important movements. This having been completed in an imperfect manner, the society in their corporate capacity, have recommended, by a formal petition to the Legislature, the extension of similar surveys to all the counties of the State.

A committee or delegation was appointed for the purpose of presenting this petition, and suggesting arguments in favor of the scheme.

It is composed of Messrs. Brown and Flinn, members of the lower House, from that county, of Mr. A. Randall, a director, and myself.

It is as a member of that commission, and by its authority, that I present the subject this evening in this form. There is, I am aware, among farmers, an aversion to what is called Book Farming, and to book knowledge on the subject of farming.

This is not strange, because soils, climates, and circumstances are so diverse that what is true of one place, may be wholly false and erroneous in another. The fault in such cases, is not, however, in the facts, but the application of them. The farmer who takes up a book written upon cultivation in Flanders, may obey its direction ever so implicitly, and may not only lose his crop, but injure his land. It requires discretion in the ap-

plication of knowledge in farming, as well as in medicine, or any other calling. The soil is a great chemical laboratory, where organic changes are continually going on. The Physician also, deals in compounds of a chemical character, most of them, when misapplied, are injurious and even fatal. It is not perhaps necessary, that the Doctor should be a chemist and be able to combine and originate all the medicines he uses. But it is necessary that he have a certain degree of information respecting their nature, origin, and effects, or he is an unsafe man to have care of our health and life. He must at least know the ingredients and their properties. Until he has this knowledge, he is incapable of exercising an intelligent discretion in the application of remedies, and it will be an equal chance whether he kills or cures. A certain portion of this same knowledge is *advantageous*, though not perhaps as *necessary*, in farming. Soil is supposed to be formed entirely by chemical action.

#### ORIGIN AND COMPOSITION OF SOILS.

The earth as it came naked from the creation, was destitute of vegetation. It is supposed to have been a mere mineral mass, containing, it is true, the powers of germination, and a feeble ability to support plants when germinated.—When the first plant was grown, it fell into decay, containing within itself various elements, and combinations of elements, such as oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and various acids, such as phosphoric, acetic, sulphuric, and earths, and alkalies, such as silex, magnesia, potash, soda and lime. All these have been extracted from the air, the earth and the waters of heaven, and by the mysterious power of vegetable life, fashioned into a beautiful object.

The stalk, leaves and fruit of the plant with so many substances and compounds of substances, is dissolved and perishes. But the matter of which it is composed, does not perish, it only seeks new combinations. In the earth on which it rots, there are alkalies, earths and oxides, by which the acids and gases of the decaying weed have by the law of nature, a strong affinity; a chemical desire so powerful, that they immediately reunite. When burnt lime is exposed to the atmosphere, we observe that it soon acquires carbonic acid, and this gas combining with the caustic lime, causes mortar to harden by age. This is an example of chemical affinity.

The operation is silent, and apparently weak and trifling. But it is by a knowledge of this property of lime, that mortars are made, and by means of mortars, that edifices, aqueducts and fortifications are constructed, as solid and lasting as the natural rock.

In my opinion, there is no material difference in the mineral constituents of soil in its primitive state and the subsoil, or earth beneath it—that the reason why the surface matter is more fertile than that at the depth of 10, 12 or 18 inches, is the *chemical change* that has been wrought by vegetation, air, heat, frost and moisture. The solid particles are furnished by the earth; the acid and gaseous materials by the plant, and these being brought in contact, a lively chemical action commences. By this means, the soil which is naturally red, yellow or white, gradually becomes blacker—where it was compact, if the operation is well effected, it acquires porosity and looseness.

This being the *manner* in which soil or vegetable mould, was originally separated from subsoil, or mere earth; we have only to imitate nature to produce it ourselves.

Such is the theory of manures. There are soils that are radically deficient in the alkaline bases. For these vegetable manures would be of little avail, because some of the chemical elements are wanting. There are others where the alkalies and salts are abundant, but they want vegetable matter. Furnish it, and a luxuriant crop rewards the husbandman. It is, therefore, upon a *judicious mixture* of these substances, that fertility depends. The exposition of these phenomena is *book knowledge*. The application of chemistry, showing how soils are constituted, and why certain ingredients are necessary, is *book farming*, or science brought to the aid of labor.

The experience of one, is made accessible to

every one else, by the means of *printed books*, and the misfortune is, that they are not more numerous, and more cheap.

A farmer with a soil already sufficiently calcareous, has no need of lime, and if he expends his money or work in casting it to his premises, will gain nothing by the operation, and may produce a permanent injury to his soil. Applying lime to every kind of land, would be like giving calomel in every disease. It might with as much propriety, be said that the book learning which shows the powers and benefits of that medicine, was useless or unimportant, as to speak thus of those treatises on agricultural chemistry, which explain the nature of soils.

#### PROCESS OF EXHAUSTION.

The first settlers of the West appear to have regarded our rich lands as possessed of inexhaustible fertility. The people of the new counties of Ohio, where the process of cultivation has not been of long duration, still take little interest in agriculture as a science. Those who perform the severe labor of clearing the land are impatient to receive their reward, and apply their remaining energies to the work of drawing from the soil the most rapid succession of crops. The decline is so gradual as to be imperceptible for a short number of years, and so long as the bounty of nature holds out, her resources are drawn upon freely.

But the old settlers who have survived half a century of active life, are enabled to compare the extremes, and to them the contrast between the primitive richness of their farms and their present power of production is capable of being observed. Those who remember when corn-land produced 75 bushels per acre, and still live to see the same land, with the same labor, give only 40 bushels, realize the difference between a state of exhaustion and a state of original vigor. This difference being taken from the *profits* and not from the entire *product*, becomes still more striking.

The *fact* of depreciation is, therefore, well established as a matter of evidence, but the *manner* how it is brought about, is not always so well understood. By throwing light upon this sinking process, the abstract idea will become more sensible, and assume a prominence in the mind, equal to its importance in practice.

Only about 15 per cent. of the matter of the western soils produces any direct effect upon vegetation. About 85 per cent. is mere sand and clay, and only serves to retain moisture and supply a foundation or basis, for the plant. Of the 15 per cent. there is in the best soils, an average of 10 or 12 per cent vegetable matter, but only about one half of this is in an active state, say 6 per cent.

There is from one to three per cent of lime in the state of carbonate, sulphate or phosphate. The soil actually contains a minute portion of potash, for we find it in the ashes of timber, and it must come from the earth. So plants and trees contain magnesia and soda, and sometimes the oxides of iron and manganese.

The iron is generally appreciable in quantity, and makes its appearance in the analysis, but it is difficult to detect the potash, soda and magnesia, the quantity is so small. All the valuable mineral constituents amount to only 3 per cent., and the vegetable to *six*, making *nine* per cent., from which all the earthy supplies of vegetation are to be drawn.

It is not necessary to extract all the materials of this nine per cent. of the soil, in order to render it unfruitful, or even to exhaust one of them—for if we diminish them, or one of them, so as materially to change these relations, we have effected a disorganization of the soil.

The depth stirred by the plough, is ordinarily four inches, sometimes five and even six inches. From this six inches of depth, or from nine per cent. of it, we draw annually of hay, grain or corn, from 2 to 4 tons of vegetable substance, or say on an average, 6000 pounds. How great a portion of this product is derived from the atmosphere, and how much from the earth, is not a well settled point. But if one half is taken from the soil, it amounts in 30 years to 90,000 pounds, or 45 tons of its very life blood and sustenance.

The weight of a covering of earth, measuring

six inches in depth, will vary from 1000 to 1280 tons per acre, and nine per cent of the same to 90 and 115 tons of which the 45 tons taken up by the plants in 30 years, amounts to 50 and 33 per cent.

I give this more by way of illustration than as well determined proportions, although my opinion is that they are not far from the truth. It is therefore, easy to perceive how a soil is exhausted by cropping, and to realise that what ruins it in 30 years, must do one thirtieth part of the injury in one year.

#### PROCESS OF RESTORATION.

It also shows that, as the decay is comparatively slow, requiring time and continual cultivation, to effect it, so the process of restoration cannot be brought to perfection at once, but will likewise require the lapse of time. This follows from the chemical action which is necessary in order to produce a change in the vegetables and alkalies present.

If the vegetable part is most deficient, and we resort to the usual mode of spreading manure upon the soil, it requires some months for this action to commence, for the decomposition to be effected, which precedes the new compositions that are to be formed. It may require years for the formation of all the compounds that successively appear in the soil, after the application of good manure. This merely verifies a general rule of nature, that the reverse process of restoration is not more rapid than the direct one of depreciation. And this principle well considered, impresses the fact indelibly upon the mind that it is easier to *maintain* than to *restore*. That it is not only easier, but more profitable to preserve a soil in its original strength; enabling it to produce its maximum all the while, than to suffer it to run down, lose the product, and then restore it, is a position that does not require an argument. There are methods of manuring, which are more rapid than others, and more profitable, but the maxim I have just laid down, should be remembered, that quick and powerful stimulants are soon, themselves exhausted and cease to operate.

It would be too tedious, if our discourse was prolonged so as to present in detail the theory of vegetation and conversion of manures, the analysis of various soils, and of the various vegetables that are produced upon them. The examination of this subject would show a correspondence between the composition of the soil, and the nature and luxuriance of its productions. It would explain why some plants, as clover for instance, when turned under as a green crop, produces more fertility than buckwheat or corn-stalks.

These investigations are purely chemical, and have been particularly brought about by the influence of Agricultural associations.

#### ASSOCIATIONS—"THE LONDON BOARD OF AGRICULTURE."

The most noted society of this kind, and one which may be regarded as laying the foundation of British husbandry, now reduced to a science, was the "London Board of Agriculture" established by an act of Parliament, May 17, 1793, and furnished with £3000 a year from the Treasury. At the close of the American Revolution, the island of Great Britain was estimated to contain 60,000,000 of acres, exclusive of cities, roads, lakes, &c., of which only 30,000,000, or one half were in cultivation.

Sir John Sinclair had at his own expense travelled in Flanders, Germany, France and generally through Europe, and observed that for their surface, those countries were producing much more largely than England.

He proposed an inquiry into the causes of the striking difference that existed in the agricultural condition of the Island and the Continent, and broached the project to the ministry. He was told, that whatever related to commerce and acquisition of territory, to the Army and Navy, would meet with a ready support in the cabinet, but they never had, and probably never would, bestow that attention upon agriculture.

It was expected that the ministry regarding husbandry as a mere handicraft, upon a level with the excavation of a cellar, or the raising of an

embankment, would not descend to consider the proposed scheme. Although George III had bestowed some attention upon practical farming—the ministry supposed it would take care of itself, requiring only the requisite number of laborers. They regarded the muscles of the human arm the strength of horses, the plough, the mattock, and the spade, as constituting the sum total of agriculture, and that intelligence, and science had no more to do with its improvement, than it had with excavating the cellar, or piling earth into the embankment.

Mr. Pitt was not really for the project, unless the House manifested some desire for its adoption. Mr. Dundas took favorable ground and after much persuasion and even importunity, Sir John Sinclair at last attained his object. In arguing the question before the officers of government, he proposed to gain six principal ends, of which I think three are applicable to this country at this time.

1st. The Central Board would be a general magazine of agricultural knowledge. 2d. It should be their duty to collect and circulate this knowledge. 3d. As a part of this duty, to cause a survey of England to be made by counties, giving a statistical view of its present state, wants and ameliorations. The Board being organized composed of the principal councillors of State, some eminent clergymen, and thirty members, their first business was the collection by local agents, of the statistics and agricultural condition of the kingdom, which was effected by by counties, and printed in about two years.

They next laid the foundation of Agricultural Chemistry, by procuring from the father of chemical science, Sir Humphry Davy, a course of Lectures and analysis.

There had been associations for the benefit of agriculture in the kingdom before. In Scotland as early as 1723, the society of "Improvers in Agriculture" was organized and embraced, for a time, many valuable members. In 1749, in Ireland, the Dublin Agricultural Society, was formed and received a grant of £10,000 from the Irish Treasury, for the promotion of its objects. The "Bath and West of England" society arose in 1777, and the Highland Society of Scotland, in 1784. But all these associations were limited, comparatively powerless and temporary. The London Board was composed of men whose interest in the cause was intense, and by a connection with the government, they were enabled to command means to accomplish their designs. The consequence was that, in 1796 the Board report that 22,350,000 acres of the land had been reclaimed, from a waste or unproductive state, and added to the wealth of the nation. Its value was estimated at £905,215,500 sterling.

The Board demonstrated that the fears then prevalent of over population, were without foundation as they might and had been overthrown by over production of the soil.

This striking result in England, was not all the advantage resulting to that country and to other nations, from the labors of the Board of Agriculture, which continued until 1819. That Board gave rise to works especially devoted to analyses of soils, grain, straw and all vegetable substances, attracted the attention of the agricultural world to the subject of improving soils, engaged chemists in the work of examination of manures, and laid the foundation of vast improvements.

Agriculture is an art which has never been known to recede, but always to advance and improve.

The Egyptians when they cultivated the valley of the Nile, had their ploughs, their yokes for cattle, and their thongs of leather, to attach the team to the plough. But their contrivances were rude and cumbrous. The Greeks of the time of Homer were practical farmers and had improved upon the implements of the Egyptians.

So the Romans of the days of Hesiod, had advanced upon the Greeks, the Germans of the Rhine upon the Romans, and the English of the last century gave agriculture an impulse over the Flemish and German standard. In America, this progress is in my opinion to be extended and another step taken towards perfection—particularly in implements.

## IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE—STATISTICS.

May it not be said that, hitherto, and even now, the general government and the States indulge in too much indifference respecting the advance of agriculture. It is, in the language of the petitioners whom I represent, the basis of every other interest. It is the principal and reliable source of taxation among the States. In Ohio the revenue is derived almost entirely from real estate. The commercial interest represents merely the surplus of the agricultural. The property engaged in manufactures is limited, compared with that invested in the soil.

The census of 1840 gives \$32,201,263, as the capital engaged in forwarding, in the trade of merchants, lumber and butchering.

The capital engaged in manufactures is represented as \$14,905,257.

The products of the soil, in Ohio, for the same year were as follows:

Wheat,	16,571,661 bush.	at 60 cts.	\$10,044,996
Barley,	212,440 "	40 "	84,976
Oats,	14,393,103 "	20 "	2,879,620
Rye,	814,205 "	40 "	326,682
Buckwheat,	633,139 "	30 "	188,991
Corn,	33,668,144 "	30 "	10,100,443
Potatoes,	5,805,021 "	20 "	1,161,004
Tobacco,	5,942,275 pounds	3 "	178,268
Hay,	1,022,037 tons	\$6	6,132,222
Hemp Flax,	9,080 "	\$100	908,000
Hops,	62,195 pounds	10 cts.	6,219
			<b>\$32,811,371</b>

The above includes only the crops proper for 1840, and not for 1844. I take the produce of the former year because we have the official report as a basis as to the quantity, and I have given the prices below, rather than above the market. The Wheat crop of 1844 was probably less than that of 1840, on account of a bad season, just as it arrived at maturity. But the general increase of production in Ohio, over that above given, may be safely put at one-fifth or 20 per cent.

There are some important additions to be made to this table of articles, the result of agriculture, not properly termed crops.

Products of Orchards for 1840,	\$475,271
" Dairies, "	1,848,869
" Gardens, "	97,606
" Nurseries, "	19,707
Wine, 11,524 gallons, at \$1	11,524
Silk, 4,317 pounds, " 5	21,585
Wood, 272,529 cords, " 2	545,054
Sugar, 6,363,386 lbs., " 4 cts.,	254,354
Wool, 3,685,315 " " 30 "	1,005,594
Wax, 38,139 " " 25 "	9,536
<b>\$4,484,600</b>	

This sum in addition to the value of crops, gives \$37,295,971.

To this should be added the annual increase in value of animals, to wit:

430,527 Horses & Mules, at \$50	\$21,526,350
1,217,874 Cattle, " 20	24,357,480
2,099,945 Hogs, " 3	6,299,238
2,028,401 Sheep, " 1	2,028,401
<b>\$54,202,469</b>	

If the annual proceeds of the live stock of the farm is put at one-fourth, the value, and my estimate of that value is correct, the yearly product would have been in 1840, \$13,554,614.

This item united with the annual value of crops and agricultural products, makes \$50,846,585.

But there are many things not included in this calculation, such as the value of pasturage, straw, turnips, poultry, feathers, &c., which would swell the sum considerably.

And although the crop of wheat was this year greatly injured, and the crop of corn rather light, and the product of orchards diminished, there must be for 1844 a material increase in production over 1840.

I think it would be safe to add 20 per cent. on that account, to the estimate just given, which would give for the agricultural products of Ohio at this time \$61,015,902.

This sum it will be remembered, does not fully

represent the agricultural interest or capital, but the gross production of that capital.

There are upon the tax list of this State, for 1842, 20,260,526 acres of land, of which the value per acre cannot be less than five dollars.

It is not easy to make an estimate of the number of farm houses, buildings and implements in the State or their value.

In four rural townships of Hamilton county, which in 1840 contained a population of 7411, there are but 243 houses returned for taxation or about one to 30 inhabitants.

By law, buildings below a certain value, are not put on the duplicate, which deprives us of information from that source.

By taking the average price of land in Ohio as established by the Board of Equalization, \$3.68, we can find the value of lands as they stand upon the grand levy, and deducting this sum from the value of houses and lands, we have \$8,835,492 representing buildings principally farm houses. But the method of assessment, like that of lands, places these buildings far below their real value. And it should also be remembered that barns and out-houses are omitted, and manufactures included.

I think it reasonable, however, to multiply the amount stated on the duplicate by four, and call the product the real value of farm houses, barns, out-houses and implements, which will be equal to \$35,341,968, or a little over \$100 to each individual engaged in agriculture.

The lands of Ohio, aside from town lots, at \$5.00 per acre, are worth \$101,302,630. Of the live stock, I regard one-fourth as annual increase, and three-fourths as capital producing this increase. The agricultural investment in Ohio may be considered as the aggregate of lands, buildings, implements and three-fourths of the stock.

My estimates are of course only rough approximations to the truth, but these three items make a gross sum of

3-4 Stock,	\$40,647,855
Lands,	101,302,630
Houses, &c.,	35,341,968

**\$177,292,453**

The annual product of which, according to the foregoing estimates, is \$61,015,902.

The united capital of merchants, forwarders, butchers, of lumbermen and all manufacturers, we have given at \$59,106,520, and adding one fifth for increase to the present time it gives \$90,927,824 capital in trade and manufactures, against \$177,292,453 invested in agriculture. In other and more commercial States, the disproportion would not be so striking, but still throughout the United States, the agricultural interest, measured by dollars and cents, or by the numbers engaged or its importance to the nation, stands above any other if not above every other department of investment and industry.

In 1840, when the population of Ohio was 1,519,467, her agricultural laborers numbered 272,599. At the same time the persons engaged in all the other business, callings, trades or professions amounted to only 84,458. If the farmers have increased in proportion with the population, they now number about 323,000.

## GEN. WASHINGTON'S OPINION—THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Has the Legislation of the country, in favor of this overruling interest, been proportioned to its magnitude;

We have witnessed the extreme attention of the National Congress, and of the State Legislatures to the subject of Commerce. From 1789 to this day, the Federal Government has not only been interested, but agitated, and that almost without cessation, by different schemes for the promotion of manufactures.

In the last annual address of President Washington, wherein he lays down the great principles that should govern our Statesmen, he does not forget to recommend the protection of agriculture as well as trade and manufactures in the following terms:

"It will not be doubted that with reference to either individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circum-



### The Legislature.

No law has yet been passed with reference to promotion of Agriculture or Horticulture: but bills have been introduced, and are now pending, which we hope will pass in a shape that will prove advantageous.

The first is, "a bill for the encouragement of agriculture," by Mr. Wetmore of the Senate. It provides for the formation of a State Board of Agriculture, to consist of seven members, residing in different parts of the State, whose duty it shall be to have general supervision and direction of all plans and societies for the promotion of agriculture throughout the State—collect facts and statistics on the subject—make an annual report to the legislature, &c., &c. This Board is to hold its meetings at Columbus, and the necessary expenses of the members for traveling, postage, &c., are to be paid from the Governor's contingent fund, but are not to exceed \$25 each, or \$150 for the entire Board per year. It also provides for increasing the powers of County Commissioners for the encouragement of county societies, and makes all county societies corporate bodies.

We like the general plan of this bill, but think several amendments are necessary to give it efficiency; first there should be some provisions for defraying the expenses of printing, stationery, clerk hire, &c., of the Board, to enable them to perform the multifarious and important duties imposed upon them, in an efficient manner, without suffering a direct pecuniary tax on themselves.—Some have proposed meeting this necessity by means of a *tax on dogs*, and we think this would be the least objectionable way that money for the purpose could be raised.

The bill for preventing the destruction of sheep by imposing a tax on all owners of more than one dog is still pending, as mentioned in our last, and from the manifestations of public sentiment in its favor of late, it will most likely become a law, with some improvement. We hope it will be so amended as to impose a tax, of say 10 cents a year, or more on the *first* dog (instead of allowing every man one free) and let the moneys raised from this source be given to the State Board for the promotion of agricultural improvement. Then let the Board have power to institute an agricultural survey of the State, or to offer and award premiums on crops, experiments, essays, &c., as is done by the New York State Society, only omitting the labor and expense of holding exhibitions.

A bill for the protection of fruit, (or for the punishment of certain offences, &c.) is pending in the Legislature, but is treated with most inexcusable neglect. We are greatly at a loss to conceive why it is that some members manifest so much sympathy for vagabond boys, and seem to desire an increase of such characters by holding out inducements to these acts of theft. We have received an able letter and draft of a bill on this subject, by Dr. Samuel A. Parker of McConnellsville, sent to Mr. Disney of the Senate, which we would be glad to publish if we had room.

### Agricultural Meetings at the State House.

We regret that owing to our absence and a press of other matters we have not been able to write out the minutes of the discussion on wheat culture, which took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. It shall appear in our next, and we think will afford valuable information.

The second meeting of the kind was appointed for last Thursday evening, but owing to other engagements but few members were present at the hour, and the meeting was postponed to next Tuesday evening the 18th inst.—*Subject*, corn and pork making.

### Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The sixth Annual Report of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, recently published, is a very interesting document, and speaks volumes in praise of this noble institution, and of those who are entrusted with its management. We have visited the Asylum, when passing through this State, on several occasions, since its first erection, and we can bear witness to the truth of the language of

the report, in speaking of the improvements that have been made in the appearance and convenience of the buildings and grounds. The following extract in relation to the extension of the grounds, and the advantages of horticultural embellishments, presents an appeal which we trust will have its effect on those for whom it is designed:

"The Asylum rarely fails to excite the admiration and approbation of citizens and strangers. It appears to enjoy the confidence of the friends of the afflicted; and words would be wanting, were we to attempt a record of the grateful feelings and affectionate regard of the maniac, restored, by its instrumentality, to his place in the world, or of the desponding child of sorrow, renewed in spirit, and revived in heart, to again take her part in the action and enjoyment of life.

"Our grounds, in front, begin to present an interesting appearance, and are highly prized by the patients, especially by the females, who delight to enjoy their pleasant walks, in good weather, and, at the proper season, gather the luxuriant roses, and other flowers with which the place abounds. How delightful to see them at this pleasing employment. Almost every one returns with a bunch and a smile; and then all the spare pitchers and glass vessels in the establishment are greatly in demand, until every little shelf and table in their rooms becomes fully adorned with their fragrant bouquets.

"This innocent recreation is greatly enjoyed by most of the inmates, during the summer months. It is at once salubrious, refreshing and gratifying. By the tasteful display of their flowers, every gallery is made to present a cheering and encouraging appearance, well calculated to lighten their hearts, and relieve the tedious hours of confinement. It has always been our intention to engage the attention of the patients, and improve the appearance of the Asylum, by making an extensive collection of ornamental trees and flowering shrubbery, in front of the buildings; and knowing the interest which many persons of taste have taken in the project, we embrace the present opportunity to respectfully solicit appropriate donations from those who may have an abundance of *evergreens, plants or trees*. And we think we can satisfy the board of Directors, and the honorable members of the General Assembly, that the extension of our grounds in front, by the purchase of an adjoining outlot, containing eight acres, (before it is cut up and sold out for city lots,) will entirely comport with a prudent and judicious economy."

The lot here spoken of is greatly needed to improve the shape of the grounds, and afford space for a vegetable garden and pleasure walks for the inmates. We understand that it is offered for the purpose at the low price of \$2000, and we cannot believe that the committee will let so favorable an opportunity pass without securing it for the purpose.

### Care of Peach Trees—A Heresy!

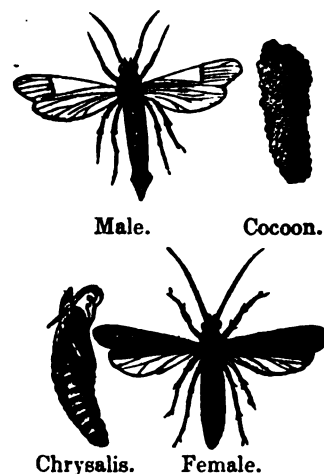
Rev. H. W. Beecher, in the first number of his *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, pronounces the directions for the care of peach trees in winter, in our second number, a dangerous *heresy*, and says, "we are persuaded that friend Bateham, upon a moments reflection, will recant his heresy in this matter." Well, we have given the subject "a moments reflection," and have come to the conclusion, that if it were a question of abstract *theology*, it would be our duty at once to yield to friend Beecher's opinion; but inasmuch as we claim to be a horticulturist, by virtue of parentage, education and practice, he must excuse us if we are unwilling to pay him so much deference in this matter; especially as the weight of argument, and the *facts* appear to our mind in our favor.

We are aware that one of "Lindley's Principles" teaches that the circulation of the sap in trees begins first at the ends of the branches; but we believe this text only admits of a limited construction, when applied to the case in dispute; for facts and high authorities are against it. We have not time at present to take up the subject theoretically, but will do so at another time if necessary. Suffice it to say, that we have seen

our recommendation put in practice, repeatedly, with good success; and many cultivators of the highest standing, have given the same advice.—Among these, may be mentioned DAVID THOMAS of Cayuga, than whom few men possess more practical or scientific knowledge on these subjects. In an Essay on the Fruit Garden, published in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and the New Genesee Farmer for April, 1843, speaking of the injury to fruit buds, by sudden warm weather, causing the sap to flow prematurely, he says, "snow and ice have been successfully heaped round the tree to prevent this disaster," and in a note he adds, "we have caused an apple tree to bloom a *fortnight* later than the rest of the orchard, by piling wood around it." These effects, as he seems to believe, may be in part attributed to the prevention of the radiation of heat from the ground to the branches, but that does not alter the *results*, and we did not aim to teach theory.

### The Peach Tree Worm or Borer

*Egeria exitiosa*—Say.



THE WORM OR BORER, is the great enemy of the peach cultivator in this country; and as it is necessary for a man to *know* his enemies before he can expect to protect himself or his property from their ravages, we annex full length portraits of these marauders in their different shapes and conditions. The following remarks on the Natural History of this insect, are abridged from Prof. Harris' excellent treatise on insects:

"This pernicious insect, which for many years has proved so very destructive to the peach trees throughout the United States, was first scientifically described and named by Mr. Say, in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and subsequently figured in his *American Entomology*.

"The eggs from which these borers are hatched, are deposited, in the course of the summer, upon the trunk of the tree near the root; the borers penetrate the bark and devour the inner bark and sap-wood. The seat of their operations is known by the castings and gum which issue from the holes in the tree. When these borers are nearly one year old, they make their cocoons either under the bark of the trunk, or of the root, or in the earth and gum contiguous to the base of the tree. Soon after they are transformed to chrysalids, and finally come forth in the winged state and lay their eggs for another generation of the borers. The last transformation takes place from June to October; most frequently, however, in the months of June and July. Hence borers of all sizes will be found in the trees throughout the year, although it seems to be necessary that all of them, whether more or less advanced, should pass through one winter before they appear in the winged state.

Under its last form, this insect is a slender, dark blue, four-winged moth, having a slight resemblance to a wasp or ichneumon fly. The two sexes differ so much from each other as to have caused them to be mistaken for two distinct species. The male which is much smaller than the female, has all the wings transparent, but bordered and veined with steel-blue, which is the

general color of the body in both sexes; it expands about an inch. The fore wings of the female are blue and opaque, the hind wings transparent, and bordered and veined like those of the male, and the middle of the abdomen is encircled by a broad orange colored belt. It expands an inch and a half or more.

"This insect does not confine its attacks to the peach tree, but is occasionally found on the cherry tree. It sometimes deposits its eggs in the crotches of the branches of the peach tree, where the borers will subsequently be found; but the injury in such parts bears no comparison to that inflicted at the base of the tree, where it is often completely girdled, which causes its premature decay and death."

THE REMEDIES and means of preventing injury from the peach worm are various. The following, as given in the *Plow Boy's Almanac* for 1845, may serve for the present. We may speak more in detail at some other time.

"To destroy the eggs or larvæ, boiling suds, ley, or brine of salt and saltpetre, (one-eighth of the latter,) a decoction of tobacco, soft soap, lime, ashes, and above all stale chamber-ley, should be applied about the latter end of summer or beginning of the fall. These remedies are of the curative class.

"The following are preventive. To render the vicinity of the tree disagreeable to the insect, wormwood or tansey may be planted at its root, or tied up around it, or the leaves and stems of tobacco may be tied in the same way.

"To resist the attacks of the young worms, pile loose sand, ashes, lime, mortar, tanner's bark, saw dust, flax shives, &c., around the tree early in the spring. To keep the moth at a greater distance from the root of the tree, remove a little earth from about the tree, then take a bunch of straw, or a piece of coarse cloth, or matting of any kind, and place it around the tree, fastening the lower end by replacing the earth upon it, and the upper end by means of a string around the stem. This should be done just before the season when the eggs are deposited, (1st of July,) and removed in the middle of the fall. Then wash the trunk with lime water, or a decoction of tobacco, to destroy any eggs or larvæ which may have lodged on the bark beneath it."

#### Gardening in February.

The winter which is now almost past, has been so remarkably mild that vegetation will be apt to start very early unless colder weather ensues. It is possible, however, that next month may be wet and cold, and it is not advisable to commence operations in gardening too early, except such as are of a mere preparatory character. We shall give some hints and directions in our next.

*Pruning grape vines*, should be attended to without much delay, if not already done, otherwise the sap will be in motion and the vines will bleed when cut. The manner of pruning must depend on the object that is desired, and the space that can be allowed. It should be remembered that the fruit is only produced from buds on shoots of the last year's growth, so that it is best in most cases, where vines are of large size, to cut off as much of the older wood as possible, where it can be done without removing too much of the new. The bearing shoots must also be shortened, leaving only 6 to 10 buds on each, except it is desired that the vine should extend rapidly over a trellis or building without reference to fruit.

*Early peas, lettuce and spinage*, may be sown on warm soil in open ground, as soon as the frost is fairly out, and it is sufficiently dry to work well. But the most important work for the gardener this month, is preparing hot beds; and having been specially requested, we will here give some directions

#### For Making Hot-Beds.

Select a place for the bed, on dry ground, where it will be fully exposed to the sun, but sheltered from the north and west winds. Mark out the dimensions of the bed, allowing six or eight inches on all sides larger than the size of the frame; and drive down a good strong stake at each corner, as high as you intend to build the

bed. Then take the manure (which should be stable manure in a state of fermentation) and commence building the bed by mixing the manure thoroughly, and putting on successive layers, beating it down with the fork. Observe to place it smoothly and firmly around the outside, so that it will not settle unevenly from the weight of the frame. The quantity of manure requisite, will depend on the time at which the bed is formed, and the purpose for which it is intended. If made in February or early in March, and intended for growing cucumbers, melons, &c., a good deal of heat will be required for two or three months, and at least three feet in height of manure will be necessary. But a bed made early in March or April, merely for the purpose of forwarding early plants to be transplanted into the garden, will not require more than half that quantity.

The usual size of hot bed frames is either four feet by eight, or four feet by twelve. The former size has two sashes, and the latter three. The frame should be made of good sound boards or plank, firmly nailed or bolted together on corner posts inside. The front should be one foot high and the back about two, so as to give a good slope towards the sun, and carry off the wet. The sash should be made without any cross-bars, and the glass set so as lightly to overlap each other, in order to allow the rain to pass off freely. (The crevices between the panes at the laps should not be stopped up, as they allow the steam and wet to pass out from the inside, which would otherwise injure the plants.) The sash and frame should both have a good coat of paint, and they will last a number of years.

When the bed is made, put on the frame, and then put in about six inches of good fine earth; put on the sash and let it remain two or three days for the heat to rise, when it will be ready for sowing.

Make the earth smooth and fine before sowing; if cucumbers or melons are to be planted, raise slight hills for them under the middle of each sash. The articles usually sown in hot-beds are cucumber, radish, lettuce and cress, for early use; and cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, egg-plant, tomato, pepper, celery, &c., to transplant. The earliest varieties of each are of course the best for this purpose.

Every farmer can make up a small hot-bed, say four feet square, which may be covered with an old window sash. This would produce an abundant supply of early plants for the garden, by means of which many excellent vegetables may be obtained for the table, a month or two sooner than they could be otherwise.

After a hot-bed is sown, it should be carefully watched in order to give the young plants plenty of air, and see that they do not get scorched by the sun or killed by frost. It often happens that the heat in the bed will be too strong at first, and in that case the sash must be raised at the back, so as to let the heat and steam escape. A mat should be placed over the opening to keep out the cold wind. In sunny weather the sashes must be raised considerably, and if very warm, the plants should be shaded during the middle of the day. An hour of sunshine will often destroy a whole bed of plants, if the sashes are closed tight. They are much more frequently destroyed by heat than by cold. In frosty weather, mats or straw should be laid over the bed for protection, especially during nights. Keep the bed moist by gentle waterings. The water should stand several hours in one corner of the bed, so as to become a little warm, before being used. As the weather becomes warmer, and the plants increase in size, plenty of air must be admitted."

#### Agricultural Papers.

Our agricultural exchanges are beginning to find us out, though many whose faces we have been wont to see for several years past, and hope to see for years to come, have not yet reached us in our new location. Will the editors please write "O. Cultivator, Columbus, O." on their exchange list!

*The Cultivator*, (Albany,) was the first to greet us, and deserves to stand first in our list, as it does in rank as to character, circulation, and influence. No higher praise need be given to

friend Tucker than to say he shows the disposition and ability to maintain the eminent position he has so long occupied. The *Central N. Y. Farmer* and the *Connecticut Farmer* have both been discontinued and their subscription lists transferred to the *Cultivator*.

*The American Agriculturist*, by A. B. Allen, New York, is ably conducted, and deservedly occupies a high rank among agricultural periodicals. It commences the new year with good spirit, and some new contributors.

*The Genesee Farmer*, has dropped the prefix *New*, and comes in a new shape and dress, so that we could hardly recognize it as an acquaintance of ours till we chanced to see the name of our old friend and helper *Daniel Lee*, at the head as editor. Under his care we feel sure that the farmers of Western New York will sustain it; and with friend Barry in charge of the Horticultural Department, there will be no deficiency on that score.

*The New England Farmer* has kept on the even tenor of its way, without change of form, or title, although in the midst of change and rivalry, till it has nearly completed its *twenty-third* year. We have read its weekly numbers for more than half that time, and hope to do so many years more.

*The Boston Cultivator*, is a sprightly youth just entered upon its seventh year, and "comes out" in a new suit of a very dashing and fanciful cut, giving evidence of thrift and enterprise.

*The Farmer's Cabinet*, (Philadelphia,) continues to maintain a high character, under the care of friend Tatum. The farmers of Pennsylvania will suffer lasting disgrace if this paper is not well supported.

*The Prairie Farmer*, (Chicago, Ill.,) has entered upon its fifth year, and its editors Messrs. Wright & Wight, deserve great praise for the zeal and talent they have displayed in its management. It is an honor to the western country, and western farmers should take pride in seeing it well sustained.

*The Agriculturist*, hails from Nashville, Tenn., and is an able advocate of improvement in the great central portion of the Mississippi Valley.—Our thanks are due the editors for a set of back volumes.

*The Dollar Farmer*, is the name of a cheap and useful monthly printed at Louisville, Ky., mostly made up of selections, but displaying good judgment.

*The Western Cultivator*, Indianapolis, Indiana. The Editor, J. W. Hatch, says he commenced his second volume "with a heart animated with certain success and hands nerved for vigorous toil," and "we are bound for 10,000 subscribers before the close of the volume." That's the talk! Such a man deserves success, and we hope he will find it. In a notice of our *Ohio Cultivator*, he says, "Come on with your Cultivators, Farmers and Gardeners, and everything that is to advance the productive interest of our country." In writing this sentence, it seems the author had some reference to movements nearer home, for we have received since, two numbers of

*The Indiana Farmer and Gardner*, also hailing from Indianapolis, published by S. V. B. Noel, & Co., and edited, we believe, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, though this is not publicly announced, as in our opinion, it ought to be. Mr. Beecher is a vigorous and pleasing writer, possessing much general knowledge of agriculture, and well versed in horticultural affairs, as is shown by his valuable contributions to public journals during several years past. We like the spirit and humor of the paper well, and wish it good success; though we are at a loss to see how two papers so nearly alike, can succeed in one place, in a State no more populous, and among people no more accustomed to such reading.

*N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic*, by Fleet & Starr, New York.—This has been changed from an octavo to a large folio, or newspaper form. It is ably conducted and containing, as it does, the doings and sayings of the N. Y. Farmer's Club, American Institute, &c., it cannot fail to be a valuable and interesting paper for farmers and mechanics.

(Others in our next.)



**Horticultural Society in Columbus.**SALUTARY INFLUENCE OF HORTICULTURAL TASTE AND  
RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS.

MR. BATEHAM:—I notice with no little pleasure, an intimation in the Ohio Cultivator, that it was designed to form a Horticultural Society in Columbus. In all such associations, I have ever felt a deep and abiding interest. When well conducted, they always produce many salutary effects upon society. To prepare for such meetings, much attention is given, by the members, to the beauties and comforts which the Author of nature has provided for the blessing, the welfare and enjoyment of his creature, man. The pleasure of contemplating the perfection of beauty, as exhibited in the floral kingdom, will abundantly compensate for the trouble and expense of the culture, as well as the sustaining of the society. But the capacity, for in fact, it is a capacity, to enjoy floral beauties, is not so general as the gratification of another sense. The number who enjoy good fruit is much greater. The minority is very meagre, that feels no enjoyment in the repast of delicious fruit, however careless or indolent a larger portion of mankind, practically, are in its production.

Then again, the effect of occasionally meeting at the exhibitions of the society, witnessing the tasteful arrangement of the contributions, hearing the discussions public and private, the criticisms of amateurs, enjoying the congratulations of friends, the forming of new acquaintances, and the reviving of the old: in fine, an hour of refined, social, intellectual and substantial enjoyment, arising too from all our permanent relations in life, social and domestic, present and prospective, intellectual and moral; I say, the effect of all this must be to make us better sons and better daughters, better husbands and better wives, better friends, better neighbors, better citizens, and take us in the aggregate, a better community. So many ameliorations are worth a sacrifice.

A taste too, for horticultural and rural embellishment will be provoked. Instead of our town and country houses being surrounded with naked, barren, or rank and noisome weeds, those trees and shrubs which are justly admired for their form, their foliage, their flowers or their fruit, will be sought after, both in the forests and nurseries, and judiciously planted and arranged, will soon make that home the delight of its inmates, which before was cheerless, naked, uncouth and bleak. Let the house, where the child is brought up, be embellished—made the most beautiful place that its young eyes see, and the place that its young heart loves, and that child will prefer such a home, with all the other blandishments of that beloved name, to all the vice-leading and vice-treading resorts of the world.

I hope our Columbus friends will consummate their design of forming a horticultural society, upon a broad and liberal basis, so as to encourage the culture, within its range, of whatever is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, or tends to improve our domestic comforts as well as our moral and social condition. And should the privilege be extended, I doubt not but the association will soon find upon its list of worthy members, a few humble names from

LICKING COUNTY.

**Book-Farming—Influence of Example.**

Among a certain class of people there is a strong prejudice against what they are pleased to term book farming. It is, however, always to be remarked, that such persons have never been accustomed to read any of the various agricultural periodicals which are used to convey the results of the practical experience of the best and most successful farmers throughout the United States. It may also be further remarked, that the majority of persons who entertain this prejudice, are content to plod on in the way in which they had been taught to manage their farms by their forefathers. One of my neighbors has an orchard of natural apple trees of very indifferent fruit, who will not have it grafted, even if it should be done without expense, saying, the fruit is good enough for him. Another says that we do not need agricultural improvement in this country, because the soil is already too rich! Another says, there

is no need of your new-fashioned farming, because he has become wealthy in the old way, by hard work. Such persons too, it will generally be found, are governed in all their farming operations by lunar influences; and do they not, in their prejudices, exhibit themselves as moon struck in their mental capacity?

How shall this prejudice be overcome? It is in vain to reason with them, for they will not be convinced, and should one succeed in

"Convincing them against their will,  
They would have the same opinion still."

Many of them will not, or cannot read. How, then, shall they be turned from their prejudices? By the force of example—"man is an imitative being." Much good may be effected in a community by enlightened farmers, simply by the force of example. If your neighbors can see you make use of a new or improved system of cultivation, or some new principle of fertilizing the soil, or of applying food to your crops, or make use of some labor-saving machine, they will soon follow your example, when they have seen the benefits of such application, practically demonstrated before their eyes. But it would be impossible to convince them that such results had occurred, if the information should be contained in a printed newspaper.

It is partly upon this principle that the State government is asked to aid in the establishment of a model farm in each county of the State, where all the operations in the cultivation of the soil shall be conducted on scientific and economical principles, and where the farmers can have an opportunity of witnessing the results of the application of such principles to their chief business, with their own eyes.

I would, however, be in favor of making it an indispensable condition, that such a farm should not be enclosed by any other than an open lattice fence, so that all whose prejudices should prevent them from seeking an entrance through the broad gate in front, may have an opportunity of gaining the information to be found there, by peeping through the lattices.

D. L.

Mount Tabor, Champaign co., O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

**Means for the advancement of Agriculture in Ohio.**

FRIEND BATEHAM:—There are other means besides the attentive of reading of your valuable paper, which ought to be immediately adopted for the advancement of agriculture in Ohio. On some of these, permit me to offer a few suggestions, which, if not possessing the merit of novelty, may nevertheless serve to stir up our minds by way of remembrance.

1st. A STATE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.—Perhaps a local Agricultural College could not be sustained at present, and even were it possible it might not fully meet the immediate wants of the State. Had we a State Agricultural Society, with a good board of managers, or should the Legislature constitute a State Board of agriculture, then either of these might select a sufficient number of competent individuals to lecture together after the manner of medical institutions, on all the sciences having relations with agriculture. One winter the lectures could be given in Columbus, the next in Cincinnati, Cleveland, or some other place. This measure would be less expensive than a permanent college. Suitable rooms could any where be hired for a season, thus saving the cost of erecting college buildings; then lecturers could spend the remainder of the year about their own business, consequently would require smaller salaries, and the change of place would enable many practical farmers, equally with their sons to share the benefit. To one lecturer might be assigned Geology and Mineralogy with their relations to draining, well-digging, &c. &c.; to another Chemistry, inorganic and organic, with its innumerable applications; to another Botany and vegetable Physiology, as applied to gardening, orcharding and field culture; to another lecturer, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, showing their bearing upon the management of domestic animals; to another, the principles of Pathology and Therapeutics, and their relation to the treatment of the diseases of ani-

mals, and all the operations of a surgical nature, which the farmer is required to perform; then to another Natural Philosophy and the application of its principles in the perfecting of farming implements, &c. &c. This arrangement may be imperfect; perhaps additional lecturers would be required, for no one could traverse the whole field here assigned to one department in three months; still the elementary and some of the more important truths might probably in that time be communicated. Here are but the outlines of a plan, to present the details would trespass too much upon your space. What say you, friend BATEHAM? and what say farmers throughout the State, of such an institute?

2d. AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES.—No public institution, however perfect, could entirely supply the present need, because so many would find it impossible to attend; nor can periodicals fully meet the deficiency, for without some elementary scientific knowledge, much of their contents would not be understood. We must have agricultural libraries, containing suitable text books of the several sciences, for the benefit of those who are unable, from any circumstances, to attend courses of public lectures. Let farmers club together in every town; and at a small individual expense, good libraries may be obtained, and you, friend BATEHAM, may render important aid to this enterprise by furnishing through the Cultivator the titles and prices of the best agricultural text books, with such additional information concerning them, as may appear to you expedient.

3d. INDEPENDENT LECTURERS.—We have lecturers on Phrenology, Animal Magnetism, and almost every thing else, perambulating the country on their "own hook," shall we not have lecturers on agricultural Chemistry, animal or vegetable Physiology or other sciences, on the same footing? We have only to express the wish and individuals will take the field. And why will not all who are qualified commence lecturing in their own neighborhoods, and invite their neighbors to hear? Immense good might be done, at any rate an interest could be excited if nothing more.—The Cultivator may also aid this scheme by giving notice on the one hand of neighborhoods that desire the services of lecturers on such subjects; and on the other, by informing its readers where competent lecturers can be found.

4th. TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. In some places, agricultural societies are regarded as valueless, except so far as they afford the chance of obtaining a premium; this degrades them to mere lotteries. Township societies can be very well sustained without premiums; they can meet once a month, or oftener, hear reports from committees, discuss the merits of different modes of culture, relate the results of experiments, exhibit choice fruits or other specimens, and greatly stimulate their members to neatness, industry and enterprise. But above all the organization of a society is the best preparatory step to procuring libraries and lecturers. Then let an agricultural Society be immediately formed in every township, subscribe and purchase a library, and every winter secure a good course of lectures; or if not able to purchase a library or hire a lecturer, meet together and invite some one to address you gratuitously. Perhaps the Cultivator can aid this scheme also, by spreading out in detail, the manner in which such societies may labor most efficiently.

Now, reader, what can you do in your own neighborhood to carry out any of these measures? Answer the question, and act at once, and soon the "wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

Yours truly,

MORTON S. TOWNSHEND.

Elyria, Feb. 1, 1845.

**The Disease in Potatoes.**

We have as yet said nothing in this paper about the strange rot or disease that has of late done so much injury to the potatoe crop in the eastern States, and some parts of Europe, but we presume most of our readers are aware that it appeared to some extent in portions of this State the past year; and that among the various and conflicting opinions extant, respecting its cause,



one is, that it is owing to the running out of the varieties of potatoes by age. The following is to the point:—Ed.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—About eight or ten weeks since I wrote to the editors of the New England Farmer, the subjoined article, which they either never received or played Congress with—laid it on the table; but as the potatoe crop is of such immense importance to our country, whatever facts relative to its cultivation at this time, when the disease is making such alarming destruction, and community are entertaining so many conflicting opinions as to the cause, in my opinion, every man is bound to give to the public all the information in his possession on the subject.

A neighbor of mine in the fall of 1841, saved some seeds from the potatoe balls; in the spring of '42 he planted those seeds; the product few and small in size; the hese was careful to reserve and plant them in '43; product considerably increased in size. These, about half a bushel, he planted in the spring of '44, by the side of three or four other kinds, (old varieties,) in a sod of deep sandy loam. When he come to dig in the fall he found those from the seed of a large size, but had suffered more from the disease than either of the other kinds.

This experiment may be relied upon, as the character of the man has never been questioned.

Yours, &c.,

M. LINLEY.

Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., Feb. 10, 1845.

#### Agricultural Societies in Ohio.

We have seen recent notices of meetings of Agricultural societies in Ashtabula and one or two other counties in this State; and we take this occasion to request that some officers of each society now existing, or hereafter organised in the State, will send us a written account of its condition, the names of officers, number of members, and any other information concerning it, so that we can make out a list of all the societies of the kind in the State, and have an eye to their prosperity, &c. They will also oblige us by sending newspapers, containing notices (marked,) of their doings, &c.

#### Choice Seeds from the Patent Office.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, for several valuable packages of seeds, embracing three new varieties of tobacco, three of corn, one of wheat, and one sample of the brown mustard seed, from the crop of Mr. Parmelee, mentioned in our last.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.—At a cattle show in Monmouthshire, in December Mr. Colman of Massachusetts was present, and made a speech, which we find published with the other proceedings in the London New Farmers' Journal. In speaking of the wonderful results of modern improvements in agriculture, Mr. Colman said he had seen instances where *seventy bushels* of wheat had been produced on an acre; and whole farms, on which the average crop of wheat exceeded *fifty bushels* per acre. He had seen crops of turnips averaging *twenty five tons* per acre; carrots *thirty tons* per acre, and potatoes *seven hundred bushels* per acre!

What say you to this, farmers of Ohio? These are the results of scientific farming. When will such crops be produced in this State?

#### Don't Believe it!

THE WHEAT FLY.—Some of the Michigan and other newspapers are advising farmers to sow oats among their wheat in the fall, saying the oat plants will come up first and the fly will deposit its eggs in them before the wheat is large enough; then the oats being killed by winter, the eggs and worms will perish. Now this may look plausible in theory; but who has put it to the test of experience and found it succeed? Insects are not easily cheated, and we have never known them so foolish as not to distinguish oats from wheat, or to feed upon the former plant, when the latter could be found.

Correspondents must have a little patience with us this time.

#### To My Brother Buckeyes,

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

Oh! how must the heart of each true Buckeye yearn,  
To see this great State proudly rearing her head,  
In the noblest employment by which man can earn  
A tribute of honor, or e'en daily bread.

And how must he joy to behold in our land,  
A fountain of Knowledge at intervals flowing,  
And scattering wealth with a liberal hand,  
By enlightning the mind, the best riches bestowing.

For that knowledge is power, we all must confess;  
The wise of past ages have proved it so true,  
That if rightly applied it ne'er fails of success,  
Whatever the object we choose to pursue.

This power is here, and is offered so cheap,  
That none can complain of the terms of the treasure;  
Just think you are only required to keep  
A mite or two back from some foolish pleasure.

Then wake up my boys—loudly send forth such cheers,  
As shall echo throughout the broad realms of your State;  
Arouse from that reverie, dwell in for years,  
And call forth your energies ere it's too late.

Yes, farmers, arouse! we have nothing to fear;  
Go search o'er the annals of all by-gone time;  
And naught will be found to make it appear  
That talent can boast a more favorite clime.

Then let us awake! and now for three cheers,  
We all may be happy, and prosperous yet;  
'Tis true, our State is somewhat in arrears—  
But we'll stir up her zeal and soon cancel her debt.

Prospect Hill. L. W. A.

#### Condition and Prospects of the Wool Markets.

In a recent number of the Boston Courier, a writer who evidently understands the subject, makes the following observations in relation to this important staple of American Agriculture:

"At the commencement of the year '44, in consequence of the depressed state of the manufacture of woollen goods, a large stock of fleece and pulled wool had accumulated in market, and prices were considerably below the average range for many preceding years. In the year 1843 a large amount of machinery which had not been in operation for some time previous to the passage of the tariff of 1842, had been put in motion, but still many factories were not then in operation, and it was believed by some that the supply of wool would far exceed the consumption before the next shearing. In the spring, however, nearly all the machinery in the country was in full operation, and before the new clip was ready for sale, most of the domestic wool in the market had been sold. The woollen business promised to be a profitable one, which, together with the abundance of money, induced the manufacturers to purchase much more freely of the growers than usual. Accordingly, many of the manufacturers laid in their supplies for several months, so that there was much less demand for wool in the market than usual. The early supplies of many manufacturers being exhausted, there was, during the last month, a steady demand for wool, and rather extensive sales were made; but in consequence of the low price of woollens during the fall trade, and the fears in relation to a change in the tariff, prices were considerably lower than had been anticipated early in the season, and sales have been made in market at the usual credit, at prices quite as low as were paid in cash to the growers soon after shearing. All the woollen machinery is now in operation, and at the present low prices of wool, the manufacturers are doing a fair business. The importations for the spring trade, it is believed, will be light. The general impression now is, that the prices of wool have reached the lowest point, and that a steady demand will continue. The stock in the hands of dealers and growers is less than it was at the commencement of the year 1844, but it is considered sufficient to meet the demand for the present.

Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, 45 a 50 per lb.; American full blood do. 40 a 42; do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. 37 a 38; do.  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. 35 a 36; do.  $\frac{1}{8}$  and com. do. 30 a 32.—Smyrna sheep, washed, 20 a 22; do. unwashed, 10 a 15. Bengal, do. 6 a 12. Buenos Ayres, unpicked, 7 a 10; do. do. picked, 10 a 14.

#### FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 280 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber. Address ISAAC HINCKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois. Feb 15

#### MARKETS.

CINCINNATI—Feb. 14. FLOUR continues dull; sales, 100 bbls. at 3 44 clear, and lots from wagons at 3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  and inspection. PORK, sales of several hundred bbls., Mess at 9 25 and Clear at 10 50; in bulk, sales, 120,000 lbs. hog round at \$4, and 50,000 lbs. sides at \$4 03 per 100 lbs.

Hogs for next year.—The Gazette says a contract was made last week for 1200 hogs to be delivered early next season, at \$3 50 per 100 lbs. They are to be corn fed and averaging 240 lbs.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Feb. 7	Flour, 4,75	Mess Pork, 10,00
N. York, " 10	" 4,83	" 10,50
Baltimore " 11	" 4,25	" 11,75
N. Orleans, " 4	" 4,50	" 10,00

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Feb. 15.

GRAIN.		Honey, comb, lb., 8 a 10	
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		" strained, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 14	
" lt. qualities, 57 a 60		POULTRY.	
Indian corn, 31 a		Turkeys, each, 25 a 37	
Oats, 23 a		Geese, " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 18	
PROVISIONS.		Ducks, " 8 a 10	
Flour, retail, bbl. 3,75 a		Chickens, " 6 a 8	
" 100 lbs. 1,75 a		SUNDRIES.	
" Buckwheat, 1,25 a 1,50		Apples, sound, graf-	
Indian meal, bu. 34 a 37 $\frac{1}{2}$		ted, bu. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 75	
Homminy, quart, 3		" common, 25 a 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs. 2,25 a 2,50		" dried, 75 a 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" fore quarter 1,75 a 2,00		Peaches, dried, 1,00 a 1,25	
Pork, large hogs, 3,50 a		Potatoes, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 44	
" small, 2,75 a 3,00		Tallow, tried, lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	
Hams, country, lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6		Hay, ton, 5,00 a 5,50	
" city cured, 6 a 7		Wood, hard, cord, 1,25 a 1,50	
Lard, lb., ret, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		Salt, bbl., 1,62 a 1,75	
" in kegs or bbls. 5 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		SEEDS.	
Venison, 6 a 7		Clover, bu. 3,25 a 3,50	
Rabbits, each, 10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		Timothy, 1,00 a 1,25	
Squirrels, " 3 a 4		Flax, 75 a 81	
Butter, best, rolls, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15		ASHES, (only in barter.)	
" common, 8 a 10		Pot, 100 lbs., 2,75 a	
" in kegs, 7 a 8		Pearl, 3,50 a	
Cheese, 5 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		Scorched salts, 2,50 a	
Eggs, dozen, 7 a 8			

#### SEEDS, SEEDS!

AT the request of a number of his friends, the subscriber has concluded to keep an assortment of choice vegetable and flower seeds, for sale during the spring, at the office of the Ohio Cultivator. Part of the supply is already received, and more will be obtained from New York and elsewhere, about the 1st of March, when catalogues will be printed. He trusts that his experience in the business and knowledge of the principal seeds growers and dealers in the United States, will enable him to procure such articles as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Columbus, February 17, 1845.

#### THE TROTTER HORSE BELLFOUNDER.

PURCHASED by Col. Augustus Brown, (near Columbus,) of Mr. Samuel Allen, of the State of New York, is now at the Tavern of Henry Brown, Esq.

This Horse was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq. of Long Island, N. Y. and may we'll be considered the best Horse ever brought to Ohio.—Farmers and Breeders, an opportunity is now presented you to improve your stock. Bulls, giving pedigree and terms, will soon be issued. Reference, Feb 15 City Livery Stable, Columbus, Ohio.

#### JOHN A. LAZELL,

AT his POMOLOGICAL NURSERY, adjoining the City of Columbus, has for sale an extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

His collection of Apples exceeds 300 select varieties. PRICE per hundred Trees, of from three to five feet growth, \$14; of from five to seven feet \$16; of from seven to nine feet, \$18; and for a few select Trees, from 25 to 50 cents each.

Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, of a great variety. Price from 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75 cents per Tree, according to size, &c.; and beautiful Evergreen Trees, at prices from \$1 to \$3, each.

When Trees or Plants are to be sent a distance to require it, they will be duly labeled and carefully packed or boxed, for which a reasonable charge will be made. Columbus, January, 1845.

#### LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THIS Establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains, for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. &c.; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, post paid, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

ELLIOTT & CO., Cleveland.

Jan. 1845.

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1845.

NO. 5.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year.—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

✂ POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

☞ Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

### LOOK HERE!

POST-MASTERS will greatly oblige us, when ordering papers, if they will take the pains to write the names of subscribers *plainly*; and always give the name of the *county and State* with that of the *post office*. We are often sorely puzzled on account of these omissions—indeed some letters have been received without even the name of the post office!

They will further oblige us by sending us word in all cases where papers do not arrive promptly; also by returning any packages that may by chance arrive at wrong offices.

In reply to several postmasters who have signified a wish to have the *Cultivator* sent them for services in remitting, &c., we now state that all who send or have sent 12 names or more with the payments, will be entitled to a copy if they desire it.

✂ AGENTS WANTED.—Several young men, of energy and good address, may find profitable employment as travelling agents for this paper—good references required.

### FARMERS' GARDENS.

In no respect do farmers overlook their true interests, and disregard the welfare of their families, so much as in neglecting to provide a good garden—one that will furnish a constant supply of wholesome vegetables and fruits for the table, and shrubs and flowers to gratify the eye and render *home* more pleasing to those who ought to find it the most delightful spot on earth.

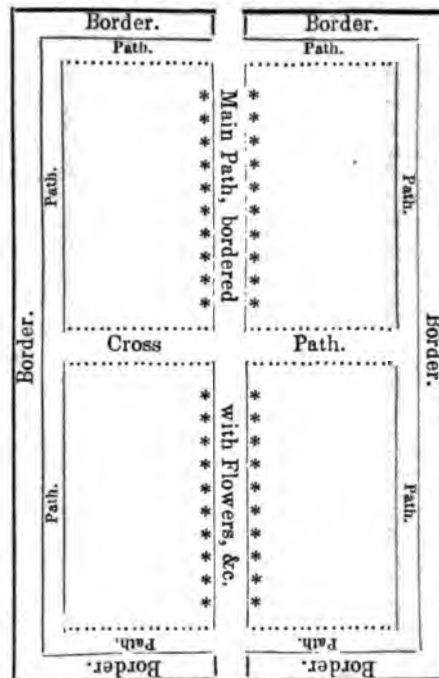
But we shall be met with the stale and heartless objection, that such a garden requires too much *expense and labor*, and that it will not bring the *dollars* like the wheat or pork which is sold in the market. Shame upon such grovelling sentiments! Is a little money of more consequence than the physical and *moral* health of your family! In what way can the same amount of labor and expense afford as much real benefit and lasting happiness! It would be easy to show that, even as a matter of *dollars and cents*, a good garden affords greater *profits* in return for capital and labor than any other department of the farm.

Many farmers greatly overrate the amount of labor requisite for the management of a garden; and some who have attempted it, have not managed rightly in the outset, so as to economise labor. Farmers wish to use the *plow* in their gardens, without much obstruction from bushes and flowers, and they need occasionally to go in with a cart or waggon, with manure, &c.; this they think cannot be done in such a garden as we would recommend. Now this is a great mistake. A little contrivance and forethought at first, in laying out and planting the grounds, as we shall show directly, will enable farmers to obtain these facilities without the dreaded obstacles.

The diagram below will best illustrate the plan which we would recommend. It can be adapted to almost all sizes and situations, with such mod-

ifications as will suggest themselves to any man of ordinary intelligence.

#### PLAN OF A FARMER'S GARDEN.



Suppose the above plan to represent one acre of ground in the form of an oblong square; with a good fence around it, a gateway in the middle of each end fence, and a pathway, or road, running directly through, from one gateway to the other. Next to the fence, on all sides, is a border, 6 or 8 feet wide, on which to grow small fruits, as Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., also, Grapes and larger fruits, if desired, together with such garden vegetables as are perennials, like Asparagus and Rhubarb, and young plants, salads, herbs, &c. Next to this border is a pathway, entirely around, 4 or 5 feet wide—thus leaving the central portion of the ground in two large, long divisions or lands, free from obstructions, so that it can be readily plowed. One of these divisions should be plowed early, say in March or April, for early crops, and the other about a month later for such as require late planting. When the ground is plowed and harrowed smooth, a cross path or two can be made, as shown by the dotted lines. These need not be made with as much care as the others, inasmuch as they will be plowed up every year.

The central or main path, should be 7 or 8 feet wide, so as to allow room for a wagon to pass along it; and one or both of the gateways of the same width. If gravel can be readily obtained, it will be a great saving of expense, and addition to comfort, to make this central path of gravel; (with a layer of loose stones beneath, to keep it firm and dry.) On each side of this pathway (and also, along the end or side fence nearest the house) should be flowering plants and shrubs, with occasional fruit trees, or grapevines, as shown by the stars (\*) in the diagram. These will not interfere with the plow, nor occupy much space. An *arbor*, of a circular or octagon form, can be made, if desired, where the paths intersect in the centre, or any other part of the garden.

Great pains should be taken at first to plow the ground *very deep*, and manure it well, if not already rich; also to drain it thoroughly, if inclined to moisture. Want of attention to these points has prevented many from having a productive garden, where sufficient labor had been bestowed in other respects.

☞ Now, farmers, go to work at once, and

fence off and prepare a garden according to these directions, and in our next we will give some advice about planting fruit trees, sowing seeds of vegetables, &c. Our space will not permit us to do this now, as we intended. See some hints in our last number.

#### Agricultural Meeting at the State House. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

Hon. B. SUMMERS, of Erie, in the Chair. Subject for discussion—the Wheat Crop, its Culture, Diseases, &c.

Mr. BATEHAM, Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator*, opened the discussion by some remarks upon the amount and importance of the wheat crop of Ohio; and gave statistics to show that the amount of this great source of our wealth and prosperity, has *decreased materially for the last four years*, while there has not been a corresponding increase of other surplus productions. (This was afterwards corroborated by the statements of members present.) He then spoke of the several causes which were assigned by farmers for this decrease; and from the examples of an opposite nature in New York and other States, as well as from his knowledge of the circumstances in this State, gave it as his decided conviction that the causes were mainly, if not wholly, attributable to the defective system of cultivation, and want of scientific knowledge among farmers, rather than to the weather or other circumstances beyond man's control.

Mr. B. stated that, according to the testimony of Mr. Colman and other well known writers, the wheat crop in England had been wonderfully increased within a few years past, by the adoption of improved modes of culture; so that it is no uncommon thing to grow from 50 to 60, or even 70 bushels per acre; and in western New York there had also been a very manifest improvement in the acreable product of this crop within two or three years past, especially among the more intelligent, reading class of farmers; and crops of 40 to 50 bushels per acre were often produced. This is also the case in some parts of the eastern shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, where an improved system of culture has been adopted; and as evidence that the falling off is not attributable to warmth of climate, it may be seen from Ellsworth's Reports that the wheat crop of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee has increased, while that of Ohio has diminished.

Mr. B. then spoke of the indebtedness of the State, and the difficulty with which many farmers were enabled to meet their taxes and other expenses, owing to scanty crops and small returns for their labor, and of the indispensable necessity that more efforts should be made for the diffusion of information, and awakening a spirit of improvement among the farmers of Ohio, both by legislative enactments and individual influence; that a State Board of Agriculture should be organized, county societies encouraged, and surveys instituted; that farmers should learn by the science of agricultural chemistry what particular elements composed the crops they desire to produce, and whether these elements exist in sufficient quantities in their soil, and if not, how to apply them; the nature and causes of the diseases and other casualties that oppose their success, and the means of preventing them, &c.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Clinton, hoped there would be perfect freedom exercised in this discussion, and had no doubt that much benefit would result therefrom. Farmers were entirely *too modest* on most occasions. With regard to the wheat crop, in his portion of the State, he could not give a very favorable account. It was not a first rate wheat region, though a good deal of land is every year devoted to that crop. In 1839 the wheat crop was good, but had fallen off every year since



—causes of this, various; the first is, poor farming—this is evident from the fact that some farmers get much better crops than others on land naturally alike. Second, injury from the winter, the soil heaves badly by frost, and exposes the roots so as to kill the plants. Third, the fly is very troublesome, especially when the grain is sown early, and if it is sown late it is liable to be destroyed by the fourth evil, the *rust*. The best time for sowing seemed to be from the 20th of September, to the 10th of October. More acres were sown than formerly in his county, but the product not as great. Average yield, not over 10 to 12 bushels per acre, the past 3 or 4 years.

Mr. SUMMERS, of Erie, said his district, 10 or 12 years ago, did not produce enough wheat for the consumption of the inhabitants, and it was thought that the land was unsuited for this crop; but, by an improved method of culture, with the use of clover and plaster, large crops of wheat are produced, and now, great quantities are exported. Plaster of good quality is found near Sandusky, and costs only 3.50 to \$5.00 per ton. Wheat is mostly produced on the lighter soils—oak and chestnut ridges. The product with good farming, is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The crop is liable to injury from the fly, especially on sandy soils, and when sown early; if sown late there is danger from rust. The latter evil is worst on rich lands. Sown from 25th Sept. to 10th Oct. crops of '43 and '44 were light—average yield in that region, the past two years, 10 or 12 bushels per acre. A new kind, called Illinois wheat, is 10 days earlier than the common—and does not rust. Some farmers sow wheat every other year, and others once in three years, with clover—the former class commonly plow the land but once, turning in the clover deeply, just before sowing. This practice is very successful on gravelly and sandy soils, where the clover can be turned in clean, and is much less expensive than summer-fallowing.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Butler, comes from a corn and pork region. Farmers in the Miami Valley raise three varieties of wheat. The Blue stem or Wabash, is a late variety, and is proof against the fly, though sometimes liable to rust. The straw is very hard and strong; grain hard to thrash, but very plump and handsome. The Alabama wheat is very early and does not rust—harvest it in June. The Red Chaff Bearded wheat is most productive when uninjured, and, he thinks, the best, all things considered. Several modes of putting in wheat in his county. Many farmers plant an early variety of corn and "hog it down" as soon as ripe, then plow and sow with wheat. Some use clover, let it lie two years, then plow it under in the fall, plant corn in the spring, and follow with wheat—others summer-fallow for wheat. Moist land should be plowed in 8 feet lands, so as to have it well drained, and allow air to circulate along the furrows. Approves of plowing when dry—once plowed part of a field when very dry and hard, and left the remainder till after a rain, and the crop was much the best on the part plowed dry. He once had a ditch cut through a field, just before it was sown to wheat, and the grain was very healthy, plump and free from rust along the sides of the ditch, while the rest of the field was badly rusted; this he thought was owing to the free circulation of air along the open space of the ditch.

Mr. BATEHAM related a case, where a field was injured by rust, but certain spots were bright and healthy, and on inquiring it was found that large stones had been dug out in those spots, thus stirring the earth to a greater depth than usual, and bringing up soil that had not been exhausted of its fertilizing elements by constant cropping; and this he had no doubt was the true explanation in the case of friend Anderson just stated. The earth thrown out in forming the ditch gave fertility to the soil and health to the grain along the sides. Hence might be seen the advantage of plowing to a greater depth than usual, especially on lands that have been long cultivated.

Mr. MYERS, of Richland. Great variety of soil in his county. Raised much wheat. Part of the land is flat and moist, other parts rolling and dry. His own farm is flat, but produces good crops of wheat when rightly managed. Commonly summer-fallows—plows in June, again in September,

leaves the land in narrow ridges, with open furrows between. Crop often much injured, some seasons by rust, also troubled with the wire worm. The highlands are best for wheat. Some years ago, it was a common practice to sow wheat after corn, but this is not often done by good farmers now. Clover is more used and found of great advantage. Wheat crop is increasing with good farmer's; some raise 30 to 35 bushels per acre in good seasons. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hubbard of Ashland have done this. The best farmers sow more seed per acre than formerly—used to sow 1 bushel, now use 5 to 6 pecks. Sow clover with each wheat crop; let it lie from one to three years.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH, of Clermont. Soil similar to that of Clinton and Butler—part bottom and part highland. Corn is the principal crop, but raise considerable wheat. More injury was done to the wheat crop by freezing on upland than the bottoms, but the latter are more subject to the rust. Has noticed that wheat rusts the worst when a fog is seen in the valleys in the morning, just before the grain ripens. On the best wheat lands, the sowing is done about the 20th to the last of September. When sown early, it stands the winter best, and is less liable to rust. Has tried 5 or 6 different kinds of wheat; prefers the Red Chaff Bearded—it is least liable to rust. Average crop not over 10 or 12 bu. per acre, taking one season with another—15 bushels is considered a good yield; has known 25 to 30, produced. Last year the average was not over 7 bu. Many farmers sow too many acres, and consequently only half cultivate the land. If put in well, the crop is good. Clover commonly makes the soil too loose, in his county, so that the injury from freezing is increased. On the bottom lands, wheat is commonly sowed among the standing corn, and covered with a shovel-plow; on uplands it is sown after corn is either cut off or "hogged down." The land is in wheat once in about three years. This crop is not as good now as it was 10 or 15 years ago.

Mr. KINGSBURY, of Stark, believed his was admitted to be the best wheat county in the State. The soil varies in character; the best wheat land is on the hills or the oak plains, and is a sandy or gravelly loam. This, when farmed, produces 25 to 30 bushels per acre. He plows in June, clover a foot high, as deep as possible. Just before harvest harrows it flat, and after harvest plow again, deep as possible. Before sowing, harrow smooth and strike out lands 16 feet wide—sow about the 10th to 20th of September, and plow in the seed of moderate depth, dividing the lands into 8 feet ridges, leaving open furrows between. Last season he cut over 30 bushels per acre, (weighing 63 lbs. per bush.) Early in March; the wheat being forward, and looking very green and fine, he turned in a flock of sheep and let them remain a whole month (till 10th of April,) when they had eat the plants all off, and the field looked so bare that his neighbors said he had destroyed his crop. This was done mainly to avoid the fly. Some farmers in Stark county sow wheat after oats, and if 10 or 15 loads of good manure are applied to the land, a fair crop is obtained. Others sow after corn, but the crop is commonly light. He thinks the most essential requisites are deep plowing, early sowing, plenty of seed, and thorough draining. He sows 1 1-2 bushels of seed per acre. Thinks liability to rust depends more on tillage than soil or season. Manure does not increase the danger of rust. He sows clover on all his wheat, and generally the land in wheat every third year. Thinks the average yield in his county is nearly 20 bushels. The number of acres has increased for several years past, but not the aggregate product.

NOTE.—Owing to want of space, we have been compelled to omit much that was said in this interesting discussion; but we have given the most important portions, and have no doubt that the information afforded, will prove of value to many of our readers.

The minutes of the second meeting of this kind—discussing the subject of Indian Corn and Pork making, will be given in our next.—Ed.

☞ Feed the earth, and she will feed you; act liberally towards her, and she will liberally reward you. It is vain to try to cheat her. If you give her little, you need not look for much; she will yield but little.

### Culture of Corn in Drills.—Planting Machines.

Mr. BATEHAM:—A neighbor and friend of mine called upon me to act as his amanuensis; and he has dictated to me the following communication for your paper, which I have the pleasure to transmit to you at his request.

Truly your friend,

D. LAPHAM.

Mount Tabor, Feb. 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I am an old hard-fisted farmer, and I can also blow the bellows and run the jointer; but I have had little practice in using the "grey goose quill." I want to say a few words, however, in the columns of the Cultivator, on the subject of raising corn.

It is the common practice in this section of the State, to furrow the ground both ways, about 4 feet apart, and to drop the corn by hand at the intersection of the furrows. In this way it requires one horse and four hands to plant the corn: one to strike the furrows, one to drop and two to cover. In order, that the dropping may proceed, as fast as the horse walks, and not delay those who cover, the dropper must be very busily engaged, and he cannot take pains in dropping either to place the hills in the furrows so as to line each way, or to regulate the number of grains in the hill. It is a necessary consequence of the manner in which it is done that the hills will generally contain too many grains, (which must be pulled out after the corn gets up,) and that the hills in one way will not be in straight rows, which makes it very difficult to plow and tend the corn in the direction of the crooked rows.

You are aware how inveterately most farmers will pursue their old habit, and how slowly the most obvious improvements are generally introduced amongst the farmers; and how difficult it is to convince them, that there is any better method than that which they were taught in early life, and have pursued from their youth up.

These prejudices, however, are fast fading away, and better practices are beginning to be introduced by the aid of an increased diffusion of science and intelligence amongst the farmers.

Among the many improvements which are now gradually coming into general use, is that of raising corn in drills, instead of the old method, in hills. It is very evident, that a greater quantity of corn can be raised on an acre in drills than by the common method; and this may result in two ways. When only the same number of stalks of corn are grown on an acre, it is evident that by distributing the stalks along the line of the drill, instead of crowding them together in hills, they can obtain more food from the soil, and they will be better exposed to the influence of the sun and atmosphere, and consequently will yield a greater crop. But it has been repeatedly proven by actual trial, that a greater number of stalks, and consequently more ears of corn can be raised on an acre by planting in drills than by the common method.

An acre planted in hills 4 feet apart, and 4 stalks in a hill, will have 2,722 hills, or 10,888 stalks; and if each stalk produces only one good ear on an average, and 100 of such ears make a half bushel of shelled corn, the produce of an acre will be 54 1-2 bushels.

An acre planted in drills 3 feet apart, and the stalks standing 6 inches apart in the rows, will have 29,040 stalks; and the produce of the acre, at the same rate as above will be 145 1-5 bushels.

An acre planted in drills of double rows, 6 inches apart, and the drills 3 feet 9 inches from centre to centre will have 30,970 stalks; and the produce of the acre, at the same rates as above will be 154 7-8 bushels.

The above examples show most clearly by actual calculation, the great advantage there is in drilling over the old system, in the greater number of stalks, and increased quantity of corn, independent of the other advantages above stated, of more food and better exposure to the sun and air.

We will now see what has been done by actual experience, in raising corn by the drill system.

E. Cornell, Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, raised an acre of the variety, called brown corn, the produce of which, was 105 bushels 15



pounds. This corn was planted the first week in June; and a portion failing to come up, was replanted on the 12th of June. The rows were 3 feet apart, and hills 10 inches apart in the rows.—*From the transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. Quoted in Gen. Farmer, Vol. 5, page 18, 1844.*

Asa Williams, of the town of Barre, Orleans county, New York, raised a premium crop of corn, in the year 1843; the following extract is from his own statement. The land was "plowed twice—once each way, about the 6th day of May; about the 10th, planted furrows in rows about 2 feet apart, and hills about one foot apart in the row—three kernels in each hill. It was hoed three times, making as little hill as possible, and no cultivator or drag was used on it. The committee of the Agricultural Society came to the field and measured off one acre. They counted the rows in the acre, and then selected one row, which they deemed to be an average row. They then appointed a man to husk and shell it; the product was measured, and the crop on the acre from the product of this row, was estimated at one hundred and fifty-seven bushels and thirty quarts, by measure; and by weight, at 154 bushels, 21 pounds."—*Gen. Farmer, vol. V, page 43, 1844.*

B. Butler, Esq., of Chenango county, New York, raised 140 bushels of corn from one acre. The land was plowed but once, but this was done in the best manner. Rolled and harrowed with the turrow. The corn was planted on the 22 and 23d of May, in double drills 3 1-2 feet from centre to centre. The plants standing singly from 12 to 13 inches apart on the main drill.—*Gen. Farmer, vol. V, page 43, 1844.*

These examples are sufficient to show the correctness of the calculations made above, and the great advantage which the drill system possesses over the common method of planting in hills.—The drill system likewise presents another important advantage, by the facility with which its operations may be performed by means of labor-saving machinery.

This communication is intended as an introduction to another (should this be published) in which I propose to give a description of a planting machine, which I have been engaged this winter in constructing. This machine is constructed to drop and cover the corn, with a horse; dispensing with the labor of furrowing the ground, &c. I have also another portable machine calculated only for dropping the corn, by which one man is enabled to keep up with a horse, and drop the corn so as to row both ways with great exactness.

I shall have something to say, in my next, relative to the method of tending corn, when it is planted in drills.

Your friend, SENECA.

### Agriculture as a Science—No. 3.

BY JOSEPH SULLIVANT.

We have said that all soils chiefly consist of siliceous sand, lime and clay, with certain other substances, in smaller proportions, but which were necessary to the growth of plants, for they will not continue to grow in any one of these earths alone; what these substances are we will shew hereafter.

If we dig down any where on the earth's surface, and through the superficial covering, we will at last come to the solid rock; finding that in reality the crust of our globe is composed of rocks overlaid with loose material, the outer or upper part of which constitutes our soil.

And if we observe the action of the weather upon any exposed surface of these rocks, the influence of heat, cold and moisture, of freezing and thawing, it will be found that they gradually crumble away, and so are covered with a thin coat of loose materials in which seeds vegetate and decay, adding their own remains to the mass, finally enabling the scanty soil to support a more luxuriant vegetation. Seeing this, must we not conclude that soils have been formed by the disintegration or decay of the rocks, and that the accumulation of soil is the slow and gradual result of the same cause. Although the three earths, lime, siliceous and alumina forms the basis and by

far the largest bulk of all soils, yet the different proportions in which they are combined, forms a great variety of soils, and as this mechanical admixture greatly influences their physical condition, it will be well to notice some of their characteristic differences.

Siliceous or sandy soils are loose and porous in their texture, readily absorbing water that falls upon them in the form of rain, and as readily giving it out again by evaporation; but it has not the power of absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere in any thing like the same degree, as aluminous or calcareous soils; so that in seasons of drought the crops growing upon them suffer from the want of moisture, and are scorched and dried up by the rays of the sun; and from the open texture of these soils, the vegetable matter they contain, and the manure that is applied is apt either to sink below the convenient reach of cultivation, or to be bleached out of them. Clay and marl would benefit such soils, by increasing their adhesiveness and power of absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere.

Aluminous or clay soils, as we all know, are remarkable for the tenacity with which they retain water; they are generally stiff and hard to work; they are usually cold, especially when light colored, not so easily heated by the sun; and crops grown upon them do not come forward so rapidly as those grown upon a darker and warmer soil; but this soil is rendered cold, not so much from its color as from the quantity of water it contains, and from evaporation, of which cold is always produced.

Of two fields, the same in soil and exposure—alike in all respects, except that one retains more water than the other; the one having the least water in its soil will be the warmest, because the ground will absorb the warmth of the sun's rays, while in the other this heat will be expended in evaporations, or vaporising this water: hence, we may see the importance of draining, or cultivating this land in such a manner as at least to get rid of a portion of the water it contains, and thus obviate a difficulty inherent in such soils.

Admixture of sand and lime would improve this soil mechanically and chemically, and when sand and fine gravel lies near the surface, they should be thrown up and mixed with the soil by deep plowing.

Calcareous or lime soils are more adhesive in their texture, and absorb and retain more water than the siliceous, and less than the aluminous or clay soils. Vegetable matter readily decays in and combines with such soils—they are easily tilled—do not usually suffer much either from drought or too much moisture; and when properly combined with clay, constitute one of the most fertile soils.

Thus we see that these soils have different habits, if I may so speak, and therefore require different treatment and cultivation to develop their best capacities—for the mode that would be beneficial to one would be detrimental to another. In nature we find one kind of a plant or tree growing on a particular soil, and a different kind growing on a different soil. In practice we find that vegetable manure benefits one kind of land, and lime and plaster, or gypsum, another kind.—Well, there is a reason for this difference: it is in the composition and different nature of your soil; and to enable you to detect the difference, to find out the principles upon which they depend, to apply the right sort of manure to your soil, to grow the crops best adapted to it, to cultivate it with the least misapplied labor, to make it yield its greatest product, you must read, and think, and observe; you must study the nature and habit of your own soil, make yourself well acquainted with its composition and constitution, and in this study you will derive important aid in every step of your progress, from geology and chemistry.

And, if after patient study and investigation, after long observation and reflection, you have arrived at certain invariable results in your operations, and instead of confining this knowledge to your own bosom, you should sit down and write a plain statement of your practice, and the reasons upon which it was founded, and send it to

the Ohio Cultivator for publication and record, so that its thousands of readers could be benefitted by your experience; this would be the so much sneered at book-farming.

And pray what is all the knowledge we have derived in any way from those who have preceded us, but the recorded observations and experiences of many different individuals! J. S.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### The Orchard.

MR. BATEHAM.—There is really no branch of agricultural economy more important, and, at the same time, generally more neglected in the western country, than the orchard. The abundant comfort which a good selection of fruit brings to a family, as well as the actual profit, richly repays for all the expense and trouble. I would now speak exclusively of good fruit; not the common seedlings and crabs, which are planted for orchards and permitted to grow, if they will, without culture, or care, or pruning. The large, luscious peach, that gladdens the eye and provokes the appetite at the very sight of it, is seldom found in central Ohio. Now and then, in a gentleman's garden, you will find a tree of some good fruit, but in the range of the farmer's care, you will seldom find a peach that deserves the name. I grow peaches in my garden, for instance, the Early York, Morrisiana Pound, Early Yellow Rareripe, Gross Mignon, &c. &c., one of which I would not give for a bushel of such as are usually brought to our markets.

Of Pears, we scarcely have any. The ravages of the blight has effectually deterred many of our horticulturists from cultivating this delicious fruit, whilst the curculio cuts off our plum crop.

But the apple is the great economical crop, when judiciously selected, planted and cultivated. In its selection, the farmer should have all its valuable purposes in view. Say he is planting an orchard of five acres, which at two rods apart each way, will require 200 trees. Now of these 200, ten varieties that will ripen before the first of October, beginning with the earliest, are quite sufficient. The proportion of those that are usually called "fall apples," ripening fully in October and November, should be pretty large; say nearly 100 or 90 trees. I recommend this arrangement, not for cider making, for there is little economy in making cider either for sale or use at this season. But I would have them expressly for fattening hogs. 100 such trees, after they have got into full bearing, will produce 1000 bushels of apples a year, which for feeding will be about equal to 400 bushels of corn. I wish to be understood distinctly. I speak only of choice fruit. The common crabs we usually find in our orchards, the hogs will not eat, and if they do they will benefit them but little. About 100 trees of good winter fruit will fill up the collection.—In selecting these trees, many objects should be kept in view. The good keeping, of fine flavor for the table, and for market. Of these a fair portion should be of that variety of winter sweet apples, which cook well, for baking, pies and sauce.

A few trees should be included of one kind for cider. Their fruit should be picked as carefully as any that are gathered for winter use, and put safely by, to be made up in the open weather of December or January. No rotten, or even bruised apples should go the cider mill, and before they are ground, they should be thoroughly washed, so that no filth or foreign matter should go into the cider. As soon as the liquor is expressed, it should be barrelled, and put into a warm cellar, when it will undergo its saccharine fermentation; when this is completed, it should be carefully racked off, leaving all the feculent matter in the barrel. If this is not done, the feculent matter, consisting of the pulpy fragments of the apples, will undergo decomposition, and impart to the liquor the unpleasant taste of rotten apples. If you now wish to make a nice, pleasant and valuable article filter the liquor through pulverised charcoal and sand, nothing but the pure liquor will pass off, leaving all the fecula behind. Now barrel it in good, sound, purified oak barrels and place it in a cellar where it will slowly undergo the vinous fermentation.



But to return to the orchard. It should always be planted on high ground, inclining to the west or north. Such an aspect is less affected by winter and spring frosts, than an eastern or a southern. When the trees are planted they should be put in with great care. A large hole dug, and filled up with the surface mould, incorporated with some well rotted manure, should be prepared for the young tree. When I say a large hole, I mean what I say. Three feet at least, in diameter—five or six is better. Nor should it be left so.—It must be cultivated. The soil around must be kept loose and open. For several years the ground may be cultivated with such crops as require after culture. Small grain never answers well in an orchard. The trees are injured by it.

The whole ground should be manured every year, to give the trees a vigorous growth. Pruning, judicious and yearly, must not be neglected. No branch, that will by its course or position ever require to be lopped off, should be permitted to attain more than one year in age. Your trees will then be kept healthy, for its sickens trees very much to cut off large branches.

After the trees begin to shade the ground pretty well, and come into full bearing, the culture of other crops in the orchard should cease; but not the culture of the trees. The ground should be plowed every few years—as often as once in every three—and either clover or orchard grass sown upon it.

The only stock permitted to run in the orchard, is swine. It should be the *hog pasture*. They will root the ground and clean it of the vermin, that collect around the roots of the grass, but what is of more importance, they pick up all the fallen fruit, which being stung by insects, becomes *wormy* and drops prematurely, and will thus destroy those pests of our fruit, which now threaten our whole crops of apples.

I have, in this arrangement, allotted five acres to apples; in the same enclosure I would add two more for other fruit. Say one acre to plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, quinces, and cherries; and another to peaches, which, properly arranged, will contain about two hundred trees more. Let your hogs have range throughout the seven acres. As autumn approaches they will wax fat, thrifty and lazy, and five bushels of corn to the head, will give you better pork, than 20 bushels will under the ordinary process of fattening.

I might very much enlarge upon every topic in this article, but enough for the present.

J. DILLE.

Newark, O., Feb. 1845.

#### Important to Pork Raisers.

In conversation with Mr. Duffield, at his celebrated pork and bacon factory in Cincinnati, a short time since, he informed us that an important change was taking place among some farmers of that region, in their mode of raising hogs. That there was an increasing demand in the eastern markets for pork and bacon from young hogs, and of thinner quality than formerly; and that farmers were beginning to learn that by selecting a good thrifty breed, and managing them properly, they can raise hogs of 200 to 250 lbs. weight at 9 or 10 months old, and at a saving of one third to one half the expense over the old system of wintering store hogs, and slaughtering them at 18 to 20 months old. To practice this system the pigs should come in winter or early in spring; and special care must be taken to have them *kept thriving during their whole lives*; for if they become stunted when young, it is impossible to recover them in time for slaughtering till the next year.

#### A CASE IN POINT—A THRIFTY PORKER.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following postscript to a letter from Harmer, Washington county, Ohio.

"I would state a fact in relation to a hog which was killed by Capt. Fearing of this town; it was only eight months old when slaughtered, and its weight was 282 lbs. This is considered something *extra* in this neighborhood—can it be beaten?"

J. W."

CORN AND PORK MAKING discussion in our next.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1845

CORRESPONDENTS will perceive that we are serving up their favor as fast as space will permit.—A number of valuable articles are still waiting a chance. Among them is an interesting letter just received from J. W. Gill, on silk. There will be room for these and more too, in our next.

Several communications have been received on the subject of blight in fruit trees, but they are mainly *theory* with few *facts*, and until writers turn their attention to observing *facts* without regard to theories, we have little hope of arriving at the truth in such matters. We shall take up the subject, however, before long.

A number of inquiries demanding our own investigation, are waiting. Among these is one in regard to the culture of *cranberries* in Ohio. If any of our readers have any experience in that business in this State, we should be glad to hear from them in regard to soil and culture.

"*ALETHEA*."—We have received a letter over this pretty name, for the Ladies' Department, requesting female correspondents to give practical instructions on the culture of flowers and management of door-yards, &c. We hope they will comply; if they don't we will spite them by doing it ourselves.

PLANK ROADS.—Will some person furnish us statistics of the estimated cost of this kind of road, as is proposed to be constructed from Wooster to Cleveland. All the knowledge we possess on the subject is founded on experiments in pine forest districts in Canada.

THE WHEAT CROP in this portion of Ohio looks very promising, and we hear similar accounts from other parts of the State. The winter has been so remarkably mild, that wheat has grown during much of the time, and has now a fine green appearance. Many fields will be in danger of getting too forward, and we should think, had better be fed off with sheep, say the latter part of March. (Read the remarks of Mr. Kingsbury, in the report of the agricultural discussion in the State House, in another column of this number of the Cultivator.)

MORE FINE WOOL.—Mr. Robert E. Neil of this city, has left at our office ten specimens of wool from a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. John Baird, of Reynoldsburgh in this county. These sheep (or rather lambs,) were from the flock of the late Senator Sprague, near Wheeling, Virginia. The wool is very fine, and we judge them to be excellent sheep for this climate—apparently a cross between the Saxon and Merino breeds.

We have also received two specimens of fine merino wool in a letter, dated Granville, Ohio, but without signature. It states that sample No. 1, is from a buck that sheared last season 84 lbs. washed wool; he is from the flock of Abraham Miller, Esq., of Licking co. No 2, is from a ewe whose fleece weighed 5 lbs. of washed wool, and she raised a lamb; she is from the flock of Mr. Dany, near Marietta. (This specimen is very fine.)

"*BELLFOUNDER*."—We invite the attention of farmers in this region, to the advertisement of this horse on our last page. This was esteemed one of the best horses in the State of New York; and from his appearance, we should judge he is "as good as new." He is at the farm of Henry Brown, Esq., a little south of this city.

LIME, PLASTER, &c. — A subscriber inquires whether lime would be of advantage, (along with

manure) to a yellow clay soil, intended for corn; and if so, what is the best mode of applying it. The land was plowed in the fall.

Will friend Lapham, or some one who can speak from experience or local observation, furnish an answer in time for our next number.—Ed.

The price of plaster in Columbus, is at present \$3 50 per barrel. It is only about \$5.00 per ton in the neighborhood of Sandusky.

HORTICULTURE IN CINCINNATI.—We did intend to make some remarks on the gardens and nurseries; and evidences of improvement in horticulture, which we saw in the vicinity of Cincinnati on our late visit to that place; but inasmuch as it was an unfavorable season of the year, and our time did not permit us to visit all the establishments we should like to notice, we have concluded to defer the subject till we have an opportunity to view them in summer, and in a more leisure manner. In very many places, in and around the city, we saw evidences of an increased attention to horticulture and rural embellishments, which must add greatly to the health and pleasure of the inhabitants, as well as to the appearance of the city in summer. Much of this improvement may, no doubt, be attributed to the influence of their excellent Horticultural Society.

#### Acknowledgments.

To HENRY WATSON, for a copy of transactions of the Hartford co. Agricultural Society; to some Rochester friend for transactions of the Monroe county, Agricultural Society; to — for Address of Mr. L. Goggin, before the New London Agricultural Society of Virginia, Nov. 15, 1844; to S. S. Jackson, Nurserymen and Florist, Cincinnati, for his new catalogue of plants, trees, &c; to Col. H. S. Randall, for pamphlets relating to sheep; to H. N. Hubbell, A. M., Superintendent of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for a copy of the Annual Report of that Institution; to several members of Congress for public documents.

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—We again tender our thanks to Mr. ELLSWORTH for a valuable package of seeds, including about a dozen varieties. We see we shall have to start an experimental farm. Who will give us fifty acres of land near this city for that purpose? We know men who we believe could do this, and in the end make money by it!

#### Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

This invaluable report, which we have looked for with much interest, arrived just as our paper was preparing for the press. Mr. Ellsworth has our sincere thanks, and deserves the thanks of the whole nation for this important work. It is a volume of more than 500 pages, and full of valuable statistics and accounts of discoveries and improvements in agriculture, &c. We shall examine it shortly and notice it in our next.—Congress has shown its appreciation of the work by ordering nearly 50,000 extra copies to be printed.

#### The Legislature.

No final action has yet been had on either of the bills for the encouragement of Agriculture; though some of the members manifest the most favorable disposition, and inform us they still believe they will be passed. Well, if agriculture is among the *least important* interests of the people of Ohio, it is right that it should be considered among the *last*!

Numerous petitions have been sent in, since our last, for a State Board of Agriculture, a tax on dogs, to encourage wool growing, and a law for the protection of gardens, &c. No remonstrances have been offered against these projects and all parties seem to speak favorably of them; so there is no doubt but that the laws would be acceptable to the community.

Mr. SUMMERS, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the House, has made a good report on the subject of Agricultural Schools, which ought to be printed for general circulation. We may give a part in our next.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, the Dog Bill has been killed in the House.



**WESTERN RESERVE MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.**—We find in the Cleveland Herald a notice of a work to be published in that place, under the above title—the first number to appear previous to the first of April. It is to be under the editorial management of Mr. F. R. Elliot and promises contributions from professors. St. John and Kirtland. From our knowledge of the editor and those interested with him, we have no doubt but that this will be a valuable magazine, especially in its horticultural department. Mr. Elliot is a very intelligent nurseryman, and as the organ of the Cleveland Horticultural Society, the paper will doubtless do much for the promotion of horticulture in that region. We heartily wish it may find circulation and influence throughout the whole state, till the great mass of the population of Ohio become imbued with the spirit of improvement. At the same time we cannot help thinking that Messrs. Elliot & Co., would accomplish more in the end for the cause which they aim to promote, by lending their talents and influence, in aid of the *Ohio Cultivator*; but of course we are somewhat selfish in this, and as we have every reason to be satisfied with our prospects, we say God speed to all whose efforts are calculated to do good.

**LUCKY FELLOW!**—Brother Hooper, in the February number of his Western Farmer and Gardener, speaking of the *Ohio Cultivator*, and some remarks in our first number, pleasantly observes that he shall try to obtain his half of the fifty thousand farmers in this State, who ought to take an agricultural paper; and to use our own words to him, we are quite welcome to the other half if we can get them. But the best of it all is—and here he has the advantage of us—he says he must do himself the justice to assert, that, as it regards means, in a private point of view, he is “*in an independent situation*.” Well, possibly some body in England may take a notion to die and leave us a legacy some day—who knows?

#### The Mustard Crop—again.

In reference to the account of Mr. Parmelee's crop of mustard, as given in our third number, we have received a letter from Messrs. C. J. Fell and Brother, Philadelphia, who purchased the seed of Mr. Parmelee, stating that the practice in Holland and Germany is to *pull* the stalks instead of cutting them in harvesting the crop; (of course cultivators can practice whichever mode they find easiest and best,) also, that the best mode of getting rid of the trouble to which we alluded, from the growth of the plants in succeeding crops, is to stir the ground slightly in spring, and allow the crop to grow, say a foot or more high, then plow it under. It is used in this way in England, expressly for manure, and found highly beneficial to the land.

**Procuring Seed.**—We have been asked where seed can be obtained, of the true brown mustard. Our answer is, it had better be procured from Mr. Parmelee, or from the Messrs. Fell; as the greater portion of that found in this country is a spurious variety, (*Sinapsis arvensis*), which is of little or no value. The seed of the true kind, (*Sinapsis niger*), is somewhat larger, and more uniform in size and color than the other. We will endeavor to procure seed for any of our friends who may wish it, if ordered soon.—Ed.

#### New York State Agricultural Society.

##### Officers elected for the year 1845.

B. P. Johnson, of Oneida, President.  
James Lennox, of N. Y., Vice President.  
Thomas L. Davies, of Dutchess, V. P.  
E. P. Prentice, of Albany, V. P.  
H. W. Doolittle, of Herkimer, V. P.  
Benj. Enos, of Madison, V. P.  
O. C. Crocker, of Broome, V. P.  
Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, V. P.  
Geo. W. Patterson, of Chatauque, V. P.  
Daniel Lee, of Erie, Corresponding Secretary.  
Luther Tucker, of Albany, Rec. Sec.  
Thomas Hillhouse, of Albany, Treasurer.

✂ The next annual exhibition of the Society is to be held at Utica.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Letter from a Buckeye Girl.

TO YOUNG BUCKEYE FARMERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Observing in your new paper, that you have reserved some space for the special use of the ladies, I deem it a duty, as well as a privilege, to contribute my mite towards the general stock of instruction and encouragement which it is the object of your paper to afford to that important class of community for whose benefit it is particularly designed. I am not a farmer, nor a farmer's daughter, and therefore, am not as qualified as some others, to write upon matters relating to agriculture; but I cherish great respect for that noble occupation, and if I can say any thing that will have a tendency to inspire the farmers' sons and daughters of our land, with more of a laudable spirit of emulation and improvement—my highest object will be accomplished.

I wish especially, to persuade young farmers to cherish more just and elevated ideas respecting the character of their honorable calling.—The truly wise and great in all ages, have commended the occupation of the farmer, or honored it with their own example; and all must acknowledge that no employment has more salutary influence on the moral character, or physical constitution of man. It imparts health and cheerfulness to the spirits, and affords the most favorable opportunities and subjects for exciting lofty contemplation and religious emotions. A farmer is constantly surrounded by, and compelled to observe the beautiful and sublime operations of nature, and is thereby led to recognise and adore the wisdom and goodness of Nature's God, and feel deeply convinced that man is destined for a nobler state of existence.

Among the most enlightened nations of the earth, agriculture has even been honored with the highest rank among professions. A learned and noble Agriculturist and writer, in speaking on this subject, says, that the heathen Mythologists have made the happiness of the golden age consist in the enjoyment of rural pleasures; that in ancient Persia, an annual festival was celebrated, at which busbandmen were freely admitted to sit at the table with the King; and the emperor of China performs once every year, the ceremony of holding the plow; to show that no man should feel above being a farmer. The same writer in speaking of the Grecians says, they hold agriculture as the most honorable of all employments, and that in Rome, the highest praise that could be bestowed on a great man was to say, “he was a good farmer.” Cincinnatus, when promoted Consul, was found working in the field, and many other Dictators and Consuls were alike taken from the plow. We also read that Seneca seemed to contemplate with glory, old Fabricius, who had achieved many triumphs, sitting by his fireside, and feeding upon the garden stuffs, which he himself had planted; and Scipio Africanus cultivated his fields with the same hands that had achieved the conquest of Carthage, and of Spain.

Go on farmers, both old and young, in the laudable pursuit in which you are engaged.—Never put your hand to the plow and look back. And to the farmer's wives and daughters, I would say, you too have a part to perform, more honorable and dignified than Queens and Princesses. You have also, an example set you by the Greek and Roman matrons, that honored their sex by great examples of industry, economy and prudence. The work of Penelope, wife of Ulysses shows the industry and employment even of the women of great quality in those times: a shame to those of the present age, who deem honest labor a disgrace. And Cornelia, sister of Scipio, a noble and esteemed personage of her time, was noted for her prudence and industry, passing her time in humble employments, and making her children her greatest ornaments.—Hear this, ye farmer's wives of Ohio! your sons may become the greatest ornaments of society by diligence and study in their noble profession.—Teach them that toil is honorable, by precept and practice, and that in no way can they be more useful and happy, than in being farmers; and

while they are at work in the open fields, under the blue canopy of heaven, may they not only be reaping earthly benefits and honors, but their minds become daily more and more imbued with a sense of the goodness and majesty of the infinite Creator—“Who causeth grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man.”

A BUCKEYE GIRL.

Cleveland, Jan. 29, 1845.

**Remarks by the Editor:**—We are pleased with the spirit of the foregoing letter, and trust it will have a good effect on the minds of our young readers. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of improvement among farmers, is, the low estimation in which their occupation is held by the would-be *fashionables*, of this country, especially in cities. It is cheering therefore, to find a lady of education expressing such sentiment as those of the above letter; and it is so *unusual* that we should have doubted as to its being the language of a lady, had it not been for the indisputable evidence which the hand writing afforded. May we not hope to hear again from the “Buckeye Girl,” before long?

But perhaps some of our utilitarian readers complain that the foregoing is not sufficiently *practical* to suit their taste; so, wishing to please all classes, we ask them to pass on and read the following:

#### Sugar Beets for Milch Cows—Inquiries, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—I am pleased to see that the Ladies are beginning to take an interest in your very useful paper, by contributing to the support of its columns. I hope that their support may continue and be of a practical character, and that they may deal as little in speculative matters as possible. Well matured opinions, the result of sound and practical experience, will always command attention and have influence.

I read with some pleasure, in your 3d number, a communication signed Emily, on the Buckeye mode of making butter in the winter, and believe from my own observation, that her practice is a good one—the time saved in churning, and the certainty of getting butter, are both important items. I think much depends upon the management of the cows, their food, &c. Some few years ago my husband was engaged in the culture of the Sugar Beet as food for stock; the following winter we used them for our milch cows, and the result far exceeded all expectation; the quality of the butter was greatly improved, and assumed all the appearance of butter made in May; and the quantity was increased, perhaps, two-fold, and I would add that the process of churning was very little more difficult than in summer. We made some experiments with the beet as food for cows, which I may relate some other time.

I think Emily's experience deserves another trial, and am now trying it again.

As I have commenced, I feel like enquiring at some lady correspondents for some practical hints on the management of poultry, (for I think good fat turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c., occupy a prominent place among the things necessary for good living) whether poultry yards might, or might not be used advantageously; if useful how should they be conducted, what kind of food is best to promote the growth and keep off disease, &c.

I hope we shall soon see your excellent paper well supplied with short articles from the Ladies on the manner of preparing our food—as how should a turkey, duck or any other fowl be prepared, &c.

HANNAH.

OAKLAND, Clark co., Feb., 1845.

#### A Hint to our Friends.

We have still a large supply of *back numbers* on hand, which ought to be in the hands of the farmers and their families. Reader, is *your neighbor* a subscriber for the *Ohio Cultivator*? if not, would you not be doing him real service, as well as aiding us, by persuading him to become such?

The paper maker did us injustice in the quality of our last number. It is *right* this time, and we intend it shall continue so.



For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Hams, Shoulders and Lard.

I promised to make some remarks on the articles above-mentioned.

I can give the Western people no better knowledge than they now possess as to curing Hams and Shoulders. The sugar cured hams from Ohio are equal to any hams that I have ever yet seen, and compare favorably with the best European. Heavy hams or shoulders, or those with large, coarse and long shank, will not sell as well as those of medium size. One defect I notice sometimes, and that arises from the bad method of smoking. Neither hams, shoulders or bacon should be smoked until all the moisture has been dried from the surface. There is very little improvement to be made upon the best cured Ohio hams. I had a small lot last Spring which were cured at Chillicothe, and finer hams were never put into any man's larder. I did not learn the man's name who put them up; otherwise I should have written to him for his method, and for a good supply of his hams next spring. Shoulders are not so much sought after as hams, but still, when well cured and smoked, they will be consumed. The packing season being over for this year, I have not thought it worth while to go much into the subject at this time, as another year's experience might enable me to make suggestions which would be useful.

The same remark will hold good as to lard.—I have made an effort this winter to introduce bladdered lard, and have succeeded much better than I expected. If the bladder is properly cured and bleached, and then filled with good hard leaf lard, it makes the nicest package that can be used. Great care is necessary, however, in sending to market, else the bladders are liable to be burst. They should be packed in tierces, not larger than those used for flax seed, and well filled in with oat hulls, or perhaps bran, though I have never seen bran tried.

In time for the next season, I will give the necessary directions for preparing the bladders.

When lard is put up for family consumption, it should never be mixed, especially that from southern Ohio; the leaf should be sent by itself, and so branded, otherwise it is too soft, and the whole sells for little or no better price than inferior lard. It makes little difference as to the package, whether kegs or barrels, though on many accounts barrels are preferable, especially if intended for shipment abroad. But you shall hear from me again upon the matter, especially if I am favored with any specimens.

The prospect for a good market is better than it was last year at this time. There was not as much pork made in Western New York, this fall, by full one third, as there was last year, and much of that has gone East this Winter, and been consumed fresh, so that on the opening of navigation, the market in this region will be unusually bare of hams, shoulders and lard.

I will take this occasion to say to any and all of your readers, that if I can be of any service to them in any way or manner, I shall be most happy to serve them, and the only compensation I will ask, is to be free from the postage.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Feb. 14, 1845.

### An American Herd Book.

To the Breeders of Short Horn Cattle in the U. S.

In the month of May last, I proposed, through the columns of the Cultivator and American Agriculturist in New York, to publish an American Herd Book, provided a sufficient demand for a work of that kind should be made in the manner there indicated. At the time I wrote the proposition I had little confidence that it would be met with any general zeal, or approbation even, by the breeders of short horns throughout the country; and in this I have not been disappointed.—It is apparent that a lethargy prevades too many of our once spirited cattle breeders on the vitally important subject of preserving, in an enduring form the genealogies of their individual herds; a course, which, if persisted in, will ultimately lead not only to their destruction, but to a large pecuniary loss to themselves, and awaken, when too late, deep and lasting regrets.

But the zeal of our American breeders is not altogether lost. A considerable number of enterprising and spirited gentlemen have manifested strongly their desire that the work shall proceed; and with characteristic liberality proposed such a patronage as shall procure its publication.

I propose, therefore, to commence the compilation of the Herd Book as soon as sufficient material shall be transmitted to me for a commencement; and I now request all those gentlemen who wish their animals registered, to make out plain and distinct pedigrees of their stock, with all necessary references, and particulars that may be important, touching their lineage; and if foreign animals, the date of their importation, and by whom made, together with such other facts as will best illustrate their history, &c. It is to be observed that the object of this work is not to establish pedigrees, but to perpetuate them; and it may at once be remarked, that any animal whose purity of blood is not properly sustained, cannot be admitted within its pages. The English Herd Book was first published in 1822. Previous to that time, and for a few years immediately following, many valuable animals from among the best families of well descended short horns in England were imported into America, whose names and pedigrees are not to be found in its columns. Many breeders in England, not then appreciating the value of such a work, neglected to register their cattle; and these remained thus unnoticed in many instances, altogether, and in others, until the supplementary volumes were published. The descendants of those importations, preserved in their purity, and their history properly authenticated, will be admitted. But in all cases where references cannot be made directly to the English Herd Book, such facts and references as will place the lineage of the animals named beyond dispute, will be necessary to accompany the registry.

In one particular, this will differ from the English registry. That work has neither note nor comment. To all but the initiated in Short-horn lore, the pages of the Herd Book are as a sealed volume in all that relates to their origin, history, and present condition. Names of animals are often inserted without any reference whatever, apparently for no other purpose than to establish them as "Herd Book Cattle." It will be otherwise in this. Interesting facts and illustrations will accompany pedigrees as they may occur, throwing light and information, such as to place every thing relating to this noble breed of cattle in the most attractive form, and develop in the best manner their advantages to the American farmer.

In all cases where the parties are unknown to the subscriber, either personally, or by correspondence, they will please to give the name of some distinguished breeder, or citizen of their own, or a neighboring State as a reference. This is not required through any suspicion of the entire integrity of any gentleman who may offer his cattle for registry, but as a rule for the mutual protection of each one who desires a true and unimpeachable record of short horns, (as far as it goes,) in America.

As the magnitude of the work (in pages,) will not be known till the materials are all collected: the price cannot be exactly stated; but at all events it will not exceed three dollars per copy, as noted in the prospectus last May, deliverable as there stated.

All pedigrees, &c., are requested to be transmitted, (if by mail, post paid,) to me at Black Rock, N. Y., or if more convenient to the parties, to A. B. Allen, at the office of the American Agriculturist, 205 Broadway, New York City, or to Caleb N. Bement, American Hotel, Albany, New York, who will duly forward them to me. The terms for registry will be one dollar for a single animal; and fifty cents each for any larger number; to persons having 10 or more animals, with simple pedigrees, a liberal deduction will be made from this last price, according to number; the money to be enclosed with the pedigrees. Accompanying the pedigrees, the number of volumes subscribed for is also requested.

All papers to be forwarded as soon as possible; at all events, before the first of April next, as the

work will be put to press to be delivered to subscribers by the first day of June ensuing.

The insertion of this notice is respectfully requested in the Agricultural papers generally, one of which to be sent to me, for which a copy of the book will be presented, and any gentlemen who feel an interest in this subject will do a favor by giving information of this proposed publication to any neighboring breeder of short horns, who may not otherwise obtain it.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Black Rock, N. Y. January, 1845.

### EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, Sept. 20, 1844,

BY WM. H. H. TAYLOR, OF CINCINNATI, O.

*Shelter for Farm Stock in winter.*—In recent rambles through the county of Hamilton, I have been painfully impressed that too little attention is paid to the protection of stock from the inclemency of the weather. Not one farmer, within my knowledge, is provided with a sufficient number of sheds and barns to preserve from suffering his sheep, hogs, and other cattle, from the product of which he reaps so many pecuniary advantages, and so much solid comfort. It is an erroneous idea, that such animals are provided by nature with sufficient protection from the inclemency of the seasons. Sheep are generally thought to suffer less from cold, than any other animal; but it is a mistake. No animal is more easily affected by it, and few, if any, liable to as many diseases from the effect of exposure; and when once a flock becomes diseased, it will require more to cure them than the barn would have cost to house them in. In addition to the loss of time and money in curing the diseases, the yield will be greatly lessened both in wool and offspring. So it may be said of all the animals generally found upon a farm. Without proper care and attention, they will become a burthen instead of a source of profit. The necessary buildings for their protection and comfort may be put up at a trifling expense, when compared with the greater profit arising from housed to unhoused stock. They should not only be protected from the inclement weather, but their food should be given to them in such a way as to make it easy of digestion, and thereby improve their condition, and enable them better to withstand labor. Your oxen should receive the same nourishing food that you give to your horses, and although the same kind of food may not be necessary, yet nutritious food should be regularly given to every animal from which the farmer requires labor. And that farmer who pays proper attention to his stock of all kinds, is more than doubly paid for his outlay and trouble in the increase of healthy offspring and more saleable stock, which will always command the highest price.

*Deterioration of soils by the "skinning system."*—The Farmers in newly settled countries seem to forget that the fertility which gives them great crops is the accumulation of ages, and they act as though it was inexhaustible. They do not consider that land, like everything else, will wear out by bad husbandry; and that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the husbandman to endeavor to preserve and to perpetuate its fertility.—Their system is that of exhaustion. The lamentable effects of this system are seen all along the Atlantic border, where large districts once teeming with fertility have become poor and sterile. And even in many of those States whose admission into this glorious Union is still fresh in the memories of many of us, we already hear of exhausted fertility and worn out lands, and the inhabitants of those States in countless numbers are pushing to the Far West in search of new and virgin soils, which, under a bad system of management, they may in turn feed upon and exhaust.

"The deterioration of lands by constantly cropping, without returning to them the means of fertility, is as inevitable as is the starvation of animals from whom we withhold the food necessary to their existence. The augmentation of fertility by draining, manuring, and alternating crops, is matter of as equal certainty. You possess the means,—you have abundant examples to guide you in their application, and if you will but exercise intelligence, industry, and perseverance, you will preserve fertility in your soils.

**Agricultural Societies.**—"Among the great variety of methods adopted to improve the interest of the farmers, there is not one calling more loudly for your support and encouragement than Agricultural Societies.

"Look for a moment at the miserable state of agriculture in England and Scotland, from the time of the union of those two countries to the close of the American war. No improvements of consequence took place, except the introduction of the drill system by Tull and the practice of Bakewell in improving sheep. But since that time to the present, the advancement of the rural art in all its various branches has been steady and rapid; and at this day, whole districts, which were, at the close of the American war, considered barren wastes, are now yielding luxuriant crops.—There are many causes to which this change might be attributed, but to none more justly than to Agricultural Societies for the improvement of the rural art. Our Society is instituted for the purpose of improving this noble art, and the benefits arising from its operations, if well conducted, must be manifest to all. I call then upon you, farmers of Hamilton county, to aid us. Throw aside those prejudices which you have so long entertained, and give this Society a fair opportunity to accomplish the object of its formation. You are bound by every principle of patriotism to sustain it.—Your own interests will be greatly enhanced, and the good effects of it will be felt and highly appreciated by all classes of the community.

**Agricultural Papers.**—"There is one other point to which I wish to direct your attention, and I am done; for I fear I have already trespassed too long upon your patience. It is, that you do not, as a body, encourage with sufficient liberality the Agricultural Papers of our country. They may not learn you to work, or inure you to it, if you are averse or unaccustomed to it; but a well conducted agricultural paper will present for your consideration facts which, if rightly understood, will enable you to work to the greatest possible advantage, thereby economizing time and labor with increased profit. They may not learn you to plough, for this you are supposed to know already; but they will point out the best ploughs, and present to your view the experience of the best practical farmers as to the depth and manner of ploughing the various crops and soils. They are the common medium through which the farmer may impart and receive instruction. In the columns of our Agricultural Journals they all meet and compare facts, ideas, and practices. It is the channel through which they are all improved, while at the same time they impart instruction to their fellow men. The practical farmer learns through this medium that there is a great variety of soils, each more or less specially adapted to certain species, and each more or less unsuited to certain other species of vegetable productions. He learns through its geological descriptions to what class of soils his land belongs, and through its chemical essays how to analyze them. Through the same sources he is made acquainted with the chemical and other actions of the various manures, and learns what manures his particular soil requires, and how to apply them. Through this medium, he meets with all the various improvements in the implements of husbandry, with all the newly discovered modes of de-

stroying the various predatory insects that prey upon his crops; with all the most approved remedies for diseases which beset and destroy his live stock. In short, a good agricultural paper, contributed to by practical and scientific farmers, will be of service to you in so many points of view, that I am unable to enumerate them. It is a store-house of actual knowledge, from whose ample portals the best of farmers may always draw something new and useful; for its contents are made up of the best opinions and practices, the best results of the most careful observations and accurate experiments of all the best farmers of the world.

I will only add a remark made by one who is no less skilled in agriculture than in the science of law, that "while agricultural papers are among the cheapest periodicals of the day, no farmer of common intelligence can peruse one conducted with ordinary ability, without being actually benefitted, even in a pecuniary point of view, to an amount at least ten-fold greater than the price of his subscription."

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Bees and Bee Hives.

**MR. BATEHAM** :—In your last No., you requested those who have been successful in managing Bees, to communicate to you information on that subject. Premising that I cannot tell of as profitable a result as your correspondent at Oberlin, permit me to say I have found the business profitable and agreeable for many years. Till within a few years I used box and gum hives of the old fashion, and had no difficulty with the moths or worms. In 1842 they commenced their depredations in good earnest, and taking advantage of my long confinement by sickness, during which time, the bees were unattended to, some six or eight colonies were entirely destroyed; and so vigorous did they carry on the assault, that in the spring of 1843 it appeared very doubtful whether any part of my stock could be preserved. Every hive was infested. Not being of a temperament to "give it up," as many did, I diligently cleaned out my hive, and destroyed all the worms I could find at their bottoms, ever morning; generally finding from 5 to 10 under each hive. I had the year before bought Weeks' patent, and had six swarms put in his hives.—These were nearly as much infested as the others, but the bottom being swung clear of the hive, they cleaned themselves. In June a tub of whey being left near the bee yard, I discovered many moths floating on it in the morning. Taking the hint from this, pans of whey were placed near the bees, and we had the satisfaction of taking several hundreds of the depredators of a night, especially when the weather was warm; and continuing this through the season, lost but one colony, and my apiary was comparatively free from worms in the fall. I have since been informed, that this plan of destroying moths, had been successfully practised in Hancock county, by a Frenchman, previous to 1842. During this season, I set up my hives on small blocks, as I had seen recommended in some agricultural paper; and ascribe as much of my success to that, as to the trapping. I wintered in 1843-4 about 40 colonies, and have something over that number now—continued my precautions against the moths last summer, and my bees were very little injured.

I have used various kinds of hives during 2 or 3 years past, and am of opinion that a square hive, standing on small blocks, or any thing which will prevent the worms from reascending the hive, when once out of it is nearly or quite as good as hanging them up, or swinging the bottom after Weeks' plan. The plan of taking the honey by means of drawers is an undoubted improvement over the old one of destroying the bees; though the idea advanced by some, that every body may keep as many bees as they please, is as absurd as to suppose that every body can raise as many cattle as they please, regardless of the supply of pasturage.

There has been a hive introduced to our notice the past year (the name of the patentee I do not recollect) which appears to me to be an approach

to perfection, in regard to bee management. It adopts the main features of Weeks' and other late improvements; and in addition, is made in two parts; so constructed as to be taken apart longitudinally, and a new half added at pleasure. On this plan, a colony about to swarm, or which is full enough to swarm, is taken apart in the middle—a new half added to each, and the result is two hives half full, in which each half of the colony immediately go to work, and all the trouble of hiving, watching and losses of swarms going off avoided. Mr. Silas Woods, Henrietta, Lorain county, can be referred to for further information on this point, being the patentee for that county. \*

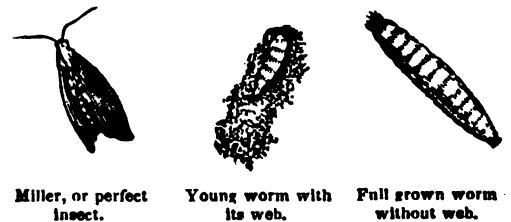
As I consider this article already too tedious, I will close, though the subject is by no means exhausted. Yours, &c.,

B. SUMMERS.

House of Reps., Columbus, Feb. 12, 1845.

\* This we believe, is "Jones' Multiplying Hive," and is a valuable contrivance. We will give more information about it as soon as convenient.—Ed.

### The Bee Moth.—(*Galleria cereana*.)



Miller, or perfect insect.

Young worm with its web.

Full grown worm without web.

Having directed the attention of our readers to the subject of Bees, and spoken of the injury done by the Miller or worm we have thought that a particular account of the habits and appearance of this destructive insect, would be found interesting as well as useful; we therefore exhibit the above portraits, and copy the following remarks from Harris' Treatise on Insects:

"In its perfect adult state it is a winged moth or miller, measuring, from the head to the tip of the closed wings, from five-eighths to three quarters of an inch in length, and its wings expand from one inch and one-tenth to one inch and four-tenths. The male is of a dusky gray color. The female is much larger and darker colored. There are two broods of these insects in the course of a year. Some winged moths of the first brood begin to appear towards the end of April, or early in May; those of the second brood are most abundant in August; but between these periods, and even later, others come to perfection, and consequently some of them may be found during the greater part of the summer. By day they remain quiet on the sides or in the crevices of the beehouse; but, if disturbed at this time, they open their wings a little, and spring or glide swiftly away, so that it is very difficult to seize or to hold them. In the evening they take wing, when the bees are at rest, and hover around the hive, till, having found the door, they go in and lay their eggs. Those that are prevented by the crowd, or by any other cause, from getting within the hive, lay their eggs on the outside, or on the stand, and the little worm-like caterpillars hatched therefrom easily creep into the hive through the cracks; or gnaw a passage for themselves under the edges of it. These caterpillars, at first are not thicker than a thread; they have sixteen legs. Their bodies are soft and tender, and of a yellowish white color, sprinkled with a few little brownish dots; from each of which proceeds a short hair; their heads are brown and shelly, and there are two brown spots on the top of the first ring. Weak as they are, and unprovided with any natural means of defence, destined, too, to dwell in the midst of the populous hive, surrounded by watchful and well-armed enemies, at whose expense they live, they are taught how to shield themselves against the vengeance of the bees, and pass safely unseen in every direction through the waxen cells, which they break down and destroy.

As soon as they are hatched they begin to spin, and each one makes for itself a tough silken tube; wherein it can easily turn around and move backwards and forwards at pleasure. During the day they remain concealed in their silken tubes; but



at night, when the bees cannot see them, they come partly out, and devour the wax within their reach. As they increase in size, they lengthen and enlarge their dwellings, and cover them on the outside with a coating of grains of wax mixed with their own castings, which resemble gunpowder. Protected by this coating from the stings of the bees, they work their way through the combs, gnaw them to pieces, and fill the hive with their filthy webs; till at last the discouraged bees, whose diligence and skill are of no more use to them in contending with their unseen foes, than their superior size and powerful weapons, are compelled to abandon their perishing brood and their wasted stores, and leave the desolated hive to the sole possession of the miserable spoilers.

These caterpillars grow to the length of an inch or a little more, and come to their full size in about three weeks. They then spin their cocoons, which are strong silken pods, of an oblong oval shape, and about one inch in length, and are often clustered together in great numbers in the top of the hive. Some time afterwards, the insects in these cocoons change to chrysalids of a light brown color, rough on the back, and with an elevated dark brown line upon it from one end to the other. When this transformation happens in the autumn, the insects remain without further change till the spring, and then burst open their cocoons, and come forth with wings. Those which become chrysalids in the early part of summer are transformed to winged moths fourteen days afterwards, and immediately pair, lay their eggs, and die.

Bees suffer most from the depredations of these insects in hot and dry summers. Strong and healthy swarms, provided with a constant supply of food near home, more often escape than small and weak ones. When the moth-worms have established themselves in a hive, their presence is made known to us by the little fragments of wax and the black grains scattered by them over the floor."

#### Export of Cheese from Ohio.

Some notion of the quantity of cheese made and exported from the grazing and dairy regions of the Western Reserve, may be obtained from the following statement, derived from the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, recently laid before the General Assembly.

There was cleared during the past season by the Pa. and Ohio Canal	
from Akron, (of cheese,) 294,552 lbs.	
" Warren, " 3,944,404 "	
" Youngstown, " 247,107 "	
Total, 4,486,063 lbs.	

This amount was exported through that channel; the greater portion probably produced in the counties of Trumbull and Portage—though the counties of Ashtabula, Summit, and Columbiana, may have each contributed something to the amount.

#### Culture of Madder.

In accordance with our promise, and the requests of several correspondents, we shall in our next or the succeeding number, give a detailed account of the culture of Madder, as practised in this state. The following is an extract from the minutes of a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club:

"Gen. Tallmadge introduced to the meeting the subject of the cultivation of Madder. He considered this, with silk, exceedingly important to our farmers. Madder was once looked at simply as a red dye; but now as the basis of many colors, it is of immense importance in the calico business. It is usually supposed that the culture of madder is very complicated; this is a mistake. It requires a dry alluvial soil; our country has the best facilities in this species of soil, especially the Western prairies are excellent for this purpose; the cost of transportation is also very light. It is impossible to give the exact amount imported into this country. In 1839, Great Britain imported nearly 20 millions pounds of madder; in 1840, 27 millions; in 1841, 20 millions. The French price of madder is 17 cents per lb.; the Dutch, inferior quality, 14 cents. We may esti-

mate that we import 8 million pounds of madder, [which, at 15 cents per lb. is worth \$1,200,000.] Madder will be an extremely valuable crop. It requires a nice culture; the tops are as good as Luzerne clover for fodder."

✂ The assortment of SEEDS mentioned in our last, to be for sale at our office, is not completed. They will be ready by the middle of this month, or sooner.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

By the Hibernia, we have Liverpool dates to Feb. 4.

#### THE AMERICAN PROVISION TRADE.

Beef is now coming in freely, and the best parcels have met with a ready sale from the quay at our highest quotations, but such parcels as are inferior in quality, or irregularly cut, are with difficulty disposed of, even at a considerable reduction in price. The quantity now in dock and on passage being large, dealers are holding back in the expectation of being able to supply themselves on easier terms; but unless the import be much in excess of last year's there cannot be any material decline from present rates. Some of the Irish curers who packed beef to meet the early demand of the season, have been forcing off their stocks at low and unremunerating prices, being unwilling to meet the increased arrivals of American, the best brands of which are taken now in preference to their own.

Pork has also been arriving more freely, and generally of very prime quality. Its value has declined somewhat since the date of our last advices, Irish being offered at a reduction of 3s. per barrel, in consequence of the increased competition which it meets from the improved quality of the late arrivals from America. We anticipate, however, an enlarged demand in the present month, and a firm market, the prospects of this article continuing very favorable, and warranting us in confirming the opinion already expressed, that our future supplies of Pork, as well as Beef, will be principally drawn from the United States.

We are still unable to report any improvement in our corn market, either as respects prices or demand, the supply of all kinds of grain from our farmers continuing so large as to keep down prices, and exclude all competition from foreign. A few sales of United States' flour in bond for export have been made, at 17s. 6d. for sweet, and 14s. 6d. for sour. Duty has also been paid on some parcels for home consumption, but the low value and prime quality of Irish flour make our bakers quite independent of American this season. Indian corn has a moderate sale. [Wilmer & Smith.]

Cheese—demand quiet, which, with very large arrivals, has caused the small stock at the end of the year to be raised at least 600 tons. After this month we anticipate a better demand. Butter—some small arrivals of American have sold, duty paid, at 7s. a 80s. per cwt. for prime; equal rates could not now be obtained. Stock of all kinds is light, and we anticipate a reaction. Grease butter would have ready sale at quotations. Lard has had a very brisk sale, both for blbls. and kegs; but the arrival of the latter having been unduly large the past week, have declined 2s. a 3s. per cwt.—Barrel lard, fine and second wanted. Tallow, lower, partly owing to increased arrivals from North and South America and Australia, but still more to the unusually large supplies of home tallow. At London, American beef and pork moved off steadily at the following quotations—Indian beef for ships' uses, 90s. a 100s. per tierce of 336 lbs; India mess 80s. a 90s; prime mess 70s. a 75s; India pork 90s. a 100s. per tierce of 304 lbs; prime mess pork 55s. a 60s. per blbl., and hams 35s. a 50s. per cwt. [Baring & Brothers.]

AMERICAN HOPS.—Another result of the operation of the new tariff has been seen, the last few days in the importation of hops from the United States. The samples have been pronounced, by competent judges, as quite equal in flavor and quality to any produced in this country.

There is no intelligence of the missing ships, England and the United States. The winter is said to have been quite severe in England, Scotland, &c.; with much snow in some parts.

#### MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour is steady at 3.63 @ 3.66, inspected. Wheat in good demand at 75 cts. Corn 33 @ 35. Oats 23 @ 25. Rye 43 @ 50. Sales of Pork, mess, 9 50; clear, 10 75 @ blbl. In bulk, hog round, \$4 @ 100 lb; sides 4.45. Clover seed dull, only 3 25 @ bu. Timothy in good demand, 1 50 @ 2.00.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Poston, Feb. 20	Flour, 5,12½	Mess Pork, 12,00
N.York, " 21	" 4,94	" 10,00
Baltimore " 23	" 4,31	" 12,00
N. Orleans, " 16	" 4,75	" 10,75

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, March 1.

<b>GRAIN.</b>		Honey, comb, lb., 8 a 10
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62½ a 64		" strained, 12½ a 14
" IL qualities, 57 a 60		
Indian corn, 31 a 34		<b>POULTRY.</b>
Oats, 23 a		Turkeys, each, 25 a 37
		Geese, " 12½ a 18
		Ducks, " 8 a 10
		Chickens, " 6 a 8
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>		
Flour, retail, blbl. 3.75 a		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>
" 100 lbs. 1.75 a		Apples, sound, graf-
" Buckwheat, 1.25 a 1.50		ted, bu. 62½ a 75
Indian meal, bu. 34 a 37½		" common, 25 a 37½
Hominy, quart, 3		" dried, 75 a 87½
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs. 2.25 a 2.50		Peaches, dried, 1.00 a 1.25
" fore quarter 1.75 a 2.00		Potatoes, 34 a 37
Pork, large hogs, 3.50 a		Tallow, tried, lb., 54
" small, 2.75 a 3.00		Hay, ton, 5.00 a 5.50
Hams, country, lb. 54 a 6		Wood, hard, cord, 1.25 a 1.50
" city cured, 6 a 7		Salt, blbl., 1.62 a 1.75
Lard, lb., ret., 6½ a		
" in kegs or blbls. 5 a 5½		<b>SEEDS.</b>
Venison, 6 a 7		Clover, bu. 2.75 a 3.00
Butter, best, rolls, 12½ a 15		Timothy, 1.00 a 1.25
" common, 8 a 10		Flax, 75 a 81
" in kegs, 7 a 8		
Cheese, 5 a 6½		<b>ASHES, (only in barter.)</b>
Eggs, dozen, 7 a 8		Pot. 100 lbs., 2.75 a
Maple Sugar, lb. 6½ a		Pearl, 3.50 a
" Molasses, gall. 62½ a		Scorched salts, 2.50 a

#### Wheat at Milan, Ohio.

The Milan Tribune says that the stock of wheat on hand at that place awaiting the opening of Lake navigation, is over 150,000 bushels. One day, the 11th of February, there was brought in more than 5,000 bushels, together with about 30,000 staves. It is the opinion there that the amount of wheat to come in is considerably less than that of last year. The price of wheat is now 80 cts. Flour, \$3 88; pipe staves, (extra,) \$18; common, \$10 a 12.

#### BOWERY NURSERY.

FOR sale at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of Columbus, on the Sandusky road, a fine assortment of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots, nectarines, quinces, &c. Also, a great variety of roses, bulbs, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. All orders enclosing the money, will meet with prompt attention. March 1. JOHN FISHER.

#### JOHN A. LAZELL,

AT his POMOLOGICAL NURSERY, adjoining the City of Columbus, has for sale an extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

His collection of Apples exceeds 300 select varieties. PRICE per hundred Trees, of from three to five feet growth, \$14; of from five to seven feet \$16; of from seven to nine feet, \$18; and for a few select Trees, from 25 to 50 cents each. Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, of a great variety. Price from 37½ to 75 cents per Tree, according to size, &c.; and beautiful Evergreen Trees, at prices from \$1 to \$3, each. When Trees or Plants are to be sent a distance to require it, they will be duly labeled and carefully packed or boxed, for which a reasonable charge will be made. Columbus, January, 1845.

#### LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THIS Establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains, for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. &c; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, post paid, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed. ELLIOTT & CO., Cleveland.

Jan. 1845.

#### SEEDS! — SEEDS!

AT the request of a number of his friends, the subscriber has concluded to keep an assortment of choice vegetable and flower SEEDS, for sale during the spring, at the office of the Ohio Cultivator. Part of the supply is already received, and more will be obtained from New York and elsewhere, about the 1st of March, when catalogues will be printed. He trusts that his experience in the business and knowledge of the principal seeds growers and dealers in the United States, will enable him to procure such articles as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Columbus, February 17, 1845.

#### THE TROTTER HORSE BELLFOUNDER,

PURCHASED by Col. Augustus Brown, (near Columbus,) of Mr. Samuel Allen, of the State of New York, is now at the Farm of Henry Brown, Esq.

This Horse was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq. of Long Island, N. Y. and may well be considered the best Horse ever brought to Ohio.—Farmers and Breeders, an opportunity is now presented you to improve your stock. Bills, giving pedigree and terms, will soon be issued. Reference, W. BARKER, City Livery Stable, Columbus, Ohio.

#### FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 280 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber. Address ISAAC HINCKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois. Feb 15

#### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

THE subscribers have a large supply of works upon FARMING and GARDENING, among them are The Farmer's Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo., 1200 pages, with plates. The Practical Farmer, Gardener and Housewife. By E. J. Hooper. 1 vol. 12mo.

McMahon's Gardener: the American Gardener's Calendar; containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery Garden, Green House, &c., for every month in the year. By Bernard McMahon. 1 vol. 8vo.

Downing's Treatise on Landscape Gardening. 1 vol. 8vo. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. 4 parts, in 2 vols. 12mo. Leibig's Animal Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers.

Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers. Lindley's Theory of Horticulture. 1 vol.

The American Gardener. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo. The American Orchardist. By Kenrick. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Complete Farmer. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo. The Farmer's Treasury, containing a Practical Treatise on the value and nature of Manures, by Falkner; and a Treatise on Productive Farming, by Joseph A. Smith. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Hand Book of Plants and Fruits, with 140 illustrations, a copious Glossary, &c. By L. D. Chapin. 1 vol.

Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden. By Mrs. Loudon. 1 vol. 12mo.

Buist on the Rose. 1 vol. The Kitchen and Fruit Gardener. 1 vol.

Leibig's Chemical Letters. 1 vol. The American Poultryer's Book. 1 vol.

Buel's Farmer's Instructor. 1 vol. With others too numerous to mention. For sale by

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGDON.

Columbus, Jan. 1, 1845.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 15, 1845.

NO. 6.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each, (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

AGENTS.—Mr. D. D. White of this city is on a visit to the county of Knox as agent for this paper. Our friends, on whom he may call, will oblige us by rendering him any aid that may be in their power.

Several other young men have engaged to travel to some extent as agents. O'serve, all who have a written certificate on a prospectus, signed by the editor, are duly authorized to receive subscriptions, and are worthy of confidence.

MESSRS. ELY & CAMPBELL, at their seed store, in Lower Market st. Cincinnati, are agents for the Ohio Cultivator.

### LOOK HERE!

POST-MASTERS will greatly oblige us, when ordering papers, if they will take the pains to write the names of subscribers *plainly*; and always give the name of the *county and State* with that of the *post office*. We are often sorely puzzled on account of these omissions—indeed some letters have been received without even the name of the post office!

They will further oblige us by sending us word in all cases where papers do not arrive promptly; also by returning any packages that may by chance arrive at wrong offices.

In reply to several postmasters who have signified a wish to have the Cultivator sent them for services in remitting, &c., we now state that all who send or have sent 12 names or more with the payments, will be entitled to a copy if they desire it.

AGENTS WANTED.—Several young men, of energy and good address, may find profitable employment as travelling agents for this paper—good references required.

### To Editors.

As there is a prospect of a little cessation of political excitement, we take this occasion to entreat the conductors of the newspaper press to lend their aid in the important work of awakening the farming community to the subject of improvements in agriculture. Look at the facts and suggestions which are given in this and preceding numbers of this paper, and judge whether there is not great need of united and strenuous efforts for this object.

(We are glad to find that the Cincinnati Gazette and some others among the influential papers of this State, are leading off right earnestly in this cause.)

We send the Cultivator regularly to more than one hundred papers in Ohio, and will send it to any others that commend it to the attention of their farming readers, mentioning terms, &c. We request, however, that they will remember to give credit for all articles copied from our columns. We notice that quite a number of our exchanges shamefully neglect this act of simple justice.

We not ask many of the country papers to exchange with us regularly, but the editors will oblige us by sending a copy marked, whenever they give any original agricultural intelligence, especially any notices of agricultural societies, the appearance of crops, &c.

### Facts for the People of Ohio.

#### Decrease of the Wheat Crop—Our glory departing!

For the last five years it has been published to the world, that Ohio produces more wheat than any other State in the Union. This is the proudest boast of her citizens, and it has done more than all else to establish her credit abroad. With a wheat crop from twenty to twenty five millions of bushels, one half surplus product, it was well known that the farmers of Ohio would be able without difficulty, to pay their taxes, and the indebtedness of the State, and speedily to become prosperous and wealthy.

But the reports of the Commissioner of patents, show that our State is fast losing this enviable distinction; and it is probable that next year's report will strip our farmers of this their highest honor! The report for last year affords an argument in favor of the promotion of agriculture in Ohio, that ought to command the most serious attention of her citizens, and cause them to put forth immediate and vigorous efforts for the diffusion of a knowledge of improved methods of cultivation among farmers.

The wheat crop of Ohio for the past three years is estimated as follows:

Crop of 1842, 25,387,439 bushels.	
" 1843, 18,786,705 "	(30 per ct. loss.)
" 1844, 15,969,000 "	(15 per ct. more loss)

Showing a decrease of 45 per cent. or nearly ten millions of bushels in only two years!

And this too, while it is well known that the number of acres devoted to this crop has every year been greater than the one preceding! And another important fact is, there has not been a proportional increase of other products to make up for this immense loss. Is it any wonder then that our State is embarrassed, and that farmers find it difficult to meet their taxes? (The reports of the Board of Public Works show a decrease in the aggregate amount of wheat and flour, shipped on all the canals in the State for the past four years.)

As evidence that this falling off is mainly attributable to defective farming, let us look at the example of New York, where knowledge has been diffused for a number of years past, by five or six widely circulated agricultural papers, several of them numbering from ten to twenty thousand subscribers; and where forty or fifty county Agricultural Societies, and one for the State, are sustained by the aid of \$8,000 per year from the Treasury. There the reports show a marked increase in the wheat crop during the same time that it has decreased in Ohio. The figures stand thus:

For 1842, 11,132,472 bushels.	
" 1843, 12,479,499 "	
" 1844, 14,975,000 "	

Showing a gain of nearly four millions of bushels in two years; and most of the other products of the farm in that State, have increased in a proportionate ratio for the past four years.

From these figures it is easy to see, that in all probability the next annual report will rob Ohio of the honor of being the first wheat State in the union, and award the palm to the farmers of the Empire State!

And yet Ohio possesses at least double the number of acres adapted to this crop that New York does; and there can be no good reason why we should not retain this high honor; or if so unfortunate as to lose it for the coming season, it should be regained, and made more securely our own than ever before. It is true our Legislature, in the heat of party strife, have seemed to neglect the greatest interests of the State, but this only renders it more necessary for the people themselves to awake and exert themselves.

The first thing necessary to be done is to cir-

culate agricultural papers among the farmers, and point out through them the necessity and means of improvement. Until this is done more effectually than now, it will be of comparatively little use to legislate upon the subject or form associations; for till then, not one in twenty of the farmers will co-operate in such measures. If the friends of the cause, who perceive the evil and the remedy, will go to work for this purpose, with one tenth part of the enthusiasm that is manifested during an ordinary political campaign, we should soon see results that would cheer the heart of every true patriot.

### The Legislature Adjourned.

After a session of nearly three months and a half, the SOLONS of this great State have returned to their homes. They have passed a large number of laws, some of them doubtless, intended to be of general benefit to the people, but many more, for the special good of a party, or a few partizan friends. The friends of agriculture, the greatest interest of the State, have petitioned and urged in vain for the least possible act that might have a tendency to advance the great productive interests of the State, and promote the prosperity of the whole people, without regard to party! Whole weeks have been spent in devising new modes and new articles of taxation, but they had no time to legislate on that which was directly calculated to increase the ability of the people to pay taxes, and would lessen the need of taxation by increasing the revenues of the public works.

Petitions were presented for a law for the promotion of agriculture, from almost every county in the State, and several bills for that purpose were introduced and remodeled or amended to remove as far as possible, all the objections that were urged against them: but all were rejected as though of no kind of importance! A few of the members of both branches deserve credit for their efforts in the cause; but of others we should like to say a few words to their constituents, were it not that it would ill become the character of our paper.

It is due, however, to the 2500 friends of agriculture, whose petitions were thus disregarded, that they should be informed how and by whom this was done. We shall therefore give a brief history of the matter in our next.

### Proposed Convention of Friends of Agriculture in Ohio.

In view of the conduct of the late General Assembly in refusing to adopt any measures for the promotion of the great interests of agriculture in Ohio, and believing that it is indispensibly necessary that effective measures should be adopted for that purpose, several well known friends of agriculture have suggested that a convention of friends of the cause be held in Columbus early in the coming summer, for the purpose of agreeing on a plan for legislative action, to lay before the next General Assembly, and devise means for diffusing such information throughout the State as will secure the passage of a law and general co-operation of effort for the advancement of this cause.

Those who approve of this suggestion, and will endeavor to attend, will please to send their names to the editor of the Cultivator, previous to 1st of May, with any suggestions that may occur to them as to the day of holding the convention, &c. The Governor of the State has signified his approval of the plan, and his willingness to co-operate in such measures as may be agreed on.

### County Agricultural Societies.

We are gratified to perceive by notices in the country papers that several county agricultural societies are showing new signs of life; and some

new ones are about to be organized where they have not heretofore existed. There is a great work to be done in this way in Ohio—of which we shall say more hereafter.

In the *Conneaut Reporter*, and the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, we have seen notices of the annual meeting of the Ashtabula co. Ag. Society, held at Jefferson, on the 4th ult. The address delivered by the president of the society, R. W. Griswold, Esq., is a very instructive and practical essay, though rather too lengthy for our taste. We shall endeavor to find room for an extract or two before long. (Will the editor of the *Sentinel* favor us with a second copy of his paper, containing the first part of the address; we have lost ours.)

The following call which we find in the *Seneca Advertiser* exhibits the right spirit, and we believe that *SENECA* will soon be able to put to shame some of her sister counties of much greater age and population:

#### SENECA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A word to the Board of officers—who consist of A. Ingraham, President; Levi Davis, Vice President; Loyd Norris, Treasurer; R. G. Pennington, Recording Secretary; Joseph McClellan, John Terry and George Stoner, committeemen:

GENTLEMEN:—We have slept one year; is that not enough? All is calm now, and our new President has taken his seat. Shall we not arouse from our slumbers by meeting and forming, under our constitution, a premium list for our next October fair? Let it not be said that Seneca county cannot sustain, through her enterprising farmers, a well organized Agricultural Society! Was it not acknowledged by all present that our exhibitions, at the fairs of 1842 and '43, surpassed all expectation, and have they not already been the means of improving our farm-stock? Let us then take renewed courage in our enterprise! We have a new help-mate in the improvement of agriculture science in this State, in the person of M. B. BATEHAM, Esq., formerly editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, in Rochester, N. Y. He is now with us in Ohio, and has commenced the publication of the *Ohio Cultivator*, at Columbus, which I have no doubt will give us great aid in the furtherance of Agricultural science in this State—which is so much needed,

I would propose that in making out our list of premiums, for next fall, we award all premiums of the denomination of \$1, in the *Ohio Cultivator*. In this way we can get some thirty or forty agricultural papers taken and read in this county, which will greatly increase our means of knowledge in agricultural affairs, and encourage, by the light of intelligence, those who, otherwise, might not lend their friendly interest to our meritorious enterprise.

I would recommend that the board meet at the Court House, in Tiffin, on Monday, the 24th day of March, for the purpose of preparing a premium list for the next October fair.

SAMUEL WAGGONER,  
Cor. Sec. Sen. Agr'l. Soc'y.

#### Township Farmers' Clubs.

We are much pleased to learn that the suggestions of our friend Dr. Townsend (in No. 4) respecting neighborhood or township associations are about to be carried into effect in a number of cases. One of these is in Blue Rock township, Muskingum county; another, Blendon tp., Franklin co.; many others we have no doubt will follow the example next fall, in time for holding social discussions during the long evenings.—There can be no doubt but that the results will be highly beneficial, especially where whole neighborhoods become subscribers for the *Ohio Cultivator*; as in the places we have mentioned.

We again repeat the request that all societies or associations for the promotion of agriculture in the State, will send us some account of their doings.

LOOK TO THE WHEAT FIELDS.—The heavy rains may cause much loss if the furrows are not well opened about these days. Remember the hint given in our last about feeding off with sheep where the crop is too forward.

#### Brief Hints on Gardening.

We gave in our last, some directions for laying out and preparing the ground for a farmer's garden; and according to promise, we now offer some hints on planting the same; though want of space compels us to be quite brief.

With reference to what are termed *small fruits*, no man who pretends to have a garden, should be without a supply of them. The plants cost little or nothing, can be obtained in almost every neighborhood, and when once planted, they require very little labor or attention; while they afford a constant succession of the richest and most wholesome luxuries for the table during the whole of spring and summer.

**Strawberries.**—It is usually recommended to plant these early in the fall, as soon as the heat of summer is over, but it may be done as well now; only they will not bear as well the first season. Procure good strong plants from the runners of last year's growth, and of the best kinds you can obtain conveniently. The varieties are very numerous, and almost all of them are good when well cultivated. Plant a bed each of several sorts if you can get them. They will grow on any good garden soil, but that which is tolerably dry and has a good share of sand or gravel is the best. Set the plants about 15 inches apart, and pinch off the runners during summer if you do not wish to increase the number of plants.—Old beds should be dug between the rows and the plants thinned out.

**Raspberries.**—These are of the easiest possible culture, and richly pay for the space they occupy. Get plants of last year's growth, and the best kinds you can find. The red and the white Antwerp, are the best known good kinds; though there are some new varieties said to be superior to them. The Ohio Everbearing has the advantage of producing fruit until autumn. It is not so highly flavored as the Antwerps, though if the fruit is used under the circumstances described by our friend Lapham (in No. 3) we have no doubt it is very delicious! Set the plants 3 or 4 feet apart, in any convenient place in the garden, where the soil is not wet. If partially shaded they will bear longer. Every spring the wood of the previous year's bearing should be cut away, close to the ground, and the new shoots shortened, and if more than 5 or 6 in a bunch, cut out the weaker ones, tie the remainder loosely to a stake.

**Gooseberries.**—This fruit deserves more general culture in this country—we mean the fine English and Scotch varieties, not the wild natives. Some of them are apt to mildew, however, if not kept well pruned and planted where there is free circulation of air. They are easily propagated from cuttings; which should have the lower eyes or buds cut out when planted, so as to prevent their sending up suckers, and train them with a single stem.

**Currants.**—Should be grown the same way, but care should be taken not to have the stem more than about 6 to 8 inches high; else the top will be apt to break off with the winds.

**Grapes.**—Don't fail to plant some of these—they pay well. The Isabella and the Catawba are American varieties, the easiest to cultivate and very fine and productive. If young plants cannot be had set cuttings of last year's wood, with 2 or 3 points. Train the vines on the side of a building, a fence, or a trellis, and they will occupy just no space at all.

**Large Fruit Trees.**—As a general thing should not stand in a vegetable or flower garden; though a few choice kinds placed around the fences and borders may be admitted. Plums, and other fruits subject to the attacks of the curculio should be planted together in a fruit yard, where pigs can be kept during summer to devour the fallen fruit and the worms.

**Sowing Seeds of Garden Vegetables.**—But few kinds need to be put in the ground before April, we shall, therefore, defer hints on this head, till our next, excepting to remark that where the ground is dry and in good order, the more hardy sorts may be put in the ground any time after severe freezing is over. The most important are peas, onions (sets and seed) lettuce and early beets. If not done in a hot bed, a warm sheltered spot should be prepared and seed sown of early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, tomato, &c. Also celery if wanted for early use—a month later will be better for the main crop. This bed must be covered with a mat, or something to keep off the frost during cold nights. It is no use to sow radish seed in open ground till next month. The same is true of flower seeds.

**Pruning Fruit Trees.**—This is commonly performed early in spring, but it is better to wait till the leaves are about half grown—especially if large branches are to be removed. The tree is then beginning to grow rapidly and the wounds heal more speedily and effectually—try it.

**Grafting.**—It is now time to commence this operation, when much of it is to be done, and especially on cherries and such trees as start early. With most kinds, however, we have always succeeded, best when the work was delayed till the buds were fairly open, or even when the trees were in blossom. Of course the grafts should be cut before the buds open—we should have mentioned this in our last. Keep them in a cool place in the cellar with the cut ends in moist earth. We intended giving directions for grafting, but must defer it till our next.

Our readers will be gratified, as we are, in seeing the name of ELI NICHOLS, of Belmont, among our contributors; especially as we are able to announce that he promises to furnish a series of brief practical essays on *fruit culture*. Mr. Nichols, it is well known, has been very largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit, both in the orchard and the nursery, for many years, in this climate; and, like our friend David Thomas, of New York, he combines much scientific research with practical experience in horticultural pursuits.

We should be especially pleased if both these friends would favor us with their views on the subject of *blight*, also, if they have any facts or suggestions respecting the *curculio* that have not been made public.—Ed.

#### FRUIT CULTURE, No. 1.

##### HOW TO SELECT FRUIT FOR AN ORCHARD.

MR. EDITOR:—Engaged as I am in the nursery business, I have good reason to know, there is a palpable want of skill on the part of many who desire to set out fruit trees. How often do we see a valuable lot purchased in a town or city at great cost, and then the owner, as though his land were worth nothing, either entirely neglect to set out fruit trees, or, as is more common, immediately commence an inquiry for cherry, plum pear and other sprouts to fill it with, so far as he desires to plant fruit; nor does he seem to stand much on the quality, even of this neighborhood fruit, so as the trees are LARGE, and sometimes a slight preference is given for straight ones. If you suggest to him, it would be better to set out grafted or budded fruit; he replies, Oh! I don't think there is much odds, and if I do not like the fruit when it comes, I will have it done then.—Now this must be admitted to be wretched improvidence, and waste of time and land. Those who live in towns and cities, if they would only open their eyes, might see in the markets, if not good fruits, at least that there is a difference, which should induce them to select for so important a purpose as the planting of a lot, which might add so much to their domestic comforts, and the marketable value of their property.

Nor do farmers seem to manifest more skill in selecting fruit trees, than lot holders in our cities and villages. Many individuals of both classes, seem to imagine no fruit can be good except a few old varieties themselves have seen. Sup-



pose one of these calls at a nursery for cherries, peaches or other fruit, you may expect something like the following conversation:

"Have you cherry trees to sell?"

Yes.

"Have you sweet-hearts and gray-hearts? I don't think much of them there black-hearts."

We have, as we think, better cherries than those you ask for.

"Oh yes, I've heard of a great cherry, called the ox-heart, but I never seen none of them, and don't care much about them; what kind have you?"

We have Knight's early black, the black eagle, elton, the black and white Tartarian, several Bigareaus, the Cumberland seedling, the white Pineapple and many other kinds, including the ox-heart, of which you spoke.

"Well, I didn't expect you had the ox-heart, and though I heard a great deal of it, I believe I shan't take it now. I told you at first, I didn't like these black cherries; they are rather too bitter for me to go 'em! and Mr. B. has sweet-hearts, and though the neighbors dig them out pretty bare, I will watch and get some, and then I will know what I have got. Have you the big cling peach? I heard a great fuss about your peaches!"

We have a number of clings; the chancellor, white pineapple, white imperial, Diana, congress, and many others.

"There are big names I know nothing about, and if you hav'n't got the big cling, I mean to get the seeds and raise 'em; they are the peach for me."

I will not further weary you with this painful dialogue, which every nursery man, as I suppose, has to his regret, too frequently heard.—The question is, what is the remedy? Those who desire the diffusion of good fruits must engage in their cultivation, not merely in retired and private gardens, but for sale and especially for public exhibition. Our men of wealth must plant out good orchards, on their large farms, although the neighboring farmers and their sons should get a few fruits, not in the most honorable way. If the fruit is fine, though stolen, it will create in the eater a desire to possess it of his own. Say it is a few fine cultivated peaches that are taken, he that ate them, will not when he goes to plant, inquire for the big cling, but for peaches like Mr. A's. The past year I had a few very fine peaches, I showed them to all I could; many from a love of old practices visited them at night; and the result is, I have sold at advanced prices all the peach trees I had on hand, and no one has, this year, asked for the big cling. The general wish has been that I should make the selection, a thing pretty easily done, as I knowingly cultivate only the best.—This satisfies me, that to let the people see and taste good fruit, is one of the best means to guide them in their selections. When the individual does not know himself to be able to be his own guide, from having seen and tasted the different fruits, the names of which he finds in the best catalogues and collections, such as Manning's, at Salem, Massachusetts, Kenrick's, Boston, Sinclair's, Baltimore, Parson's & Co., Long Island, David Thomas & Sons, Western New York, and similar careful collections made in the west, among which I think I may justly name Mr. Ernst of Cincinnati, Cable & Kirtland, of Cleveland, and doubtless others. I say when he who would plant a good orchard, has no personal knowledge of these fruits, let him select the most honest nursery man he knows of, and trust him, and especially in peaches, pears, plums and cherries. It is the nurseryman's business to select and cultivate good fruits, and every intelligent nurseryman must know it is his interest to grow none but the best, if he continue to follow the business. I say then, have the requisite knowledge yourselves, if possible, and if you have not, select and trust a man who has; and by all means avoid the sprouts, the sweet-hearts, and the big cling.

A word more. Make good fruits plenty, and few will be stolen. He who raises and sells 20,000 good trees annually, does more to prevent fruit stealing, than a criminal legislative act.—He who owns the soil and neglects to plant the

trees is the greater criminal. Human nature demands fruit, and the boy who supplies his wants is not the chief of sinners.

Sincerely yours,

ELI NICHOLS.

Loydsville, Belmont co., Ohio.

#### Lime with Manure for Corn.

MR. BATEHAM:—According to your request, I will make an attempt to answer the inquiries of a subscriber in your last No.:—"whether lime would be of advantage (along with manure) to a yellow clay soil, intended for corn; and if so, what is the best mode of applying it. The land was plowed in the fall."

There being so few circumstances given, relative to the soil, the kind of manure, locality, situation, &c., that I feel that I shall be groping, somewhat, in the dark, in attempting to give instructions in reference to this particular inquiry. My remarks, therefore, will be rather general in their character, and your subscriber must, for himself, make the particular application to suit his soil and other circumstances.

I give it, therefore, as my opinion, founded upon both theory and observation, that lime will be of advantage to a yellow clay soil, along with manure, if both are properly applied. But whether the lime will benefit the crop of corn intended to be grown upon it the present season, is somewhat doubtful; as the action of lime does not fully take place until at least a year after it has been applied. There are three great fundamental principles of the chemical action of lime in soils, as follows:

1st. Lime acts in a soil as a *neutralizer*—it combines with any acids that may be in the soil, and prevents their deleterious action upon the soil.

2d. It acts as a *decomposer*—it decomposes earthy and metallic compounds, and forms other combinations, which are readily soluble.

3d. The great use of lime in soil, is as a *converter*—it converts even solid vegetable fibre into soluble food for plants.

These are the great principles of the chemical action of lime in soils, and to these must be added its use on an indispensable constituent of all cultivated plants. Lime also has a mechanical effect upon soils, and especially on clay soils, rendering them more open and pervious to air and water.

Lime has been used in agriculture many hundred years, and on every variety of soils, and always with beneficial effects, when judiciously applied. In England, recently, large tracts of country, which had been rented with difficulty at 5 shillings per acre, have been rendered worth 30 or 40 shillings per acre, by the application of lime alone. And innumerable instances might be cited in the United States, of its beneficial effects.

We come now to the proper application of the lime and manure. This will depend upon the kind of manure,—but I suppose the kind meant, is stable manure, in a state of partial decomposition; and my remarks will be based upon this supposition. It is stated that the land was plowed in the fall, and of course it must be plowed again before planting. The manure must be spread before it is plowed and turned under.—After this is done, the lime may be slaked, and evenly spread over the ground, and well mixed with the surface soil by the harrow. Then furrow and plant the corn.

The reason why the lime should not be spread with the manure before the last plowing, is thus given by Professor Johnston, "Quick lime expels ammonia from decomposed and fermenting manure." And another reason is, that the lime should be kept near the surface of the soil, within the influence of heat and air—but if spread with the manure and plowed under, it would be laid so deep in the soil, that it would require a longer time to produce its full effects.

The quantity of lime required per acre, will depend in a great degree, upon the quantity of manure applied, and the amount of organic matter previously contained in the soil. There is danger of putting on too much;—as Dr. Dana says, "Lime changes vegetable fibre into soluble geine, but being applied in excess, it forms an insoluble

salt"—"and though it converts, it at the same time locks up that geine which it had converted." Lime should, therefore, be applied in small quantities, and often; and the quantity should always be proportioned to the amount of manure applied, together with the organic matter already in the soil. The greater the amount of organic matter the soil contains, the more lime may be applied with safety, and vice versa.

It is possible that the lime may benefit the first crop; but its full effects will be apparent on the next and succeeding crops.

Respectfully your friend,

LAPHAM.

Mt. Tabor, March 4, 1845.

#### Letter from Mr. Gill on Silk.

Mt. Pleasant, O., Feb. 25, 1845.

MR. BATEHAM:—In looking over the 4th No. of your valuable paper, I notice an article calling for correspondence on Silk Culture, in which I am alluded to; and a wish expressed to know particularly how my silk operations are progressing, from whence, and by whom, I am supplied with the raw material, &c. And, as your correspondent observes, I have been willing at all times to impart my experience and its results to the public, from a wish to spread useful and correct information thereon. You will not therefore consider me intrusive if I endeavor to comply with his request. I would direct his and others attention to my answers to nineteen queries, in the proceedings of the National Convention, published by the American Institute in 1844, entitled "the Silk Question Settled," where I have, as clearly and concisely as possible, answered their questions; and made a statement of my experiments, apparatus, results, &c. These are founded on five years' experience, and are in accordance with my present views, and practice; though for the past year I have been moving on rather a larger scale, with the satisfactory results of improvement in the quality and styles of our fabrics, increase in their quantity and variety, and reduction in the cost of production, and consequently in our prices. We have furnished constant employment in the factory alone, to fifty persons, besides those employed during the summer in growing cocoons; have purchased cocoons and reeled silk to the amount of over four thousand dollars, which were procured from Jefferson, Belmont, Guernsey, Crawford, Washington, Franklin, Harrison, Carroll, Muskingum, Hamilton and several other counties in Ohio.—Also, some from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, with considerable from Kentucky and Tennessee,—(we have used no foreign silk whatever),—from which, with our previous stock, we have manufactured over eight thousand dollars' worth of goods, and have more than five thousand dollars' worth, in its various stages of progress, from reeled silk to warp in the looms, on which to operate until a new crop is grown. I hope the wisdom of our legislature will be shown by passing the bounty and agricultural bills now before it. These bills would not cost the state more than one thousand dollars per year, but would incite our farmers to go into the cultivation of this important staple, which our manufacturers now have to be supplied with from other states, but which might soon be a staple adding a vast amount to our agricultural and manufacturing wealth.

By the way, I perused with much interest the valuable address of Mr. Whittlesey, on the importance and necessity of investigating, and improving, and bringing out all the latent sources of agricultural wealth, that proper legislative action and scientific information, can produce; not the least of which I consider the silk culture. It diversifies our labors, and furnishes profitable employment for the aged, youth and females, withdrawing a portion of it from those staples with which the market is glutted, and increasing the consumption and demand for all other products and manufactures, besides stopping the present enormous and ruinous export of coin for foreign silks. The cultivation and reeling of silk, is as practicable, sure and easy a crop to produce, as any other our farmers are engaged in growing, and will come in to great ad-



vantage as a collateral one, requiring but little outlay of capital, and giving a quick return for the labor. And the reeled silk is the same as coin, for manufacture here or export; and a production of many million dollars' worth, annually, would readily find a market. For the past six years I have paid one uniform price, for all offered to us, as follows: for best reelable pea-nut cocoons, \$4 00 per bushel; best other varieties, \$3 75; inferior reelable cocoons in proportion; (cut out, double and imperfect, excluded, or paid for at 50 cents per bushel.) Even reeled silk, of 12 to 16, or 16 to 20 fibres, \$4 75 to \$5 25 per lb. Payments, one half in cash, and one half in manufactured silk, at our wholesale prices. And I expect to pay at the same rate the coming season for all offered. As I expect to start another factory at Wheeling, to keep pace at least for a while with the production, I am prepared to furnish all orders for the various kinds of silk fabrics in demand, as plain and plaid velvets and satins; all varieties and colors of dress and bonnet silks; do. for vestings; cravats; printed pocket handkerchiefs; serges, &c.; shirts, drawers, stockings, half hose, gloves, plushes, florentines, &c., warranted to give satisfaction, and at fair prices.

In conclusion, I say to my fellow citizens,—“Go ahead”, one and all,—let us persevere. We can, and we will, raise and manufacture our own silks, and wear them also; and instead of exporting our coin, or going in debt to foreigners for them, have a surplus to export, with which we can liquidate our *State Debts*, and be, what we now *claim* to be—an Independent People.

Respectfully,

J. W. GILL.

#### Mustard Seed Crop.

Extract from a letter from C. J. Fell & Brother, to the Commissioner of Patents:

“In answer to your question as to the danger of overstocking the market with mustard seed: If its culture is gone into with a “multicaulis” energy, the demand for the manufacture at the present “infant state” will not be equal to the supply; but if, on the contrary, the farmers move with their usual caution and prudence, and sow each but few acres, we think there is no fear of overstocking the market. The seed produced upon American soil always commands a preference over the imported; and if the manufacturer can rely upon a supply of seed of American growth, even at 1 cent per pound or 50 cents per bushel over the cost of importing it, no orders for foreign seed will be sent out by them. The manufacture of mustard in this country is yet in its infancy, and has only been undertaken on a large scale since the passage of the tariff, giving a protection of 30 per cent. In these two years, such improvements have been made in machinery, and such knowledge obtained, as has enabled the manufacturers to produce an article which commands a preference over any heretofore imported; and we should not be considered too sanguine when we state as our firm belief, that the importation of manufactured mustard in 1845 will not be more than one-third as much as in any of the last five years; and that, with our superior American seed, our manufacturers can supplant the English articles in markets it has never yet been sent to. If such be the case, or if a prejudice in other markets should prevent the manufactured mustard being exported, the American seed has only to be tried by English manufacturers, to command with them the same preference as we give it here. In these views of the case, we think that the demand for seed is much more likely to exceed the production, than the production to exceed the demand. You have, however, better information at Washington, of the probable demand for seed, than we have here.

We have written to a friend for a statement of the importation of mustard and mustard seed, but are, as yet, without the information. The West have heretofore supplied their own factories. But we learn that the increased demand for American mustard has compelled them to look to the east this season for their supplies of seed, and we have now an application from Kentucky for seed; and our friends at Cincinnati, un-

der date of the 15th inst., say “the fact is, the manufacturers here and in Kentucky and St. Louis, consume nearly all that is brought into this market.” Our supplies for the last two years have, in part, been drawn from the west, and, with the exception of the lot purchased from Mr. Parmelee, we do not think, this winter, we will be able to get a single bushel there.”



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 15, 1845.

“OUR CONTRIBUTORS.”—It must be highly gratifying to our readers, as it is to us, to observe the large and increasing number of practical and talented writers that are becoming engaged in the work of diffusing a knowledge of improvements in agriculture, through the columns of our paper. We regard this as the most conclusive evidence of a general desire for, and certain prospect of, the speedy advancement of this cause in Ohio.

APOLOGY.—So much of our time has been occupied in business pertaining to our duty as a member of the *third house* in the General Assembly, for the past two weeks that a number of communications have not yet been examined, and several private letters have remained some time unanswered.

“No admittance.”—Our ‘ladies’ saloon seems to hold out strong temptations for scribblers of the other sex to attempt to gain admittance therein. Several communications have been received, written in a disguised hand, pretending to be from ladies, but we are not to be hoaxed in these matters, and they “can’t come in.” The last attempt of this kind is dated at Columbus. It contains such fulsome flattery as no lady would be guilty of writing, and a poor attempt at wit in the form of an appeal to the ladies, urging them to write for the columns of the Cultivator. The most forcible argument used is in the closing sentence, which is as follows: “Say something! if it is nothing more than that you’d like to see a bigger fool than I am.”

MADDER CULTURE.—Owing to want of time and the bad state of the roads, we have not been able to visit the person in this county who is engaged in this business, nor have we yet heard from Mr. Swift. We hope to do both in time for our next.

MERINO WOOL.—We have received two fine specimens of Paular Merino wool, from sheep owned by Geo. W. Wolf, of Keene, Coshocton Co. Ohio. They were from the flock of Mr. Avery of New York. The buck sheared the last season 7½ lbs. (notwithstanding transportation.)

NURSERIES AT COLUMBUS.—Our readers of this portion of the State, who wish to obtain fruit trees, &c. will find a good assortment at the nurseries of Mr. Lazell and Mr. Fisher. See advertisements on last page.

☞THOSE SEEDS, of which mention has before been made, are now mostly ready. See advertisement.

☞The Horticultural Society, proposed to be formed at Columbus, should be organized before long; now that the bustle of legislation is over, and the time for gardening has arrived. What say you gentlemen—and ladies too—when shall a meeting for the purpose be called?

NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC EXAMPLES.—The last No. of the Albany Cultivator says that the Hon. J. J. McKay, M. C. from North Carolina, has renewed his subscription for one hundred copies of that paper, for gratuitous circulation among his constituents. James Sloan, Esq. of the same state is also a subscriber for one hundred copies.

#### Nurseries in Cincinnati.

We intended to defer noticing the horticultural establishments in the vicinity of Cincinnati, till we might have an opportunity of seeing the whole of them, and at a more favorable season of the year; but in the last number of the Western Farmer & Gardener, we find that friend Hooper has given a brief account of a portion of them, and his remarks are so just and appropriate that we are constrained to copy them:

“On one of the mildest days in the month of February last accompanied by our cotemporary and friend, Mr. Bateham, editor of the Ohio Cultivator, we took a drive round our city, to visit a few of our best Nurseries and Green-houses.—The first establishment we visited was SAYERS & HEAVER’S, on the Reading Road. Here we found his new Green-house completed and filled with good and choice plants. The assortment of Roses has lately been much increased with the newest from France. They have now upwards of two hundred varieties. Here we found a fine and extensive collection of Verbenas, of which they have about fifteen varieties. There is yet left a number of very fine pear trees of the best kinds, out of which we had selected one hundred for our own farm last fall. Of peach trees there will be a fine lot this spring of the best kinds for disposal, as well as of most other trees, vines, and plants, usually found at the best nurseries.

The next place we visited was Mr. C. W. ELLIOTT’S very pretty location. We were much pleased with the position and arrangement of the grounds, cottage, and green-house. The dwelling house is on a small rise, in a beautiful thin grove of locusts. The surrounding small knolls are covered with a smooth, blue grass sward.—The back, and most broken parts of the ground, are planted with choice fruit trees. Here are rustic arbors and fences; made of the branches of trees without taking off the bark. This spring there will be quite a number of fruit trees of different kinds for sale, chiefly peach. This nursery is on the Madison road, a short and pretty drive from the city. The nursery has just the right aspect, slope, and richness, for a good and flourishing growth of trees. Mr. Elliot is now stocking his place rapidly, and it will soon rank among our most extensive nurseries here. On our route through the city again to see Mr. S. S. JACKSON’S conservatories and grounds, we stopped for an hour to refresh ourselves and horse at what we considered a very good half-way house,—the well known and excellent hotel, the *Dennison House*, on fifth street. Here after having partaken of Mr. NOBLE’S first rate catering and careful attention, we proceeded on our most pleasant day’s journeying, down the river about three miles, which brought us to our point of destination.—Mr. JACKSON’S situation being on the river, and on the handsomest part of the road, and between two fine country residences, is most enchanting. His green-houses are tastefully and uniformly constructed, and of considerable extent. His collection of plants is fine, and of great variety. He has more than three hundred kinds of Roses, a vast number of Geraniums, Verbenas, &c. We saw here, for the first time, what is called the *Poplar Peach*, from its similarity in growth to the Lombardy Poplar. Mr. JACKSON informed us that the fruit is fine, of good flavor. He has a number of very large, luxuriant growing roses, well suited for the pyramidal form. His stock of peaches is large, and nearly of all kinds,—the fruit of which he has himself tested,—about thirty varieties. Mr. JACKSON informs us that he has raised upwards of a thousand roses from the seed. He sowed about the 20th of December last, and they are now showing many small buds, and even flowers. He occasionally gets a valuable variety by these means. He is also endeavoring to obtain some new varieties of Chrysanthemums from seed. We consider Mr. JACKSON one of our best cultivators of flowers.”

In addition to the foregoing, we visited the Spring Garden Nursery, by Mr. A. H. ERNST, about two miles west of the city, on the Harrison turnpike. It is a beautiful place even in winter, and charming in summer, but we shall speak of this hereafter. Our object now is to remark that this is the oldest and most extensive nursery in

that region; and the proprietor is not only thoroughly acquainted with his business, but deserving the fullest confidence of the public. His stock of fruit trees is quite extensive, and embraces nearly all the kinds known to be worthy of cultivation and adapted to the climate. His cherries and some other kinds we noticed, are of fine size and beautiful growth. He has also a large collection of ornamental shrubs, &c.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

POETRY AND AGRICULTURE.—We heartily concur with the opinion of the writer of the following excellent lines, that an occasional piece of poetry would grace the columns of the Ohio Cultivator "right well," especially such poetry—as well calculated to remove the false and hurtful sentiments which prevail in regard to "farmer's homes." We shall be pleased to hear from the writer in this way occasionally, and receive similar favors from others.—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

## The Farmer's Home.

If there's a place upon the earth,  
Where want and sorrow seldom come,  
Where discontentment ne'er had birth,  
And peace ne'er leaves the social hearth,  
It is the farmer's home.

True independence is a prize  
To those possessing it more dear,  
By far more precious in their eyes,  
Than any other 'neath the skies;  
Alone we find it here.

Let those who foolishly suppose,  
That in the city halls alone,  
Are always found the "smartest beaux;"  
(And thus their ignorance expose,)—  
Visit the farmer's home.

And there they're ever sure to find,  
Within the evening circle bright,  
As "stately forms" with hearts and minds  
Enriched with gems of choicest kinds,  
Lit up with virtue's light.

And others too, there do at night,  
Around the social fire side come;  
Whose cheeks are red, and eyes are bright,  
Whose forms are fair, and steps are light,  
Within the farmer's home.

And yet another home is given  
To us poor mortals here below;  
And when from earthly homes we'er riven,  
We'll find a better one in Heaven;  
Eternal joys to know.

Spring Valley, Ohio.

M. B.

## Letter from Alethen.

(AN EXTRACT.)

To make your paper interesting to the female portion of its readers, it is necessary that there be female contributors to its columns. And I fondly cherish the hope, that productions from the pens of talented lady writers, will often be permitted to grace its pages. I would not intimate that the articles which have appeared are not interesting and useful, but that there are many others who might also contribute much to the prosperity and interest of your excellent paper.

The season for flowers is fast approaching; will not some lady florist give us some instructions as to the best time and manner of sowing and transplanting, the best modes of culture, and the kinds of soil most favorable to different species of plants?

For, sisters, fair flowers we fondly will train,  
The myrtle, the rose, and the sweet jessamine;  
Of feminine graces fit emblems they are,  
And richly deserve our attention and care;  
Then if we would send to a loved one a token  
Of friendship and love which may not be spoken,  
We will hie to the paths of the garden away,  
And culi from the flowers a fragrant bouquet;  
And woven together with magical art,  
Their mystical language will speak to the heart.

ALETHA.

Madison co., Feb. 26, 1845

Extracts from Ellsworth's Report in our next.

The discussion on "corn and pork making" is unavoidably deferred again.

## Scientific Blunders.

The last number of the Western Farmer and Gardener contains "a Lecture delivered before the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, December 21, 1844, on the subject of *Vegetation and Manures*; by CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Esq., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology to the Society."

From the known scientific and literary attainments of the author, we were surprised on reading this lecture, to find several of its positions wholly at variance with the admitted principles of true science; and showing either great carelessness or a want of familiarity with standard works on agricultural chemistry.

Speaking of the food of plants and the exhaustion of soils, he says: "On an average, our best upland soils contain eighty three per centum of mere dead matter, which has no vivifying effect upon plants. It is composed, principally, of silex"—"It is certain that not only lime, soda, potash and other alkalies are found in the stalks of grain, but silex also. There is not supposed to be any nourishment in this silex, which forms part of the stem; it is merely the material made use of to give it hardness and strength. The straw of wheat yields about sixty-one per centum of it."

Now let us briefly examine this choice specimen of abstruse jargon, and see if it will bear the light of common sense; if that is not satisfactory we will try it in the crucible of men of real science at another time.

We are not quite certain as to the full meaning intended to be attached to the word vivifying as used in the foregoing, but from the connection it is plainly asserted that silex does not form a part of the nourishment or food of plants, although it is admitted that it is the material which gives it "hardness and strength." This would imply then that the imparting of hardness and strength to the stem of plants is no part of its nourishment; which is as absurd as to assert that the formation of bones in animals, is no part of their nourishment. The truth is, and we have high authorities on our side, the silex is as much a portion of the food and nourishment of the plants of grain, as any other element they contain, and we believe that one of the greatest causes of the failure of the wheat crop is owing to a deficiency of this element in a condition to be absorbed by the roots.

But the assertion that the straw of wheat contains about sixty-one per centum of silex, is a blunder so wide from the truth that we must suppose it was a slip of the pen of the author, and he will doubtless correct it on a moment's reflection. Without referring to books, (which are all on our side) suppose we burn 100 pounds of wheat straw; and, as the silex all remains in the ashes, shall we find about sixty-one pounds of it? So far from that being the case, we shall only have 3 1-2 pounds of ashes and of this only 2 lbs. and 14 ounces will be silica!

## Agricultural Papers.

CONTINUED FROM NO. 4, PAGE 30.

*Southern Planter*.—By C. T. Fotts, Richmond, Va. This is a monthly magazine of 24 pages, and one of the most able of the advocates of improvement, in the Southern States. If this paper had general circulation throughout the Old Dominion, we are quite sure that good results would soon follow.

*Southern Agriculturist*.—By E. A. Miller, Charleston, S. Carolina. This is another very useful work; also designed to advance the great interests of agriculture at the south. It usually devotes much attention also, to horticulture and domestic affairs, and is very neatly printed withal.

*Southern Cultivator*.—James Comak, Editor, Augusta, Georgia. The present editor of this paper ranks high as an agricultural writer, and under his management, it cannot fail to merit liberal patronage from the planters of Georgia—though to their disgrace, be it said, is at present very poorly supported. It is one of the neatest, cheapest and best papers of the whole south.

*Michigan Farmer*.—Jackson Mich. We have received but one number of this paper since our re-

moval to this place; and that one somebody has borrowed—a pretty good sign that it is valuable. That State ought to sustain it well.

*British American Cultivator*.—Toronto, Canada. We are happy to renew our acquaintance with friend Edmundson. He has followed the fashion in doubling his *quarto* into an *octavo*; and comes with quite a *bookish* look, though embracing a goodly mixture of interesting and instructive matter. May he continue to improve and prosper.

*Maine Farmer*.—Augusta, Maine. We should feel very unwilling to be deprived of the pleasure we derive from gleaning this weekly budget of philosophy and fun by Dr. Holmes. He manifests as much sound sense, and practical experience on matters of Yankee husbandry, as any writer that we know of; and the man who takes his paper gets the worth of his money.

*American Farmer*.—Baltimore, Md. This is the oldest of all the agricultural journals in this country. It was commenced twenty-five years ago, by Mr. J. Skinner and its character has been well sustained by his successors. It must have been the means of great improvement in Maryland and adjoining States.

*Southwestern Farmer*.—This is said to be a valuable weekly paper, published at Raymond, Miss. We should like an exchange.

*Valley Farmer*.—Winchester, Va. This is rather a young one, but evinces good spirit—and a disposition to go-ahead—hope he will improve the farming both on the hills and in the valleys of Western Virginia, and find a liberal support in return.

From the Western Farmer & Gardener.

## Abstract of a Meteorological Register for the year 1844.

Kept at Mount Tabor, Champaign county, Ohio. In Latitude forty degrees fifteen minutes North, Longitude eighty-three degrees forty minutes West; and at an elevation of one thousand and ninety-four feet above the Ocean, and three hundred and fifty feet above Lake Erie. By DARIUS LAPHAM, Civil Engineer.

Mr. TABOR, Jan. 17, 1845.

R. Buchanan, Esq.,  
President Horticultural Society, Cincinnati

DEAR SIR:—I herewith send you an abstract of my Diary for the year 1844.

There were one hundred and sixty-nine fair days, eighty-one cloudy days, and one hundred and sixteen variable days. It rained ninety-one times during the year. Snow fell eighteen times in the first part, and six times in the latter part of the year. The latest vernal frost was on May 22d, and the first autumnal frost occurred on the 22d September, making one hundred and twenty-three days between the vernal and autumnal frosts. The latest snow in the spring fell on the 30th of March, and the first snow in the fall, on the 28th day of October, making two hundred and twelve days between the snows of spring and fall. The months of May, June and July, were more than usually wet, so much so, that in some sections of the country the crops of corn and hay were nearly destroyed. The wheat crop was greatly diminished by the rust, and it was considerably injured by the fly in some sections of the State. The corn crop on dry ground when well tended yield well. Apples, peaches, and cherries, were abundant in this vicinity. Apples were, however, more than usually affected with worms at the core, causing them to ripen prematurely, and disposing them to early decay. The season was too wet for the proper ripening of grapes. The Isabellas were much rotted and mildewed; the Catawbas were not affected with mildew, but a large portion of the bunches were more or less rotted. Late planted potatoes yielded well where they were well tended. The disease so destructive to the potatoes at the east, has not appeared here yet. Pear trees, in this vicinity, have not been affected with blight this season. Plums were stung by the curculio, and rotted on the trees. The season opened three weeks earlier than last.

February 16—Snow fell three inches deep. 20—Frost nearly out of the ground. 22—Trimmed grapevines; blue birds have appeared. 26—Signs of returning vegetation in the grass, daffodils and flags; meadow-larks seen to-day. 29—Distant thunder; first heard this year.



March 2—A little snow; robins have been seen several days past. 4—Snow fell one inch deep, melted before night; splendid sunset; full moon brilliant. 5—Ground hard frozen this morning. 13—Commenced plowing; wheat fields look green; gooseberries and raspberries have leaves. 18—Ground covered with an inch of snow, and hard frozen. 23—Snow fell one inch deep. 24—Buds of the apple and peach begin to swell; vegetation progresses slowly, owing to cold and wet weather. 26—Buds of the Elm have opened; frogs first heard; commenced making hot bed. 30—Snow fell last night and to-day three inches deep. 31—Ground frozen; covered part of my peach trees with sheets before sunrise, to prevent the sun thawing the buds too suddenly.

April 2—Snow yet lies in shaded places; grafted cherry trees. 4—Peach buds beginning to open. 11—Peach trees in full bloom; plums show a few flowers. 14—Apples, cherries, and strawberries in bloom. 18—Hard frost, with ice. 24—Quinces in bloom. 27—Dodecatheon in flower. 28—Nature is now dressed in her most beautiful robes. 29—Heavy white frost.

May 1—Locust trees in flower; put mortar around the base of my peach trees. 2—Planted corn in the garden. 8—Commenced planting corn in the field. 21—Frost, with ice on the fences, &c.; picked a few strawberries. 22—Heavy white frost. 27—Grapevine flowers; sweetbrier in flower. 28—Mosquitoes have appeared.

June 1 and 2—The greatest rain fell, known since the settlement of the country; so everybody says! 6—Silk worms have begun to spin; raspberries ripening; corn six inches high; wheat in head and part flowering. 9—Green peas on the table. 17—Raspberries ripe, both in the garden and fields. 19—Commenced cutting clover. 27—One of our neighbors has commenced cutting wheat. 30—A heavy rain fell in the night, which measured over three inches in depth.

July 1—Wheat harvest fully commenced. 13—Lightning bugs, or fire-flies, first seen. 17—Katy-dids first heard. 23—Corn fit for table. 31—Rarripe peach trees much mildewed at the ends of the branches.

August 11—Budded cherry trees. 20—Plowed in buckwheat for manure.

September 4—Peaches ripe. 9—Commenced cutting up corn. 10—Commenced sowing wheat. 11—Peaches in their prime. 15—Catawba grapes ripe; Isabella not yet ripe. 22—First frost occurred this morning. 25—Cut clover seed. 27—Cut broom corn.

October 1—Dug erry potatoes. 6—The frosts begin to show the "sear and yellow leaf." 11—Dug late potatoes. 19—Gathered winter apples; ice this morning. 28—The first snow fell during the night to the depth of an inch and a half.

November —No snow during the month of November.

December 13—Snow fell in the night, and during the day, one and a half inches deep. 23—Snow fell during the night two inches deep. 26—Frost nearly out of ground; snow disappeared. 31—Weather fine and pleasant.

### On the management of Bees.

FRIEND BATEHAM.—I find in the Ohio Cultivator No. 3, a reference to my former success in keeping bees, with a request for further information; and I would say briefly, that in 1843, I had seven swarms from which I took three hundred and thirty pounds of honey, with an increase of two new swarms. In 1844, I had nine swarms, which gave three hundred and fifty pounds of honey—no increase. (It will be seen that I count the increase, not from the swarms that come out, but from what remain when they are prepared and set away for the winter.) The last summer I had seven new swarms, but in the process of uniting, had but nine left; the past summer in this place was considered unfavorable for bees; the increase small. From the last of June till the middle of August, my bees appeared to lie perfectly idle—a circumstance that I never knew before, nor do I know how to account for it. However, some older in the business than myself have witnessed the same before, and with the same cause to produce unusual quantities of honey.

four-winged insects, which are known to be very destructive to bees.

With regard to management, I will mention several things which I deem of importance. Hives should be of a medium size; if planed inside, the top should be scratched, and so constructed that the bees will be able to keep a proper temperature of heat at night, as well as in the day. In swarming, all unusual noises, such as the ringing of bells or the rattling of pans, should be strictly avoided. When hived, the bees should be set directly into the bee house, or in some other way protected from the hot sun.

The bee moth is the greatest evil that we have to contend with. My method of procedure, is to examine the bottom board often, and see that it is kept clean; also destroy what millers I find about the apiary; they are still in the day time, lying with their heads downwards. But the surest safeguard, is a full swarm of bees. I never have had a full swarm seriously injured; but several weak swarms have been. Security against the moth is not the only advantage to be derived from full swarms; they do better through the winter, and with less honey, and in the spring when many are necessarily employed in taking care of the young brood, others will be bringing in their stores; this is the secret of getting large quantities of honey.

With regard to uniting swarms, my practice is, to examine all my swarms in November, and select such old swarms as need to be transferred, or young ones that are too light to winter, and by the use of fungus, (common meadow puff-ball,) suffocate them that they may be handled with safety, and then unite them with such swarms as I choose. This is done by burning the puff-ball, placing it under the hive, with something over the fire to prevent the bees from falling into it; and when the bees have fallen, they may be taken into a honey box and inserted in the top of a hive, always putting some of the puff in the hive into which you put the bees, to give them the same smell; they readily unite. I have taken three small swarms and put with the fourth. If they should not have honey enough, they can be fed with the poorer honey. When prepared in this way, I let them stand in the house or shed which fronts the east; the west, or back side closed, to protect from the storms. Since practicing in this way, I have not lost a swarm in wintering.

Yours, &c. D. B. KINNEY.  
OBERLIN, Lorain co., O., March 1845.

### Prevention of the Bee Moth.

MR. BATEHAM:—In the third number of your Ohio Cultivator, I notice some complaint that the bee moth or worm destroys the bees in Trumbull county. I will give my method of destroying these little rascals, which I think if generally adopted, would soon rid the county of them, and thereby greatly increase our opportunities for enjoying the sweets of life.

I place shallow dishes on the tops of the hives half filled with sweetened vinegar, (clear vinegar will answer nearly as well.) By this method I have caught from 100 to 1,000 millers in a single night. In the morning I empty the dishes into a pail and set it where the chickens can get at it; they soon pick out all the insects, and at night I replace it in the dishes. It is necessary to remove it during the day time, otherwise the bees will get into it.

Respectfully, &c.,  
Mayfield, Ohio. D. WAKEMAN.

P. S. I published the substance of the foregoing in the Cleveland Herald, last summer, and it was copied into the Western Farmer & Gardener and some other papers, with the signature changed to Dr. Waterman, doubtless by mistake of the printer. D. W.

### Colman's European Tour.

MR. COLMAN, when he was about to embark in the prosecution of his great agricultural tour through Europe says, that a "friend, whose eminent position in the community should have saved him from an immature judgment, expressed an opinion that 'the climate of England was so different from the United States and the cost of labor in England was so much less than in

America, that the agricultural practice and experience of Great Britain could have no application to the United States."

Now, what is agricultural practice and experience? Is it not an observation and application of the great and immutable laws of nature to the cultivation of the soil? Are not the laws of nature the same in the United States that they are in England? Will not a discovery of some great truth, if made in England, be just as valuable, and applicable, when it shall have made a voyage across the Atlantic? Nature proceeds by fixed laws. She is not a confused jumbler of things, and to-day one thing and to-morrow another. All the relations of the different parts of nature are mutual and exact, and every thing moves on in a beautiful agreement with every other thing. Any law of nature, therefore, which has been discovered in England, and applied to useful purposes, must be equally useful and applicable in the United States. We will take an example: In England they have horses, cattle and hogs, and it is a law of nature that they should void urine; (I don't say that the English lay claim to the original discovery of this law,) but it has been ascertained in England, by practical experience, that it is also a law of nature, that by the application of the urine of these animals to growing crops, their quantity has been greatly increased, and their quality much improved. Now, if these results proceed from a law of nature, they will assuredly follow the application of the same means in the United States as in England.

We have horses, cattle, and hogs, too, in the United States, and they are obedient to the same laws of nature here, as in England; we have brick, plank, stone, water and lime, of which to make vessels to contain their urine. But do we avail ourselves of the advantages which the practice and experience of England shows to be so profitable when urine is applied to their crops? Mr. Colman says, in reference to the use of urine, "The animals were stall fed, and kept constantly in the stable, and a small brick or stone tank, well cemented with lime, was sunk near the cow stable, and near the pig sty, which received all the liquid manure; and the contents of these tanks were pumped into a small cart, with a sprinkling-box attached to it, like that used for the watering of streets in cities, and distributed over the crops, and with effects immediately perceptible." "An eminent farmer in Yorkshire had manured twelve acres with the manure which flowed into the tank, and this had produced three times, and then there was an abundance, which he mowed late in the season and gave to his horses." D. L.

Mount Tabor, Champaign co., O.

### Mode of Constructing Bridges.

[EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.]

"A few days since, I heard an intelligent German describing the bridges common in France and Germany. If his plan, on experiment, will be found to answer here, it would be a great saving of materials and expense. The bridge consists simply of a flooring arched sufficiently to throw the rain water each way, and the centre made a little higher than the sides, so that no water may rest on the road way. The floor is then thoroughly pitched, allowed time to harden, then covered with a layer of stone broken to pieces, at largest, not greater than a cubic inch, about six inches deep. This is laid on with mortar of lime, sharp, clean sand. When this layer has had time to settle and become well dried, the Macadamizing is laid down as on a common road. This would save all expense of roof and siding, which is no small item in building a good bridge. Dayton, Ohio. M. E. CURWEN.

SET OUT TREES.—"Don't neglect to set out one or more trees the first opportunity you find.—Posterity will thank you for the benefaction, and embalm your memory with blessings, when other more costly and magnificent mementos, reared with ostentatious vanity, perhaps, and a view to the eulogium of posterity, shall have passed away."

"Let the green tree wave at the cottage door,  
The rose in the garden bloom—  
With them shall the planter's memory soar—  
For his name is in the soil and the fruit."



## McCORMICK'S VIRGINIA REAPER.

Post Office, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR:—As you agreed at my suggestion, further to notice "McCormick's Reaper" in your valuable paper, and asked me to send you some further account of it; and as I think by so doing, you would not only be so far profitably interesting to your readers, but would be doing a good service to the community, by presenting this valuable implement to their view, in a way calculated to command attention, I herein enclose a short notice of the inventor, with a few certificates subjoined, taken from the National Intelligencer, which show a confidence in the inventor, and evidence of the value of the Reaper, which speak for themselves. And I would only add, that Mr. McCormick has contracted with A. C. Brown, of this city, for the manufacture of a large number of Reapers for the next harvest, for the north western States, and is receiving a great many orders for the same. The Reaper is sold at \$100 payable in harvest, or 10¢ at 4 months from harvest, warranted to cut 15 acres a day, when properly attended; to save an average of a bushel of wheat to the acre, that would be lost by ordinary cradling; and to be strong and durable, not subject to get out of order. Transportation will be but nominal. For more particular accounts, persons interested by addressing me, can have a pamphlet forwarded to them, which contains full and detailed accounts. Orders may also be addressed to me (or to Mr. Brown) on the foregoing terms, and the sooner the better, as it may be doubtful about filling any that are not received soon.

Very truly yours, &amp;c., WM. H. H. TAYLOR.

From the National Intelligencer.

## McCORMICK'S REAPER.

We have seen in the Richmond Whig and Enquirer a great many certificates of farmers of Virginia, whose names are well known beyond the limits of their State, speaking in the highest terms of McCormick's Reaper. We have also seen accounts of the same by committees, &c., from New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, of the most favorable character. The two subjoined certificates agree in substance with many others.

LYNCHBURG, November 8, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I intended and ought to have written you immediately after harvest, respecting the performance of your Reaper. When I first received it I had many doubts and misgivings as to its successful operation on my farm, but it only required putting it to work to clear my mind of all apprehension. During wheat and oat harvest I used it some fifteen days without any difficulty. It cut uniformly, clean, and well, on an average, without pushing, from fourteen to sixteen acres a day. One day, when a little more activity was used, it cut twenty acres. Where the wheat or oats were tangled and fallen down, with a little care it cut and saved the grains admirably well. Many of the best farmers in the neighborhood of my plantation, near Amherst Court House, came to see its performance; all were highly gratified, and many would linger and follow it round the field to admire and witness its neat, rapid, and perfect performance. I think it would not be going too far to say that it is a perfect machine of the kind, and that no farmer whose plantation is clear of stumps and stones, (for it does not much matter that the land be rolling,) and raises wheat or oats to any extent, should throw by his reaping-hoops and cradles, and make use of your Reaper to save his grain. If my wheat looks prosperous next summer I may wish to procure another of your machines for a plantation near Glasgow, in Amherst county.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FLETCHER.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Esq.

OAK RIDGE, December 9, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I received a few days ago your letter of the 4th, requesting me to state how I liked the reaping machine you furnished me last harvest for my Albemarle estate. I have to say that I was so well pleased with it that I have ordered another for the next harvest for my Nelson estate.

Wishing you the success which I think your reaping machine merits, I am your obedient servant,

Mr. C. H. McCORMICK.

ROBERT RIVES.

AGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

I purchased one of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick's Reapers, with which I cut my last harvest, and at his request take pleasure in adding my testimony to the numerous testimonials which have been presented to the public in favor of this valuable machine. As the public have already been so extensively and so PARTICULARLY advised in relation to the operations of this machine, without going into detail I deem it sufficient to say that it has not been over-estimated—that, in cutting one hundred acres of good wheat, when the labor and grain saved are fairly estimated, it will pay for itself. I believe mine has done so. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1844.

WASHINGTON SWOAP.

## EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate all the different parts of the machine, as any farmer or mechanic will obtain a good general idea of its construction and mode of operation, from a glance at the annexed cuts.

The horses are attached to the tongue, B. (fig. 1) which is placed on one side of the machine, so that when in operation the horses walk outside of the standing grain. In front and above the cutting part of the machine is a reel, W, W. (fig. 1 & 2) which as it revolves bends the straw towards the teeth and knife so as to cause it to fall over on to the platform, A. (fig. 1) from which it is removed by a man with a rake, and left on the ground in heaps for the binders.

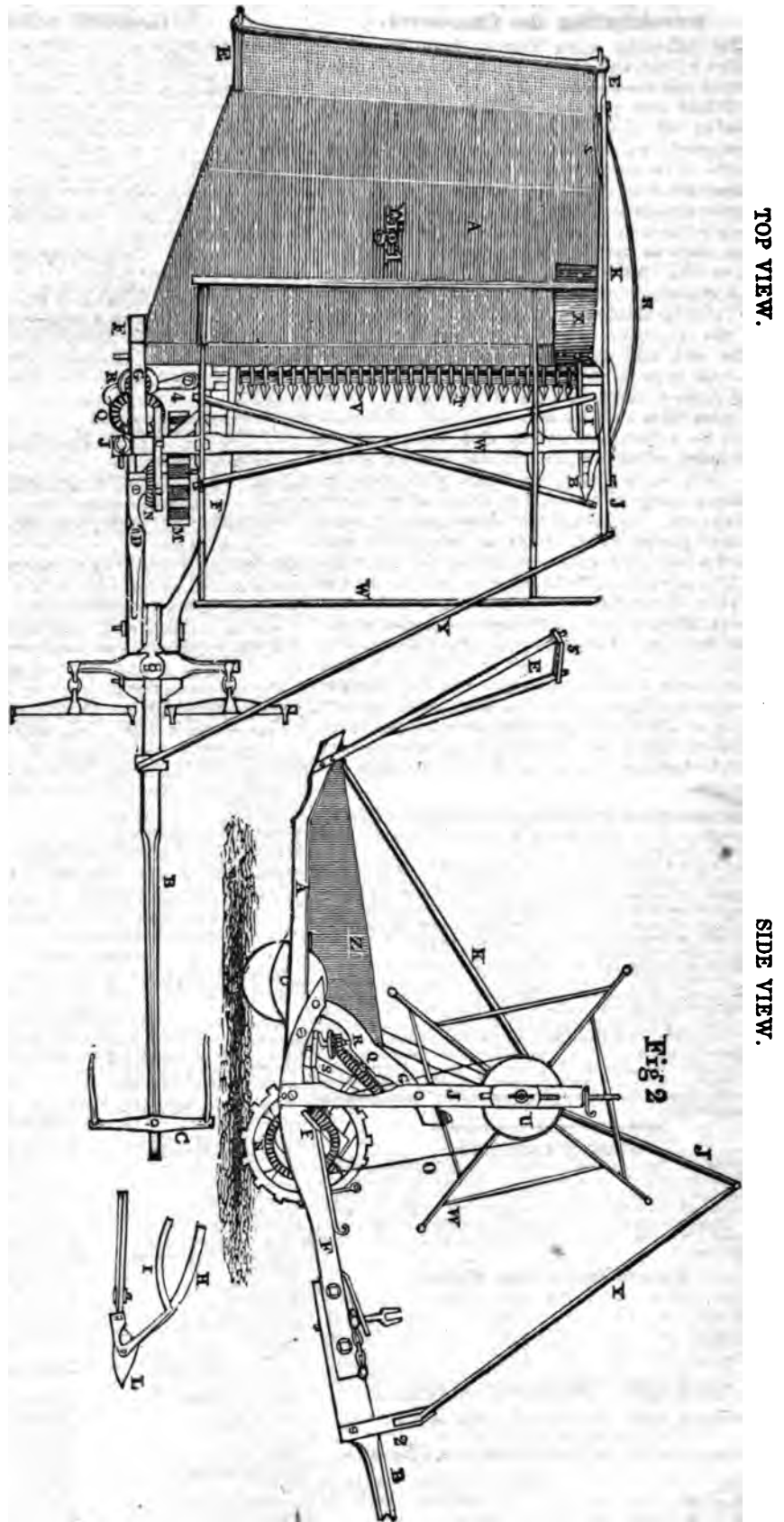
"The whole machine rests and is balanced upon the two ground wheels, but is steadied and is guided by means of the yoke [C,] being made fast to the heims of the two horses that pull it, say nine-tenths of the whole weight being upon the main ground wheel [M.] which is behind the horses, and from which the power to operate the machine is communicated; the master cog wheel, and band wheel [N.] being upon its axle, and giving action to the blade, which does the cutting, and to the reel, which brings the grain to the blade; and, when cut, delivers it upon the platform. The cutting edge of the blade is 6ft. 3in. long, and similar to the edge of a sickle, except that the angle of the teeth is reversed every 1-4 inch, so as to cut both ways, receiving a vibratory action of 5 1-4 inches from the crank. The blade is supported at back and bottom by an

iron case, and works under the iron fingers, [V.] so that the angle formed by its edge and their shoulders being acute, the cutting is thereby insured. The divider, B, I, [fig. 1] can be turned in or out to suit the cutting by altering a screw; and the bow, H, for bearing off the standing wheat, and dividing iron, I, for bearing the wheat to be cut, within the power of the reel, [fig's. 1 and 3] are only intended to insure a complete separation—though tangled—of the wheat cut from that left standing. The reel is placed high or low to suit long or short grain, by means of a buckle to the band and screw to the reel post, which screw also keeps the band tight. The reel ribs are put in spirally for the purpose of equalizing the resistance of the cutting. By the lever, D, [fig's. 1 and 2] the wheels are taken out of gear when the machine is running and

not cutting, by altering a pin. The canvass erected between the posts, E, E, is to prevent any heads from being lost behind the machine. The height of the stubble is varied by simply altering 4 screw bolts. Finally, when a sufficient quantity of grain shall have been collected for a sheaf or more, the business of the hand attending the machine, is, with a light rake, to draw it off to one side, which with a little practice is done with great ease and very neatly."

T. C. PETERS &amp; BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845.—6m



## Overhauling the Character.

The following is an extract from an article headed "Plain and pleasant talk," in the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

"While you are moving about and repairing holes in the fence, putting on a rail here, a stake yonder, a rider in another place, you may inquire of yourself whether your character is not in some need of repairs! Perhaps you are very careless and extravagant,—the fence needs rails there; perhaps you are lazy—in that case the fence corners may be said to be full of brambles and weeds, and must be cleared out; perhaps you are a violent, passionate man—you need a stake and rider on that spot. And, lastly, perhaps you are not temperate, if so, your fence is all going down and will soon have gaps enough to let in all the hogs of indolence, vice, and crime; and they make a large drove and fatten fast. Now is a good time to plan how to get out of debt.—Don't be ashamed to save in little things, nor to earn small gains: "Many a mickle makes a muckle." But set it down, to begin with, that no saving is made by cheating yourself out of a good newspaper. No man reads a good paper a year, without saving by it. Suppose you put in your wheat a little better for something you see written by a good farmer and get five bushels more to the acre. One acre pays for a year's paper. One receipt, ahint which betters any crop, pays for the paper fourfold. Intelligent boys work better, plan better, earn and save better; and reading a good paper makes them intelligent. Besides, suppose you took our paper a year and found nothing new during all that time (an incredible supposition!) yet every two weeks we come to jog your memory about things which you may forget, but ought not to forget.

## Business and Resources of Zanesville, O.

The following from the Zanesville Republican, embraces a number of facts worthy of notice:

"At present we have in full operation six foundries; three machine shops which turn out engines, the workmanship and mechanical construction of which cannot be surpassed; five large flouring mills; two manufacturing of lined oil; four saw mills, besides machinery for working boards, making window blinds, lasts, &c. &c., and four boat yards, where workmen are constantly engaged in building steam, canal and flat boats.

"For manufacturing purposes we have abundance of water power; wool may be grown in our vicinity to almost any extent—the facilities for transportation are offered in every direction; east and west by the National road, north by steam and canal boats to the lakes, and the interior of Pennsylvania, and south by steamer to the Ohio river. The hills that surround us, not only abound with exhaustless beds of coal and iron ore, but their soil produces crops of grain in quality and quantity not exceeded by any land in the State.

"Possessing these advantages, a lack of capital alone prevents Zanesville from becoming one of the most important manufacturing points in the west."

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Pork is improving a little; Mess sells at \$10. Clear at 11.00 a 11.25 per bbl.; Sides at 5 cts. lb; Shoulders 4 cts. Flour comes in freely, sell at 3.60 a 3.62½. Clover seed is more active, though low—sells from wagons at 3.12½ a 3.25—from store 3.50. Timothy of first quality is in demand at 2.00 a 2.25 from store. Flax seed 1.00 a 1.06. Wheat sells readily at 75 cts., full weight. Oats 24 cents.

## Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Mar. 8	Flour, 5.25	Mess Pork, 12.00
N. York, " 10	" 5.00	" 11.50
Baltimore " 11	" 4.50	" 12.00
N. Orleans, " 1	" 4.25	" 10.50

## COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, March 15.

GRAIN.			
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62½	a 64		
" ft. qualities, 57	a 60		
Indian corn, 28	a		
Oats, 23	a		
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, retail, bbl. 3.62½	a		
" 100 lb., 1.75	a		
" Buckwheat, 1.25	a 1.50		
Indian meal, bu. 37½	a 40		
Hominy, quart, 3			
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lb., 2.25	a 2.50		
" fore quarter, 1.75	a 2.00		
Pork, large hogs, 3.50	a		
" small, 2.75	a 3.00		
Hams, country, lb. 5½	a 6		
" city cured, 6	a 7		
Lard, lb., ret., 6½	a		
" in kegs or bbls. 5	a 5½		
Veal, 16	a 18½		
Butter, best, rolls, 16	a 12½		
" common, 16	a 12½		
" in kegs, 6½	a 7		
Cheese, 5	a 6½		
Eggs, dozen, 6½	a		
Maple Sugar, lb. 6½	a		
" Mo. assec. gall. 50	a 62½		

Honey, comb, lb., 8	a 10
" strained, 12½	a 14
POULTRY.	
Turkeys, each, 25	a 37
Geese, " 18	a 25
Ducks, " 8	a 10
Chickens, " 6	a 8

SUNDRIES.	
Apples, sound, graf. ted, bu. 62½	a 75
" common, 25	a 37½
" dried, 75	a 87½
Peaches, dried, 1.00	a 1.25
Potatoes, 37	a 40
Tallow, tried, lb. 5½	a
Bay, ton. 5.00	a 5.50
Wood, hard, cord, 1.25	a 1.50
Salt, bbl., 1.62	a 1.75

SEEDS.	
Clover, bu. 2.75	a 3.00
Timothy, 1.50	a 1.75
Flax, 75	a 81
ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Pot. 100 lbs., 2.75	a
Pearl, 3.50	a
Scorched salts, 2.50	a

## GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(Next building south of the State House—up stairs)  
In making up the following assortment, the object has been to include all the kinds ordinarily wanted for the garden, and also to introduce some new varieties, known to be superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years past, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell.  
(All the principal kinds are now on hand, but a few ordered from the East, have not yet arrived, though daily expected.)  
They will all be sold in small papers, at 6½ cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many of the kinds can be had by weight, at reasonable prices.

## CATALOGUE.

ASPARAGUS—Large German.  
BEANS—Early China Red Eye; Early Yellow Six Weeks; Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf; Running—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, late and tender; Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural; Red Cranberry.  
BEET—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, superior; French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.  
BROCCOLI—Early Purple Cape.  
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early.  
CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Early Battersea; Late Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead; Red Dutch, for Pickling, &c.  
CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.  
CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.  
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.  
CUCUMBER—Early Frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Prickly; Small Gherkin, very small, for Pickles.  
EGG PLANT—Purple; White, ornamental.  
INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Sioux; Sweet, or Sugar.  
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cape Head; Imperial Cabbage.  
MUSK MELON—Large Yellow Caneleoup; Skillman's Fine Netted; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.  
WATER MELON—Carolina; Long Island; Black Spanish.  
NASTURTIUM.  
ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.  
PARSLEY—Double Curled.  
PARSNIP—Long Dutch.  
PEAS—Early Washington, 2½ feet; Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot; Dwarf White Marrowfat, 4 feet; New Giant Marrowfat, 6 feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.  
PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato Shaped; Long Red Cayenne.  
RADISH—Early Scarlet Short Top; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.  
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.  
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.  
SPINACH—Round Leaved.  
SQUASH—Early Bush Scalloped; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoonut; Acorn, or California.  
TOMATO—Large Red; Large Yellow; Small Round Red, or Cherry; Cuba, or Spanish.  
TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Sweetish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch; Yellow Malta.

## HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Basil; Bane; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme; Tobacco.

## FLOWER SEEDS.

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. The seeds were raised by a personal acquaintance, and all are of last year's growth. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds 50 cts. per dozen papers; 6½ cts each, for a less number.

## Annual Flowers.

Sweet Alyssum,  
Amaranthus, of sorts,  
Ageratum Mexicanum,  
Globe Amaranthus,  
Double Balsamine, mixed,  
Scarlet Caralia,  
Campanula, sorts,  
Candytuft, sorts,  
China Aster, fine sorts,  
Annual Chrysanthemum,  
Catchfly, sorts,  
Clarkia, red,  
Cockscomb,  
Collinsia, bicolor,  
Cleome grandiflora,  
Coreopsis, bicolor,  
Contautrea Americana,  
Cucumber, climbing,  
Cypress Vine,  
Echoltzia, yellow,  
Eternal Flower,  
Galardia picta,  
Gillia, blue,  
Gourd, sorts,  
Hibiscus, African,  
Ice Plant,  
Larkspur, fine sorts,  
Scarlet Malope,  
Marygold, sorts,  
Marvel of Peru,  
Sweet Mignonette,  
Upright do.,  
Morning Glory,  
Monkey Flower,  
Nasturtium, crimson,  
Nierembergia gracilis,  
Pansy, or Heart's Ease,  
Sweet Peas,  
Petunia, sorts, fine,  
Phacelia,  
Phlox Drummondii,

## Portulaca, sorts,

India Pink,  
Carnation Poppy, sorts,  
Evening Primrose,  
Prince's Feather,  
Schizanthus, sorts,  
Scrozonera, yellow,  
Scabious, sorts,  
Sensitive Plant,  
Snap Dragon, sorts,  
Strawberry Blite,  
Sweet Sultan,  
Utricia viscidia,  
Scarlet Ten-week Stock,  
Virginia Stock, for edging,  
Verbena, annual,  
Zinnia, fine sorts,

## Biennial and Perennial Flowers.

Bellflower, sorts,  
Calendula, sorts,  
Canterbury Bells,  
Carnation,  
Capers,  
Double Columbine,  
Dahlia, fine double,  
Foxglove, sorts,  
Geranium,  
Double Hollyhock,  
Honesty, satin flower,  
Scarlet Lychnis,  
Pony, sorts,  
Phlox, sorts,  
Pink, mixed double,  
Mountain Pink,  
Snap Dragon,  
Stock Gillflower, sorts,  
Sweet William,  
Verbenia, fine sorts,  
Violet, heart's ease,  
Wall Flower,

## ECLIPSE JUNIOR.

SON of the renowned AMERICAN ECLIPSE, of New York, and an Archie mare from the stock of Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia.

This pure blooded colt is 5 years old in May next; 16½ hands high, and combines in a high degree the stoutness and muscular power of the Eclipse, with the symmetry and high form of the Archie stock. Eclipse, Jr. is in my possession, and if not sold before the 10th of April, will remain in my care till the 10th of July next. (See Bill.)  
PRINCE WM. JOHNSON  
Hillsborough, O., March 5, 1845.

CLEVELAND SEED STORE,  
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have spared no expense in procuring an entire new stock of garden, flower, and field seeds, which they now offer with confidence.

A large portion of their seeds were obtained from England, and from the most celebrated establishments in New York, where they were carefully selected under the inspection of experienced individuals. They can assure the public that they will offer for sale none but fresh seeds, and such as they believe to be genuine. Boxes of seeds, put up to order, on which a liberal commission will be allowed. Orders from a distance enclosing cash, promptly attended to.  
J. STAIR & SON.

Cleveland, March 1, 1845.

## BOWERY NURSERY.

FOR sale at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of Columbus, on the Sandusky road, a fine assortment of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots, nectarines, quinces, &c. Also, a great variety of roses, bulbs, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.  
All orders enclosing the money, will meet with prompt attention.  
March 1. JOHN FISHER.

## JOHN A. LAZELL,

AT his POMOLOGICAL NURSERY, adjoining the City of Columbus, has for sale an extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

His collection of Apples exceeds 300 select varieties.  
PRICE per hundred Trees, of from three to five feet growth, \$14; of from five to seven feet \$16; of from seven to nine feet, \$18; and for a few select Trees, from 25 to 50 cents each.

Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, of a great variety. Price from 37½ to 75 cents per Tree, according to size, &c.; and beautiful Evergreen Trees, at prices from \$1 to \$3 each.

When Trees or Plants are to be sent a distance to require it, they will be duly labeled and carefully packed or boxed, for which a reasonable charge will be made.

Columbus, January, 1845.

## LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THIS Establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains, for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. &c.; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, post paid, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

ELLIOTT & CO, Cleveland.

Jan. 1845.

THE TROTTING HORSE BELLFOUNDER,  
PURCHASED by Col. Augustus Brown, (near Columbus,) of Mr. Samuel Allen, of the State of New York, is now at the Farm of Henry Brown, Esq.

This Horse was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq. of Long Island, N. Y. and may we'll be considered the best Horse ever brought to Ohio.—Farmers and Breeders, an opportunity is now presented you to improve your stock. Bills, giving pedigree and terms, will soon be issued.  
Reference, W. BARKER,  
Feb 15 City Livery Stable, Columbus, Ohio.

## FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 250 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber.  
Address ISAAC HINCKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois.  
Feb 15

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

THE subscribers have a large supply of works upon FARMING and GARDENING, among them are  
The Farmer's Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo., 1200 pages, with plates. The Practical Farmer, Gardener and Housewife. By E. J. Hooper. 1 vol. 12mo.

McMahon's Gardener: the American Gardener's Calendar; containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery Garden, Green House, &c., for every month in the year. By Bernard McMahon. 1 vol. 8vo.

Downing's Treatise on Landscape Gardening. 1 vol. 8vo.  
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. 4 parts, in 2 vols. 12mo.  
Leibig's Animal Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers.  
Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers.  
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture. 1 vol.

The American Gardener. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo.  
The American Orchardist. By Kenrick. 1 vol. 12mo.  
The Complete Farmer. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Farmer's Treasure, containing a Practical Treatise on the value and nature of Manures, by Fiskner; and a Treatise on Productive Farming, by Joseph A. Smith. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Hand Book of Plants and Fruits, with 140 illustrations, a copious Glossary, &c. By L. D. Chapin. 1 vol.

Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden. By Mrs. Loudon. 1 vol. 12mo.

Built on the Rose. 1 vol.  
The Kitchen and Fruit Gardener. 1 vol.  
Leibig's Chemical Letters. 1 vol.

The American Poultryer's Book. 1 vol.  
Buel's Farmer's Instructor. 1 vol. With others too numerous to mention. For sale by  
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGDON.  
Columbus, Jan. 1, 1845.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 1, 1845.

NO. 7.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each. (four copies for \$3) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

☐ Post Masters, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

☐ Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

### The Late Legislature.

A few of our city friends, on reading the remarks in our last, on the adjournment of the Ohio Legislature, seemed to imagine that we were treading upon party political ground; but when they come to know us better, they will not suspect us of any such folly. We wrote under the influence of strong feelings of regret, and said nothing but what we believe ought to have been said in view of the circumstances. Our remark, however, about the character of the majority of the acts passed during the session, ought not to be understood as applying to the multitude of local and special laws, so much as to those of a more general nature, and particularly to the majority of those which occupied much time in their passage.

We regret that it is not in our power to give at this time the history of the agricultural bills as we promised. The journals are now in the hands of the printers, and not in a condition that admits of examination, so as to enable us to get at the records of the votes. We expect to be able to give it in our next, and our readers will then be able to see how much of a partizan we are.

### Letter from the Commissioner of Patents.

To the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I notice with pleasure, by a paper received from Columbus, (I believe through your kindness) that your Legislature are in concert to do something for that long neglected but most important branch of national industry—Agriculture. I am sure that if the voice of the majority of the people of Ohio was heard, it would be in favor of immediate measures for this object. New York has done much, very much, and her example is worthy of imitation. Let me say to you, what may be realized perhaps too late, that if such patronage is withheld, other states will bear the palm, and Ohio will hereafter be classed among the old or declining States. Without the application of agricultural science, her worn out lands will not be able to compete with the virgin fertility of the new states, or the skilfully managed farms of the older states, where improved agriculture is introduced.

But Ohio can preserve her pre-eminence, if she applies the means that are within her reach—uniting skill with labor. I look forward, therefore, with pleasure to the time when agricultural associations will be formed in every county, controlled by a state organization, and encouraged by state patronage; then Ohio will again march forward, and her statistics will show a great increase instead of diminution of her great staple—wheat.

Please advise me of the progress of the bill, which carries with it the hopes of many well-wishers out of the state for her prosperity.

Very respectfully,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

### The Example of New York.

The following extract from a recent number of the Albany Argus (the State paper) shows in what light the subject of legislative aid to Agriculture is held in the State of New York. Who does not discover in this, one great cause of the agricultural prosperity of the Empire State:

#### STATE AID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Judge SMITH of the Senate, as chairman of the committee on Agriculture, has submitted a brief report, but to the point, in favor of the continuance for three years of the present annual appropriation of \$8000, from the treasury, to the state any county agricultural societies. It will be remembered that Gov. WRIGHT in his message pressed this subject upon the favorable consideration of the legislature. He remarked that "the agricultural interest is not merely the most important committed to your charge, but more important than all others." Every sound thinker responds at once to the just and timely suggestions of the Governor.

The law of '41 has been tested during the last four years, and its popularity has kept growing stronger and stronger from year to year, until now public opinion has become so decided in its favor, that many who opposed the original law have become its warmest and most efficient advocates. Experience has shown that its fruits have brought almost unmixed good to the great interest which it was intended to benefit. The rapid organization of county societies under its provisions—the spirited emulation excited among farmers to improve their whole routine of farming, and the frequent meetings now held in all parts of the State for the purpose of interchanging, the results of their daily observation and experience, indicate that the day of agricultural improvement has but just dawned.

The report pertinently remarks that the great and true object of these societies is to break up antiquated prejudices in farming. The pertinacity and absurdity with which old methods are adhered to, are well set off by Mr. S. in the following incident:

"The agriculturist who will not profit by the example of his more thriving neighbor, because it is a departure from an ancient custom, is like the boy who went to mill on horseback with grain in one end of his bag, and a stone in the other, and when told, by dividing his grain he could dispense with the dead weight, could use no stronger argument than to say that it was the custom of his father and grandfather, and he should do as they had done."

Such prejudices are now gradually giving way under the impulse of that spirit of change and improvement which seems at length to have settled most deeply among the farmers of our country. Under its influence, we anticipate still greater progress than has already taken place.—The soil is broken up, the seed is sown, but the harvest is yet to come. Agricultural labor has already become more honorable, and the toil-hardened hand is regarded with that just respect which is the highest incentive to agricultural prosperity. This feeling combined with the fostering aid from the State, through the county societies, will, in a few years, render New York as noted for its agricultural superiority, as she has been for her Internal Improvements—her noble schools—her extended commerce, and her liberal laws.

#### Directions for Grafting.

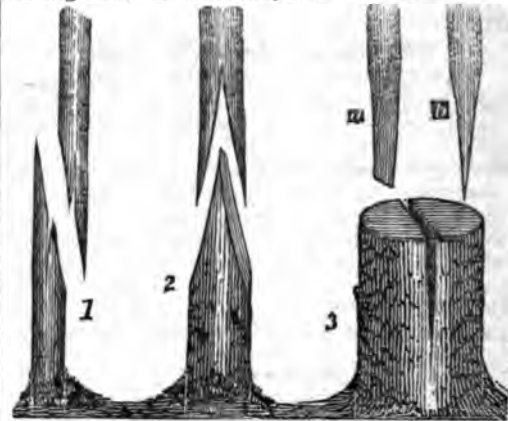
We propose to give such direction for grafting as will enable every farmer's boy who can use a jack-knife to perform the operation successfully; and as scions of good fruit can be obtained in every neighborhood, there can be no good excuse for cultivating the worthless wild trash that con-

stitutes the only supply of many farmers in the country.

The scions being provided as mentioned in our last, the next thing to be done is,

**To Prepare Grafting Wax.**—Take 4 parts rosin, 2 parts beeswax, and 1 part lard; melt them together, stir when simmering, and while hot dip in pieces of old cotton cloth or calico, drawing them between two sticks as taken out, to rid them of an excess of the liquid. Then if large limbs are to be grafted, have a portion of the compositions remaining, which pour into cold water, and work into rolls with the hand like shoe-makers wax, and save for putting on the top of the grafted limbs. The cloth is to be torn into narrow strips or ribbands, and used as heretofore directed.

The kinds or modes of grafting are numerous, and can be multiplied and varied as necessity or fancy may suggest; but the three methods most in use may be readily understood from the following cuts, without many words of explanation:



1. Whip Grafting. 2. Saddle Grafting. 3. Cleft Grafting.

No. 1. **Whip or Splice Grafting.**—This is most commonly practised by nurserymen and others, on young stocks, (and on young roots of apple trees,) where the stock and the scion are nearly of a size. It is more easily and rapidly performed, than any other mode, and is very successful; with a very sharp knife cut off the top of the stock, with a clean smooth stroke, so as to make a slope 1 1-2 to 2 inches in length. Then cut the graft with a similar slope on the lower end, and make a slit across the middle of the slope, on each, as seen in the cut, which will make a tongue or wedge on each to pass into the slit in the other so as to hold the scion in its place. Great care must be taken to have the bark on one side of the scion exactly match the bark of the stock, as the union of the two will in all cases mainly depend on this circumstance.—When adjusted, take a narrow strip of waxed cloth and wind around in such a manner as to hold them firmly together and at the same time exclude air and wet. The warmth of the hand will soften the wax so that the end of the cloth will stick to its place without any tying.

No. 2. **Saddle Grafting.**—This is not so commonly practiced as either of the other modes, because it takes a little more time to perform it. It is not at all difficult however, and is a very sure method. It is best applied to stocks that are too large for No. 1, and too small for No. 3. The manner of performing it will readily be seen from the cut. Slope the stock on both sides, in the form of a wedge; then split the end of the graft and shave off the inside of the two sides of the split, so as to make them match the two sides of the stock. Observe as before to have the bark of each join exactly on one side (and at the ends, if possible.) Then bind firmly, as before, taking care to leave no opening at the top for the admission of air or wet. A little of the clear wax

may be advantageously applied over the cloth on top.

No. 3. *Cleft Grafting*.—This is the method most commonly practised on large limbs, in grafting old orchards, &c. Saw off the limbs at a place where free from knots (and having reference to the formation of a good shaped top) smooth the end with a sharp knife, then with a strong blade and a blow from a mallet, split the end sufficiently for an opening to receive the scion: Place a small wedge of hard wood in the middle to hold the cleft open, and then dexterously sharpen the scions to a wedge form, with a long smooth slope, and if the limb is more than 2 inches thick, place one on each side, but if smaller, one is sufficient, and the scion in that case should be made thinner on the side towards the middle of the stock,—don't forget to have the bark of the scion match the inner bark of the stock. Wind plenty of cloth around the whole of the end of the limb, covering the length of the split; and put wax over the top to exclude wet. No care will be necessary, in ordinary cases, for removing the bandages, as the cloth, if old, will break and give way in due time.

Grafting may be performed any time from the earliest opening of spring, till the trees are in full leaf, provided the scions are kept fresh and good; but the best time is from the first starting of the buds, till the leaves begin to show green. Cherries and Plums need to be grafted earlier than apples, and the operation is not often as successful on them.

#### Culture of Madder in Ohio.

We know of no article of culture suited to the soil and climate of Ohio, that promises so large a return for capital and labor, as Dyers' Madder. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) And as it is well known that over a million of dollars worth is annually imported into the United States, from foreign countries, there can be no danger of overstocking the markets, at least for many years to come; while every consideration of patriotism, and independence should urge to the home production of any article, the consumption of which is so great and is every year increasing in our manufacturing.

Nothing but a want of practical knowledge of the manner of cultivation, and the preparation of the article for market has heretofore prevented American farmers from engaging more extensively in this business. All the accounts that have appeared, were derived from foreign countries, and the amount of labor and skill required was represented as so great, that the go-a-head spirit of our farmers prevented them from engaging in business that appeared to tedious. But in this as in most other operations, yankee ingenuity has contrived to effect a larger reduction of the labor required both in the growth and preparation of the commodity.

The most extensive and successful experiment in the production of Madder in this State, and we believe in the United States, was a crop of nine acres raised by Mr. Joseph Swift, an enterprising farmer residing in the northwest part of Lorain county. (His post office is Birmingham, Erie co.) He allowed the crop four seasons' growth (three is the usual time) and harvested it in the fall of 1842. We visited him the spring following, and he, very kindly, gave us a full account of his management and the results. This we afterwards published in the Genesee Farmer, and it has subsequently appeared in several other agricultural publications, and in the late report of the Commissioner of Patents. There were small errors in the printed accounts however, which Mr. Swift has pointed out to us, and are corrected in the subjoined. Mr. S. informs us that he has a fine crop now under cultivation, (number of acres not stated) and that he is trying some important experiments to test the effects of different kinds of manure, on the growth of the crop and the quality of the madder, the results of which, when known, he will furnish for publication.

The following are the results of his experience, as relates to the crop of nine acres, before mentioned:

The product of his best land was at the rate of 2,000 lbs. per acre; and he is certain that, with

his present knowledge, he can obtain 3,000 lbs. per acre—which is more than the average crops of Holland or Germany. The quality was superior to the average of imported madder.

The labor required, including the whole time, with the digging, cleaning, thrashing, &c., was from eighty to one hundred days' work per acre. The outlay for buildings, fixtures, &c., did not exceed, in all, fifty dollars.

The value of the crop was at the rate of fifteen cents per pound, at which price he sold most of it—notwithstanding the circumstance of its being unknown to purchasers, and having to encounter the prejudice that usually exists in such cases.

The result, then, in figures, fairly stated, stands thus, for an acre of good land properly managed:

By 2,000 lbs. of madder, at 15 cts. per lb.	\$300 00
Contra—To 100 days' work, at 75 cents per day,	\$75 00
Use of land, 4 yrs., at \$4 per yr.,	16 00
Grinding, packing, &c.,	9 00
	100 00

Leaving a nett profit per acre, of \$200 00

(For the past year, madder has sold readily, at wholesale, at 20 cents per lb., and there is at present, no prospect of its being lower. This would increase the profit one-third, making 300.00 per acre.)

Mr. Swift was one of the earliest settlers of that section of the country, having resided nearly thirty years on the farm he now occupies, which consists of about 400 acres of choice land, mostly alluvial, in the valley of the Vermillion river, seven miles from Lake Erie. At our request, he furnished us with the following practical directions for the cultivation of madder, which he remarked must be understood as intended for those who wish to cultivate only a few acres, and cannot afford much outlay of capital. Those who wish to engage in the business on an extensive scale, would need to adopt a somewhat different practice:

*Soil and Preparation*.—The soil should be deep, rich, sandy loam, free from weeds, roots, stones, &c., and containing a good portion of vegetable earth. Alluvial "bottom" land is the most suitable; but it must not be wet. If old upland is used, it should receive a heavy coating of vegetable earth, (from decayed wood and leaves.)—The land should be plowed very deep in the fall, and early in spring apply about one hundred loads of well-rotted manure per acre, spread evenly, and plowed in deeply; then harrow till quite fine and free from lumps. Next; plow the land into beds four feet wide, leaving alleys between, three feet wide, then harrow the beds with a fine light harrow, or rake them by hand, so as to leave them smooth, and even with the alleys: they are then ready for planting.

*Preparing Sets and Plants*.—Madder sets, or seed roots, are best selected when the crop is dug in the fall. The horizontal uppermost roots (with eyes) are the kind to be used; these should be separated from the bottom roots, and buried in sand, in a cellar or pit. If not done in the fall; the sets may be dug early in the spring, before they begin to sprout. They should be cut or broken into pieces, containing from two to five eyes each; i. e. three to four inches long. The time for planting is as early in spring as the ground can be got in good order, and severe frosts are over, which, in this climate, is usually about the middle of April. With the beds prepared as directed, stretch a line lengthwise the bed, and with the corner of a hoe make a drill two inches deep along each edge and down the middle, so as to give three rows to each bed, about two feet apart. Into these drills drop the sets, ten inches apart, covering them two inches deep. Eight or ten bushels of sets are requisite for an acre.

*After Culture*.—As soon as the madder plants can be seen, the ground should be carefully hoed, so as to destroy the weeds and not injure the plants; and the hoeing and weeding must be repeated as often as weeds make their appearance. If any of the sets have failed to grow, the vacancies should be filled by taking up parts of the strongest roots and transplanting them; this is

best done in June. As soon as the madder plants are ten or twelve inches high, the tops are to be bent down on to the surface of the ground, and all except the tip end, covered with earth shoveled from the middle of the alleys. Bend the shoots outward and inward, in every direction, so as in time to fill all the vacant space on the beds, and about one foot on each side. After the first time covering, repeat the weeding when necessary, and run a single horse plow through the alleys several times to keep the earth clean and mellow. As soon as the plants again become ten or twelve inches high, bend down and cover them as before, repeat the operation as often as necessary, which is commonly three times the first season. The last time may be as late as September, or later if no frosts occur. By covering the tops in this manner, they change to roots, and the design is to fill the ground as full of roots as possible. When the vacant spaces are all full, there will be but little chance for weeds to grow; but all that appear must be pulled out.

*The Second Year*.—Keep the beds free from weeds; plow the alleys and cover the tops, as before directed, two or three times during the season. The alleys will now form deep and narrow ditches, and if it becomes difficult to obtain good earth for covering the tops, that operation may be omitted after the second time this season.—Care should be taken, when covering the tops, to keep the edges of the beds as high as the middle; otherwise the water from heavy showers will run off, and the crop suffer from drought.

*The Third Year*.—Very little labor or attention is required. The plants will now cover the whole ground. If any weeds are seen, they must be pulled out; otherwise their roots will cause trouble when harvesting the madder. The crop is sometimes dug the third year; and if the soil and cultivation have been good, and the seasons warm and favorable, the madder will be of good quality; but generally, it is much better in quality, and more in quantity, when left until the fourth year.

*Digging and Harvesting*.—This should be done between the 20th of August and the 20th of September. Take a sharp shovel or shovels, and cut off and remove the tops with half an inch of the surface of the earth; then take a plow of the largest size, with a sharp coulter and a double team, and plow the bed beam deep, turning the furrows outwards, remove this earth with forks or shovels, as deep as plowed, on to the plowed ground adjoining, stirring it well, and picking out all the roots; then plow the bed again, beam deep, (if the roots have descended as far,) and stir the earth with forks, as plowed, to get out all the roots.

*Washing and Drying*.—As soon as possible, after digging, take the roots to some running stream to be washed. If there is no running stream convenient, it can be done at a pump. Take large, round sieves, (riddles,) 2 1-2 or 3 feet in diameter, with the wire about as fine as wheat sieves; or if these cannot be had, get from a hardware store sufficient screen-wire of the right fineness, and make frames or boxes about two and a half feet long and the width of the wire, on the bottom of which nail the wire. In these sieves or boxes, put about half a bushel of roots at a time, and stir them well in the water, pulling the bunches apart so as to wash them clean; then, having a platform at hand, lay them on it to drain. (To make the platforms, take two or three common boards, so as to be about four feet in width, and nail cleets across the under side.) Have a sufficient number of these platforms prepared on which to sun-dry the roots in the following manner:

Take the roots to a convenient place, not far from the house, then spread them on the platforms about 2 or 3 inches thick; then place the platforms side by side, in rows east and west, and with their ends north and south, leaving room to walk between the rows. Elevate the north ends of the platforms about eighteen inches, and the south ends about six inches from the ground, putting poles or sticks to support them—this will greatly facilitate drying. After the second or third day drying, the madder must be protected from the dews at night, and from rain, by placing the platforms one upon another to a conve-



nient height, and covering the uppermost one with boards. Spread them out again in the morning, or as soon as danger is over. Five or six days of ordinarily fine weather will dry the madder sufficiently, when it may be put away till it is convenient to kiln-dry and grind it.

**Kiln-drying.**—The size and mode of constructing the kiln may be varied to suit circumstances. The following is a very cheap plan, and sufficient to dry one ton of roots at a time. Place four strong posts in the ground, twelve feet apart one way, and eighteen the other; the front two fourteen feet high, and the others eighteen; put girts across the bottom, middle and top; and nail boards perpendicularly on the outside as for a common barn. The boards must be well seasoned, and all cracks or holes should be plastered or otherwise stopped up. Make a shed-roof of common boards. In the inside, put upright standards about five feet apart, with cross-pieces, to support the scaffolding. The first cross-pieces to be four feet from the floor; the next two feet higher, and so on to the top. On these cross-pieces, lay small poles about six feet long and two inches thick, four or five inches apart. On these scaffolds the madder is to be spread nine inches thick. A floor is laid at the bottom, to keep all dry and clean. When the kiln is filled, take six or eight small kettles or hand-furnaces, and place them four or five feet apart on the floor, (first securing it from fire with bricks or stones,) and make fires in them with charcoal, being careful not to make any of the fires so large as to scorch the madder over them. A person must be in constant attendance to watch and replenish the fires. The heat will ascend through the whole, and in ten or twelve hours it will all be sufficiently dried, which is known by its becoming brittle like pipe stems.

**Breaking and Grinding.**—Immediately after being dried, the madder must be taken to the barn and threshed with flails, or broken by machinery, (a mill might easily be constructed for this purpose,) so that it will feed in a common grist-mill. If it is not broken and ground immediately, it will gather dampness so as to prevent its grinding freely. Any common grist-mill can grind madder properly. When ground finely it is fit for use, and may be packed in barrels like flour for market.

#### Another Cultivator of Madder.

We paid a visit the past week to Dr. Shaeffer, of this county, residing about ten miles from Columbus, who has been engaged in the culture of Madder for 3 or 4 years past, though not as extensively as Mr. Swift, nor with quite as profitable results. We find that his practice differs essentially from Mr. Swift's in many particulars, both with culture and the mode of drying, grinding, &c. We shall give an account of his practice in our next, and we think it will suggest some improvements on Mr. Swift's method. The great difficulty with Dr. Shaeffer has been in grinding. He did not succeed in doing this in a grist mill as described by Mr. Swift, and consequently had to construct a mill for the purpose.

#### Letter from H. S. Randall.

*Weather in N. Y.—Northern Winters.—American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.—Markethill Agricultural Meeting in Ireland.—Dinner Speeches.—Small Farms.—Turnips vs. Corn.—Cross vs. Furrow Draining.*

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y. March 5, 1845.

My Dear Sir:

Rain, rain, rain! Nothing but one steady, drenching pour down for the last twenty four hours! Scarce a vestige of snow remains, and even the mighty drifts lately piled up between the fences, (so admirably calculated to catch them!) which line our roads in utter disdain of statute books, at the distance of about three rods apart, have disappeared. This is something like winter a little nearer the tropics! In fact, until within the last three weeks, we have scarcely had a severely cold day. Last winter and the winter before it, were also mild ones. But the three or four which preceded those, would have done no discredit to Greenland! Was this the result of chance, or is there some hidden law which thus gives a distinctive feature to a con-

secutive series of years—dividing them into eras or epochs of cold and heat! Or are those four damnels, so often described by the poets, the Seasons, after all, like damnels of human mould, followers of fashion—making themselves cold or hot, a-la-mode, until the fashion plate changes!

With winters like our last two or three, it would be sheer nonsense for us to sigh for or envy a Southern climate, such as we are getting a spice of to-day. Give me a northern winter, if not too long and too cold! Give me lots of sleighing—jingling bells—rosy-cheek'd sleigh-riders \* \* heigho! what are all these to a Benedick! Put seriously, there are advantages about a northern winter, which few have duly estimated. I contend, they are the great promoters of civilization. They are 'metes and bounds' fixed by Omnipotence to curb and limit human rapacity—the desire for accumulation. They stop the labors of the farmer, to change him from an overtaken machine of bone and sinews, into a social being—an intellectual being. The newspaper—the book, which would have been unheeded by him in the mere intervals of active labor, when the mind participated in the lassitude of the body—now comes a welcome friend, a companion, to rescue him from the ennui dependent upon inactivity. He spends the long winter evenings of the high latitudes in his family circle—surrounded by wife and children, in happy converse; restored to all the joyous associations of boyhood by witnessing the re-enactment of the games and sports then played by him; in short, humanized and socialized, and in turn humanizing and socializing, by the exercise of those better and kindlier feelings which give grace and dignity to human nature.

To escape the ennui of this insufferable day, (do you recollect Washington Irving's graphic description of a similar one,) I have resorted to various expedients. I have read a Cultivator, run my eye over some of the speculations of Douglas Jerrold, and disposed of two or three hours very comfortably with the new Quarterly Journal. By the by, do you get this, the *American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science*, published in Albany, by Dr. Emmons, our State Geologist! If not, send for it instantly. It supplies a desideratum in our agricultural literature. Not encumbered with learning, it is nevertheless solid and more scientific than it would perhaps be popular to be, in our agricultural monthlies. It presents scientific principles in a shape which renders them intelligible and available to all, while it indulges in no visionary theories—urges no rash and impracticable experiments. The style is beautifully clear in the editorial department, and the selections, original and from foreign publications, are extremely appropriate. In short, I esteem it decidedly superior to any of the foreign quarterlies of the same kind.

#### Agricultural Meeting in Ireland.

After the Quarterly Journal, I took up an account of the Markethill Agricultural Meeting in Ireland, which I had the pleasure to receive a day or two since, from Wm. Blacker, Esq., of Armagh, Ireland, whom you recollect as an able contributor to the 2d Volume of the Transactions of our State Agricultural Society. The comparison involuntarily instituted by me between the system of husbandry pursued in Ireland and some of the more highly favored sections of our own country, brought Ohio at once into my mind, and suggested the killing of another hour, in writing you. The comparisons made by me between Irish and Ohio agriculture, were interesting to me; perhaps they may be so to you. I will therefore call your attention for a little while to this Markethill meeting.

The society seems to have been instituted by the Earl of Gosford, more particularly for the benefit of the tenantry of his extensive estates. In the absence of his lordship, Mr. Blacker took the chair. Various subjects were discussed in what appears to have been a previously arranged order. In one respect it differed widely from our American agricultural dinners. No speaker got up to exhibit himself—to make a long harrangue to "Buncombe"—to talk about every thing under heaven and earth besides agriculture! None of them, I infer, were celebrated politicians, invited

to give *eclat*, where perhaps *instruction*, even if it came from humbler sources, would be quite as appropriate.

The successful competitor for "the neatest and best cultivated farm and establishment," tilled precisely 25 acres! His closing remark, in answer to the toast of the chairman is deserving of notice:—"he would recommend all farmers, instead of laying out their money in doubling their land, to lay it out in doubling their produce, which would come to the same thing in one sense, but would be found better in another, as he would have only half the rent to pay."

A challenge clock was won by J. B. who said, "I hold 9 acres and a few perches of land in my farm, house-stead, streets and roads included.—This is only the third year I have been in this place. Being poor, wet and weedy, I could keep but one cow on it the first year. I now have three cows and one heifer. \* \* I have thoroughly drained 100 perches, part of which grew nothing previously except rushes and sour grass. \* \* I had but 5½ acres formerly, which I brought into such condition that I got for it nearly £13 more than I paid for the 9 acres I now have, it was then in such condition! (Cheers.)

The winner of the clock the preceding year—and who in the opinion of the judges ranked second, this, also held 9 acres. He lost the premium by not having quite so good "a supply of moist food and fodder to bring his stock on (through the winter) to the clover season."

Think of that, ye possessors of hundreds, nay, thousands of acres on the rich bottoms of Ohio! Fancy to yourselves a man commencing on 5½ acres, exchanging it for "9 and a few perches" of "poor, wet and weedy land," and finally winning a first premium by the award of (I judge from their report, which is too long to transcribe,) an impartial and discriminating committee. I am far from being under the influence of that agricultural Anglo-mania, which so strongly colors the views of some of our prominent agricultural writers. With a climate so different from that of England—and where the relations which land and labor bear towards each other are so different, I esteem all the attempts to engraft the English system, in detail, on ours, as little better than absurd. For example, maize will not ripen under the humid skies of England; turnips on the other hand, thrive admirably there. The soil of Ohio almost unwrought, will give forth crop after crop of the former with a profusion which almost begets carelessness and waste, while her long, dry scorching summer, is less adapted to the growth of the turnip. Now, what is the obvious conclusion? Most assuredly, that one system and one rotation of crops is not adapted to both countries. Put notwithstanding this, there are, I take it, certain principles of general application to the agriculture of all countries. One of these, I venture to assert, is, that it cannot be profitable to so farm any quantity of land, as to make it produce no more than one half of it would, had the same labor been put on the half, instead of the whole. If it would not be expedient under our circumstances, to confine ourselves to the limited farm of the Irish tenant, do we not, (especially in the Western states) err as widely in the opposite extreme?

#### Advantages of Furrow Draining.

There were one or two subjects discussed at the Markethill meeting, of much interest. I shall allude to but one more, to wit: draining.—Many of the farmers present gave the results of their experience in relation to the comparative efficacy of cross and furrow draining, and with but one exception they had arrived at the unhesitating conclusion that the latter was not only best, but in the end, the cheapest. Cross draining is the present system used in the United States, in diagonal drains *across* declivities, running where the water first oozes out along the side of the declivity. In furrow draining, the drains run *up and down* the slope, parallel to each other, at regular distances, say 15 feet apart! One could hardly think this as cheap a system as the first even in reference to its ultimate results, and granting those results considerably superior to those attained by cross draining. The testimony on the subject is curious, and I regret that

it cannot be here transcribed. It is entitled to respect, coming as it does, not from wealthy men who could afford to sink some capital to carry out a favorite theory, to ride some favorite hobby—but from *tenants* who must *do their ditching* and get their living off from a dozen acres of land.—After asserting the superiority of furrow draining in removing water from below, the chairman Mr. Blacker said:

"But, gentlemen, it is not drawing off springs alone in which the old and new systems are to be compared. Nine times out of ten it is the water from the clouds, which, falling on a clay surface, cannot get away, and is only dried up by evaporation. Now I am strongly inclined to think that the majority of small farmers have never thought at all upon the effects produced by this evaporation. They say, from common observation, such a soil is a dry and warm, early soil—but they have never considered what makes a dry soil warm, and a wet one cold; it is effected by this very evaporation to which I have alluded, and the cold produced thereby you will soon be convinced of if any of you will take off your coat and dip one arm in water, so as to completely wet your shirt sleeve, and then hold both arms to a sharp north-east wind. The evaporation from the wet sleeve, thereby produced, will very soon give an idea of the cold occasioned in a wet soil by the wind passing over it, and also how shelter from wind tends to make the cold less penetrating. Now, gentlemen, in furrow drained land the rain sinks as fast as it falls; for if you will consider a little you will see that a wet soil is swelled up by the quantity of water contained in it; but where these parallel drains are dug, the water oozes out, and the consequence is, the soil bracks under the surface, just as you often see the dryness in summer crack it on the surface; and through these cracks the water is immediately conveyed into the drains, and the land is kept constantly dry. \* \* \* \* \*

Now the advantage of the furrow drains is, that they introduce a constant current of air through the soil to the bottom of the drain, and thus change its entire nature in the same way as the back of the ditch is changed; and it is done in this way: When rain falls, these cracks, to which I have alluded, are filled with water.—Now you all know that when a cask is full you cannot get a drop to run out, even though you bore a hole in the bottom of it, without you let the air get in above to fill up the space which the running out of the liquid leaves. This is exactly what takes place under ground. The air follows and occupies the space from which the water escapes; and again, when more rain falls, the descent of the water drives out the air, and this is repeated day after day, keeping up a constant passage of air through the soil, by which it is fertilised much more rapidly than that which forms the back of the ditch. These effects are much accelerated by the practice of subsoiling with the plow, or by the spade and two-pronged grapple; and by these combined operations the soil is in a comparatively short time made fertile, dry, warm and early."

Such are some of the features of the new system introduced by Mr. Smith of Deanston, and which now finds many advocates.

But I must close my long letter.

Your friend, HENRY S. RANDALL.

#### A Good Crop of Corn.

MR. BATEHAM:—Being somewhat engaged in corn growing, I thought that a statement of a piece of corn that I raised last year, would not be uninteresting: The piece consisted of 8 acres of sward ground, a stock of 30 or 40 head of cattle were fed on it during the winter, until the 15th of April. The rubbish and cornstalks were removed, and the ground plowed deep, and well done, rolled with a heavy roller, then harrowed 1 day to 2 days, it was then planted in rows 4 feet apart each way, and 4 plants in a hill—it was kept clean during the season, which did not require much labor. It produced ninety bushels per acre, although last season was a poor season for corn. The whole cost of raising and harvesting said corn did not exceed \$60.

Yours truly, JOSEPH SWIFT.  
Henrietta, Lorain co., Ohio.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 1, 1845.

### Horticultural Meeting in Columbus.

We are requested to invite the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity, to meet in the old Court House; on Thursday, April 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Horticultural Society. All who desire the improvement and prosperity of the city, and the health and enjoyment of its inhabitants, it is hoped will endeavor to attend.

**CORRESPONDENTS.**—An excellent article on blight in fruit trees, by Eli Nichols, will appear in our next, with others on that subject. The *Curculio* will also be attended to. We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a trio of articles from the able pen of friend J. J. Thomas of New York. Several favors from correspondents, not having particular reference to the season, are *saved down* in anticipation of a scarcity during the busy months that are approaching. Others need investigation by the aid of our books which have been laid up at Cleveland through the winter, and will arrive by the first canal boat.

**THE SEASON.**—The third week of March was very cold in this region; nearly as severe as any week of the past winter; but owing to the dry state of the weather less injury has been done to vegetation than was anticipated. Fruit buds which were just ready to open at that time, have mostly escaped injury, and the few warm days at the end of the month have brought them out in full bloom. The cold dry weather has been favorable for the wheat crop, but rain is needed for vegetation generally, (March 31.)

☞ **THE MUSTARD SEED** promised some of our friends, is on the way from Philadelphia—will doubtless arrive very soon. It is from Mr. Parmelee's crop.

☞ Persons having business with Mr. Bateham, will be most likely to find him in his office during the forenoon of each day.

### Proposed Visits Among the Farmers.

Our distant friends continue to send us cordial invitations to visit them at their homes so as to observe their modes of farming, &c. We assure them we are as anxious to comply as they are that we should. Our health materially suffers from confinement, and the effects of city atmosphere, which never agrees with our constitution, especially in warm weather. But then it is impossible for us to leave town at present, for we have a large assortment of seeds to be sold, and it would not do for us to be absent while so many customers are visiting our office, especially as a portion of them are ladies, calling to purchase flower seeds, and we must of course be present to expatiate upon the beauties of the new and rare kinds, and give instructions as to their culture.

A friend in Medina county is anxious to know whether Mr. NEIL has given us that "*carte blanche*," for the use of his stages yet. We presume that in his sickness, the matter entirely escaped his memory, if so, we shall jog it a little when the time comes for us to ramble.

OUR THANKS are due to the Hon. Jas. Matthews, M. C., and Hon. W. Allen, M. C., for a copy of Ellsworth's Report from each. We will make good use of them. Also, to the Hon. J. S. Skinner, for sundry papers and favors which will be used when space permits. Also, to McIntosh & Co., Nurserymen, Cleveland, for a copy of their new catalogue.

### Letter from New York.

Our readers will find the letter from H. S. Randall, in this paper, well worth a perusal—it is not a bit too long. The writer informs us in a postscript that he has some thoughts of paying a visit to some relations at Columbus, next month.—Come on, dear Colonel, we shall be delighted to see you, and will try and tempt you to remove to the Buckeye State, with all your fine sheep and other choice fixens! This is just the place for the like of you, and the place where you are most needed. With the aid of a very few such men, we would pledge ourselves to revolutionize this State—we mean its agriculture—in three years! And then such land as we'll show you here; and such a climate! Talk of your northern winters, indeed! 'Tis true your "sleigh rides" are good things in their way, but you know they cost too dear when to pay for them you have to fodder your sheep six months of the year, instead of only two or three, as here! And then your "rainy days," there are quite too many of them in that valley of yours. By the way, Col., do you remember that time when we strayed into your region, in one of our summer rambles, and got rain-bound there for two days and three nights! What excellent quarters we were in! What angeliferous girls! What dreams of heaven that Sunday night! How we didn't want it to stop raining for a whole week! Heigh-ho!—narrow escape that, for the roving bachelor!

**DISCUSSION ON RAISING CORN AND FATTENING PORK.**—On reviewing our minutes of the discussion at the meeting in the State House, on the subject of the corn crop, &c., we find that it would require so much space in our columns to give even a synopsis of what was said by the different speakers, and their remarks were so diffuse, and in many cases conflicting, that we have concluded to abandon our design of publishing them; especially as our space is all needed for valuable communications, of which our friends continue to furnish a bountiful supply. We may hereafter have occasion to refer to some particular subjects introduced into the discussion; and shall therefore preserve the minutes for that purpose.

**Rolling wheat fields**, early in spring, is exceedingly beneficial on loose open soils, especially where the plants have been heaved up by the frosts of winter. The present dry time is a favorable one for this purpose. On close heavy soils it will be better to go over with a light harrow instead of the roller. The few plants that may be pulled up will be more than made good by the increased growth of the remainder. Try it on a portion of a field and see.

**NEW LOGIC!** The Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle *proves* that the falling off of the wheat crop in this State has only been 12 per cent. in three years, instead of 45 per cent. in two years, (as reported by the Commissioner of Patents,) by showing that the crop of last year was only 12 per cent. less than that of 1841. Why did not he go back three years farther and show (as he could by the same reasoning) that there had been no falling off at all in six years?

☞ **Editors** of several country papers have unjustly censured us for not sending them the *Cultivator*. We have sent it regularly to all that have noticed it, and sent us the notice *marked*. But where they have omitted to mark the notice, it is not strange that we have overlooked them, inasmuch as there are nearly two hundred papers printed in this State, and we have not time to examine closely, one-half that we receive.

**FINE PICTURES.**—The two first numbers of the Albany Cultivator, of the present year were accompanied with beautiful steel plate engravings, and the third has a number of fine wood cuts. We rejoice at these evidences of friend Tucker's success—no man is more deserving.

If the farmers of Ohio sustain us as well as we think they will, the Ohio Cultivator will also give fine pictures after a while; and that too before it is half as old as its Albany contemporary.

☞ Back numbers of this paper are still abundant, and will be sent to all new subscribers. Send on the orders right lively!



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## Music of Spring.

"There's music in the balmy breath  
Of spring, when from the realms of death,  
She calls the flowers to life again,  
And decks with gorgeous hues the plain,  
Then wakes to notes of harmony,  
The grove's enchanting minstrelsy.  
There's music in the murmur low,  
Of gentle waters rippling by—  
There's music in the onward flow  
Of rivers in their majesty.  
There's music in the bubbling fountain—  
There's music on the sun-bathed mountain,  
There's music on the earth—  
There's music in the air—  
And music into birth  
Is bursting EVERY WHERE."

GARDENING is a very appropriate subject to occupy the attention of our female readers at the present time, and consequently the one most fitting for our Ladies' department. We were in hopes that some lady florist would respond to the call of *ALETHEA*, and favor us with some practical instructions in the art of floriculture; but no one has done so, excepting to send us an extract from a foreign work, which is not well suited to our climate. We shall therefore occupy the space with a medley—selected and original.

## Horticulture.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

If the admiration of the beautiful things of nature, has a tendency to soften and refine the character, the culture of them has a still more powerful and abiding influence. It takes the form of an affection. The seed which we have nursed, the tree of our planting, under whose shade we sit with delight, are to us, as living, loving friends. In proportion to the care we have bestowed on them, is the warmth of our regard. They are also gentle and persuasive teachers of His goodness, who causeth the sun to shine and the dew to distil; who forgets not the tender buried vine amid the snows and ice of winter, but bringeth forth the root long hidden from the eye of man, into vernal splendor, or autumnal fruitage.

The lessons learned among the works of nature are of peculiar value in the present age.—The restlessness and din of the rail road principles, which prevades its operations and the spirit of accumulation which threatens to corrode every generous sensibility, and modified by the sweet friendship of the quiet plants. The toil, the hurry, the speculation, the sudden reverse which mark our own times, beyond any that have preceded them, render it particularly salutary for us to heed the admonition of our Savior, and take instruction from the lilies of the field, those peaceful denizens of the bounty of heaven.

Horticulture has been pronounced by medical men, as salutary to health, and to cheerfulness of spirits; and it would seem that this theory might be sustained, by the placid and happy countenances of those who use it as a relaxation from the excitement of business, or the exhaustion of study. And if he, who devotes his leisure to the culture of the works of nature, benefits himself—he who beautifies a garden for the eye of the community, is surely a public benefactor. He instills into the bosom of the man of the world, panting with the gold fever, gentle thoughts, which do good like a medicine. He cheers the desponding invalid, and makes the eye of the child brighten with a more intense happiness. He furnishes pure aliment for that taste which refines character and multiplies simple pleasures. To those who earn their substance by laboring on his grounds, he stands in the light of a benefactor. The kind of industry which he promotes, is favorable to simplicity and virtue. With one of the sweetest poets of our mother land, we may say,

"—Praise to the sturdy spade,  
And patient plow, and Shepherd's simple crook,  
And let the light mechanic's tool be hailed  
With honor, which ennobles by the power  
Of long companionship, the laborer's hand,  
Cut off that hand, with all its world of nerves,  
From a too busy commerce with the heart."—*Lady's B'k.*

## Sowing Flower Seeds.

For large seeds like the Bean, or the Pea, a coarse soil is well adapted, as they can force their way to the surface from any moderate depth; but small seeds require different treatment; and we lay it down as a safe rule, the finer the seed, the finer should be the soil.

How does nature, exemplifying Supreme Wisdom, sow her more delicate seeds! She scatters them on the shady ground, trusting to the rain or the frost to cover them, (of course slightly,) and they germinate before the sun has acquired power enough to scorch them. The dust-like seeds of the Orchis and Cypripedium sometimes grow in beds of damp moss.

Common garden loam, whether clayey or sandy, is much improved by a dressing of vegetable earth from the woods, well mixed before planting. If prepared in the preceding autumn, and pulverised by the frost, all the better.

Such a soil is favorable to seeds of almost any kind, but essential to the finer and more delicate sorts. The preparation of the soil alone, however, is not enough. Fine seeds may be smothered if covered more than from one-eighth to half an inch deep; and their short roots may be parched if exposed to the sun except in morning and evening. To a fine soil, therefore, we must add the protection of shade, and in time of drought, a regular supply of moisture. If the seeds are sown in an open border, a sprinkling of water in the evenings is best, but carefully abstain from applying so much as will bake the ground.

In gardens of considerable extent, when new seeds are to be sown, and nothing is known in regard to their germination, it would be prudent to try them in different soils and situations. We have succeeded in one spot and failed in all the rest.

Some plants are coarse feeders, and do best when well supplied with manure from the stable. Of this kind is the beautiful Cypress Vine, so remarkable for the delicacy of its leaves, and the brightness of its flowers.—*David Thomas, in G. Farmer, 1840.*

To add a little to the foregoing, we would say, when the ground is prepared, as directed, ready for sowing flower seeds, first calculate what kinds, and how many you will have on a given bed or border; then, with a box or basket of very fine earth, and your seeds in readiness, take a garden trowel, or a wooden spatula, press the spot of earth smooth, where you intend to sow the seeds; drop a few grains of the seed in the place thus prepared, and take a handful of the fine earth and sprinkle it evenly over the seeds—covering them very slightly, if small, but more deeply if larger, then press the earth down upon them moderately with the trowel or spatula. When very delicate seeds like the Ice Plant, Petunia, Portulaca, and the like are sown it will be necessary to shade the spots in some way from the hot sun. For this purpose a shingle stuck on the south side, a little sloping to the north, will answer very well. A flower pot turned bottom upwards over the spot, with a small stone under one side, to admit air, is also very good. Be careful to water occasionally, in dry weather, and keep the young plants free from weeds. Just at sunrise every morning is the proper time for ladies to weed their flower beds! We will give directions for transplanting flowers, &c., at another time.

## Flowers, Ladies and Angels.

If Ladies wish to get into the very best company possible, we do not know of any pleasanter way than is detailed in this beautiful scrap from a German poet:

"A flower do but place near thy window glass,  
And through it no image of evil shall pass.  
Abroad must thou go! on thy white bosom wear  
A nosegay, and doubt not an angel is there;  
Forget not to water at break of day  
The lilies, and thou shalt be fairer than they;  
Place a rose near thy bed nightly sentry to keep,  
And angels shall rock thee on roses to sleep."

And pray what will happen if a gentleman does all this! For one we have a personal curiosity to know; for we do all these things and a good many more. If any other angels have hovered about us than angelic flowers (always, friend Bateham

excepting our four domestic angels) we make an especial request to them not, hereafter, to be so shy about it. Our natural eye would delight to behold in veritable substance all the flower-spirits which our idealism spies lurking in our garden blossoms.—*Indiana Farmer and Gardener.*

Thank you, friend Beecher, for connecting our name with such associations. We too have at times been accompanied by angels when engaged in cultivating flowers; and some of them, not of the most domestic character!—B.

## Fine Sheep Killed by Dogs.

Mr. Robert E. Neil, of this city, who purchased six ewes and a buck at the sale of the celebrated Grove Sheep, at Medina, last fall, informs us that the five best ewes were killed by a dog or dogs, one day last week; and that he has lost in this way, nearly three hundred sheep, many of them fine breeds, within 2 or 3 years past! We have heard of numerous similar cases in various parts of the State, during the past winter; and yet with abundance of such facts before them, our sapient legislators treat with ridicule and contempt every proposition to abate the evil by legal enactments! Will the farmers of Ohio continue to appoint such men to make their laws!—we shall see.

Mr. Neil has left at our office specimens of the wool from the above mentioned sheep, and finer samples we have rarely, if ever, seen. The destruction of such sheep is a great public loss.—Until something is done to check this evil, few farmers will attempt to raise fine sheep, or indeed to keep any; and thousands of farms that could more profitably be used as sheep farms are now devoted to the production of crops of which there is an immense surplus.

## The Proposed Agricultural Convention.

The proposition for holding a State Convention of friends of agriculture in Ohio, appears to meet with very general favor. The exact time is not yet agreed on, but it will probably be held early in June. A resolution of the Hamilton co. Ag. Society, in reference to the Convention, and commending the efforts of Mr. Wetmore, and a few others in the late General Assembly, was received by us some days since, but has been mislaid. Friend Taylor will please send another copy in time for our next.

## Ohio State Agricultural Convention.

Mr. BATEHAM:—I notice, with regret, in your last number, that the Legislature has adjourned, without even making a response to the two THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS, who have petitioned in vain for some legislative aid to the agricultural interest of Ohio. And I notice too, with pleasure, the proposition to hold an Agricultural Convention at Columbus, early in the summer. *This is the right move;* if our agents have refused to carry out our instructions, let us go to the capitol OURSELVES, and take the business into our OWN hands; and let us take care, in sending agents in future, that we send such only, as may be relied upon, to perform their duties agreeably to the instructions and wishes of their principals. The theory of our government, it would seem, has become reversed,—instead of the representatives being the agents to carry out the wishes of the people, they have assumed to be PRINCIPALS, and the people are looked upon as the servants.

It is admitted, by all, that agriculture is the chief and most important interest in the State. It is upon the soil, and the products of agriculture that the revenue of the State are based; and the greater part of the money for the support of the government, and the construction of the public works, is drawn from the pockets of the farmers. Hitherto the farming interest has received but little, if any, legislative aid, except incidentally, by enactments for other purposes. It is time that the farmers should wake up to their own interests. It is their own fault that they have not been held in higher estimation by the law making power. Let the farmers go to Columbus EN MASSE, and attend the proposed convention, and let them SPEAK and ACT in such a manner as to command the attention of the Legislature, to the subject of their wants and wishes, and we shall not have to regret the neg-

lect of the next Legislature to attend to our interests.

I would suggest that there be held a public meeting in every county in the State, and that at least ten persons be nominated as delegates, and as many more as are willing to go, to attend the proposed convention. I would propose that it be held immediately after corn planting, say on Tuesday the 20th of May. Put my name down on the list, Mr. Editor, and I will bring as many of my neighbors as I can. You know we can load our wagons with nick nacks, and attend the market at the same time—so that no one need refuse to go on account of *expense*. We shall only require of the good people of Columbus to furnish us with shelter and lodgings—we will bring our own bread and butter.

What say you 350 thousand farmers of Ohio? Shall we have a convention? If you all say AYE, let us have some such a gathering as they had in Rochester, fall before last—TWENTY THOUSAND, at least!

A CHAMPAIGN CO. FARMER.

#### Law for the Protection of Fruit, &c.

We give below the law passed by the late General Assembly of this State in relation to the punishment of depredators on gardens, &c. It is a very good law, as far as it goes, but it ought to have been made a general law, applying to all the state, as was first proposed. In that form the bill was defeated; it was then revived, first for a local law for the county of Cuyahoga; then the 4th section was added, extending it to all the counties of the Reserve, and to such others as the representatives of the counties might desire; but only five or six requested their counties to be added. It was proposed to add the county of Hamilton, inasmuch as the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and other citizens, had strongly petitioned for such a law, but a member from that county, Mr. Reemelin, we are informed, strongly opposed it, (upon the ground, we presume, that such a law would restrict the *rights* of a portion of his constituents) and that county was therefore omitted. So the friends of the bill know who to blame, and the enemies who to thank for that omission. We hope the law will be so amended as to apply to the whole state at the next session.

#### AN ACT

To punish the offences of cutting down or destroying fruit and ornamental trees, and stealing fruit and vegetables, in certain counties of this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That if any person or persons within the county of Cuyahoga, shall willfully, maliciously, and without lawful authority, cut down, root up, sever, injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental tree, cultivated root or plant, fruit, or other vegetable production, standing or growing on or being attached to the lands of another, or shall willfully and without lawful authority, cut down, root up, destroy or injure any fruit or other ornamental tree or shrubbery, planted or growing on any street, lane or alley, or public grounds in any city, borough or incorporated town in said county; any such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine, not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, in the jail of said county, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall moreover, be liable in damages to the party injured.

SEC. 2. In case of prosecution for either of the offences above specified, if the lands therein referred to shall be owned or occupied in common, by two or more tenants in common, the indictment shall be deemed sufficient, if the name of any one or more of such tenants in common shall be named therein.

SEC. 3. That all prosecutions under the provisions of this act shall be by indictment before the court of common pleas in said county, or by an action of debt before any justice of peace of the said county, and shall be commenced within one year from the time such offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards; and all fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury of said county for the use of the same.

SEC. 4. This act shall extend to, and be in

force in the counties of Geauga, Lake, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Wood, Summit, Medina, Portage, Fayette, Seneca, Sandusky, Franklin, Washington, Greene, Tuscarawas, Meigs and Richland.

JOHN M. GALLAGHER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
DAVID CHAMBERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

March 13th, 1845.

Secretary of State's office, }

March 22, 1845. }

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original rolls now on file in this office.

SAML. GALLOWAY,  
Secretary of State.

#### Decrease of the Ohio wheat crop—Statistics of the Commissioner of Patents.

The article in our last number, showing that according to the estimates in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Patents, the wheat crop of this State has diminished 45 per cent. in two years, has, as we anticipated, excited considerable surprise throughout the State, and some editors, not liking the conclusions to which the figures lead, have attempted to show that the estimates are altogether incorrect.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, (a pretty candid writer, on most subjects,) has taken the lead in this work, and in his zeal for the honor of the State, seems to have lost all his customary candor and habits of research. He boldly asserts, among other things, that Mr. Ellsworth never estimated the crop of 1842 as high as was stated in our article, and if it was printed so in his report, it was doubtless a typographical blunder! But if he had once looked at the report itself, he would have seen the fallacy of such an assertion, for the reasons are there given, which governed the Commissioner in making the estimate. On page 12 of the report, he says:

"Ohio is the greatest producer of all the Wheat growing States. A much larger quantity than usual was sown in many parts of the State, and the yield has been most abundant. In some parts the increase is estimated as high as 50 per cent. In the Scioto Valley not so much was produced as was expected, as the filling out became checked by the warm rains, not long before it was harvested. A much larger quantity, however, was sown, and there was more raised than ever before."—"The Governor of Ohio in his late Message estimates the Wheat Crop of the State for 1842 at 24,000,000 bushels. This nearly corresponds with the one in the table (25,387,439) formed independently, from various sources of information, and based on the consideration of the elements heretofore described. He supposes that this crop after deducting sufficient for the home consumption will allow at least 14,000,000 bushels for exportation." In speaking of the pains that had been taken to obtain correct intelligence, (on page 6 of the same report,) Mr. Ellsworth says—"if any one should question the correctness (of these reports,) or if subsequent sources of information should show that we have been mistaken, no one we are certain can impute it either to want of diligence in collecting or to the sparing of any effort to discriminate and to ascertain the truth."

Here then is proof that Mr. Ellsworth did actually make the estimates as we have given them; now the question at issue is, can the estimates be disproved? If they can be, and it can be shown that the wheat crop of Ohio has not greatly decreased we shall rejoice to see it done, for we feel as desirous as any one to see the CEREAL honors of our adopted state perpetuated. But we want proof based on established *facts*, not mere assumptions and false conclusions, such as we have seen adduced, and are only calculated to lull the people to slumber, when truth and patriotism should arouse them to efforts.

It has so happened that we have travelled in this State during harvest time, three seasons out of the past five, and we have had occasion every year to watch closely the statements and statistics, having reference to the condition and amount of the wheat crop. From all that we have seen and read, we find no reason to believe that

the estimates of Mr. Ellsworth are materially at variance with the truth. We could give a large number of facts and statistics to corroborate the estimates, but will defer them till another time.

The editor of the Chronicle says, that the whole amount of exports of the State are correctly known each year. If that is the case, we shall feel much obliged if he will publish a table giving the amount of wheat and flour exported from the different places along the Ohio river, and by the National road, each year for the last five years; also, from the smaller ports on Lake Erie, for we have never yet been able to find this information, except in the form of mere *estimates*, which are of but little utility.

This is a subject of grave importance to the people of Ohio. It affects at once their prosperity at home and their honor abroad. We intend to resume the matter as soon as facts can be gathered that have a bearing upon the points at issue. We should be glad if such of our readers as possess any information in relation to the subject would send it to us, such as the records of shipments from the different ports, &c. Also, when our friends, postmasters and others, are writing us from the wheat growing portions of the State, we wish they would inform us what has been the rate of increase or diminution of the quantity of land devoted to wheat in their different townships and counties, also the comparative rate of yield.

#### Bad Butter—Root Crops for Milch Cows.

Every body who has had any occasion to observe the country produce markets in central and southern Ohio, must have noticed the wretched quality of most of the winter made butter.—Much of the fault, we regret to say, is obviously chargeable to the females who manufacture it; but still more, we are confident, is attributable to the bad management of the farmers in not furnishing their cows with the proper food, or *materials*, to enable them to secrete rich healthy milk. Many of them, we know, feed little else than dry cornstalks, the whole winter long—which is the worst food for milch cows, although excellent for other cattle.

Provide good hay for your milch cows in winter, with the addition of a supply of roots, such as carrots, or sugar beets, and our word for it, there will be no longer complaint of the bad quality of your butter—supposing of course that the women will do their duty properly. Or even if you continue to feed corn fodder, the addition of a few roots daily will effect a great improvement in the health of cows and the quality of their milk.

The quantity of land required for growing roots, is very small, and compared with the value of the produce, the labor will be found no greater than for other crops. The soil should be rich, deep and mellow; and a little inclining to sand, if for carrots. The quantity of seed required is about 3 pounds per acre for carrots, and four pounds for beets. It can be procured at the seed stores in Cincinnati and Cleveland, or at the office of this paper.

The amount of these roots that can be obtained from an acre is almost incredible to those who have never tried their culture. We have often known the yield of each kind to greatly exceed *one thousand bushels per acre*. We make the following extracts from a recent report (in the Farmers' Cabinet) to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, by Mr. Jas. Gowen, of Mt. Airy, near Germantown, Pa. We had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. G., and viewing these crops last fall and can vouch for the truth of the statements:

"Of roots, I had four acres of Mercer Potatoes, planted between the 18th and 26th of April, in drills. Manure, barn yard: yield over two hundred bushels to the acre. Quality, very good.

"Carrots, over half an acre, in drills, twenty inches apart, sowed last week in April. Manure, a dressing of well rotted barnyard, with one application of liquid manure. The patch was 260 feet long, 100 feet wide, equal to two rods and 15 perches. The yield 588 bushels averaging 990 bushels to the acre.

"Parsnips, about half an acre, in drills, sowed first week in May. Manured and treated the



same as the carrots; crop still in the ground: I compute the yield at seven hundred bushels to the acre.

"Sugar Beets, over one acre, in drills, sowed from 15th to 18th May. Drills two feet six inches apart; manured same as the carrots and parsneps; yield nine hundred and seventy-two bushels of sixty lbs. each, to the acre.

"Turnips, three acres and a half, sowed on the 8th August, broad cast, with timothy seed, yield computed at 2500 bushels. The turnips were uniformly large, and the grass well set.

"For years I have urged upon our farmers in this neighborhood, the necessity of turning their attention to root crops, and have for the same period demonstrated their utility by practical results. The present is but another proof, with the many I have heretofore furnished, of the utility of this culture.

From 1 acre of Sugar Beets, I have 972 bus.  
 " 1-2 " Parsnips, 350 "  
 " 1-2 " Carrots, 495 "  
 " 3 1-2 " Turnips, 2500 "

Making 4317 bushels, allowing 60 lbs. to the bushel. In round numbers, one hundred and fifteen tons of wholesome juicy food, (for cattle) from five and a half acres of land."

Respectfully, JAMAS GOWEN.  
 Mt. Airy, Dec. 20th, 1844.

#### Profitable Sheep - A Gold Medal!

By an account of the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society, we perceive that our friend H. S. Randall, Esq., was awarded a gold medal, as a premium for "the best managed flock of sheep." They are the same sheep that we noticed having received samples of wool from, in our paper of Jan. 1. This is a high honor for the worthy Colonel—and we are sure it was well deserved as our readers will see by the following extract:

"SHEEP.—The committee consisting of Major Kirby, J. McDonald, McIntyre, and C. N. Bement, to whom was referred the statement of Mr. Henry S. Randall of Portland, for a premium "for the best-managed flock of sheep," awarded him a gold medal worth \$12. The statement concerning this flock is so well calculated to excite the attention of wool-growers, that the account of Mr. Randall is submitted in preference to any abstract that could be made:

#### MR. H. S. RANDALL'S STATEMENT.

"In the winter of 1843-4, I wintered in a separate flock, fifty-one ewes over one year old, two ewe lambs, two rams, one of them one, and one of them two years old. Of the ewes over one year old, twenty-eight were full blood Merinos; twenty-three were half blood Merinos and half blood South Down; the two ewe lambs were three-fourth blood Merino and one-fourth blood South Down; and the two rams were full blooded Merinos.—The flock were kept as follows, through the winter: They were fed hay morning and night, and were as a general rule required to eat it up clean. At noon the flock were daily fed three bundles of oats and barley, (which had grown mixed, say three parts oats and one part barley,) until the 25th of December,—after which they received four bundles of oats. The grain was light and shrunken. They received no hay at noon during the winter, and usually consumed all the straw of the grain fed to them. They had a good shelter and access to pure water at all times. From this flock I raised fifty-three lambs. The full blood Merinos, including two rams, and the two three-fourth blood lambs (in all, thirty-two) sheared one hundred and eighty-six pounds and four ounces of washed wool, which I sold at forty-eight cents per pound. Four of the full bloods had two years' fleeces on. The half blood Merinos and half blood South Downs (twenty-three) sheared eighty and one-half pounds of washed wool, seventy-one pounds of which I sold at thirty-eight cents per pound. During the summer of 1844 the flock were kept in good ordinary pasture, and salted once a week. Out of this flock I have sold during the past summer and fall, ten full blood Merinos over one year old, and twenty full blood Merino lambs for five hundred and twenty-nine dollars,—and twenty-three half blood Merino, and half blood South Down

ewes, and sixteen three-fourth blood Merino and one-fourth blood South Down lambs, for one hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Expense of keeping 55 sheep 1 year, \$82 50  
 Received for wool, estimating that kept at the same price with that sold, \$119 99  
 Received for those sold, 726 00

Remaining on hand, thirty-nine of this flock. \$845 99

I have submitted no estimate of the original value of the flock, not deeming it necessary, as the diminution of the original number is here stated.  
 HENRY S. RANDALL."

#### Brief Hints on Gardening.

The weather, since our last, has been very cold most of the time, so that little has been done as yet in the way of sowing seeds of garden vegetables; but as it has also been quite dry, there has been fine opportunity for cleaning up old gardens, and preparing the ground by enriching and digging and plowing. Those who have not yet done any work in their gardens this spring, should read what has been said in our last two numbers in regard to the preparation of the ground, planting small fruits, &c.

As every body knows how to grow the common kinds of garden vegetables, it is unnecessary for us to give detailed instructions in regard to them. We shall therefore barely enumerate them, except when there is occasion to mention something that is not commonly understood. We will glance at the principal sorts alphabetically:

**Asparagus Beds** should immediately be dressed, by removing all rubbish, and loosening the surface. Directions for raising young plants and making new beds will be given in our next.

**Beans.**—The early dwarf kinds may be planted as early in April as danger from severe frosts will allow. The latter part of the month is soon enough in the northern parts of the state. Pole, or running beans are more tender, and should not be planted till about the first of May. The Lima bean is the finest of all, but it is quite late and tender, and needs a warm season and sandy soil, to bring it to full perfection.

**Beets.**—Sow some of an early kind soon as you please, for summer use. The Bassano beet is a new turnip-shaped variety, from Italy, and is very sweet and tender. The Long Blood variety is the best for fall and winter use; it should not be sown for this purpose before the latter part of May, else the roots are apt to become coarse and sticky.

**Carrots.**—Sow the same time and manner as beets. The Early Horn variety is the best for table use in summer.

**Cabbage.**—If not already done, in a hot bed, sow an early kind now, on a sheltered border, and if cold weather occurs, throw a mat or old carpet over it to protect the young from frost. Next month will be soon enough to sow winter cabbage.

**Cauliflower and Broccoli.**—Sow in the same manner as cabbage. We will give more instruction about these in our next.

**Celery.**—Sow now for early use; next month for main crop. (See our next paper.)

**Cucumbers and Melons.**—The middle or latter part of April is as soon as it will do to plant these in the open ground. (See our next.)

**Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato seed,** should always be sown in a hot bed, or other contrivance to forward the plants, as we have before mentioned. Those who have not conveniences of this kind, can usually obtain plants in the markets.

**Lettuce and Cress,** may be sown as early as is convenient, and as often as desired.

**Onions** should be sown early, so as to get a good growth before very hot weather comes on. A rather dry gravelly soil suits them best; it should be enriched with old manure. After sowing the seed, it is well to roll the ground, or beat it down with the back of a shovel or a board—it aids the germination of the seeds.

**Parsnip.**—Sow as soon as the ground is in good order, on deep, rich soil; if a little moist, no matter.

**Peas.**—Sow early as possible for first crop, and again in two or three weeks repeatedly for succession. The early kinds are quite small, and much inferior to the Marrowfats.

**Radish.**—Wait till the ground gets warm, or the roots will not be good. Latter part of April is soon enough to sow this seed, except in hot beds.

**Squash.**—Same as cucumbers.

**Salsify.**—Same as parsnip—more about this at another time.

**Turnip.**—No use to sow very early. Will speak of these and omitted articles in our next.

#### Hussey's Reaping Machine.



Having given in our last a figure and description of McCormick's Reaper, we now give a miniature view of the one invented and manufactured by Mr. Obed Hussey, of Baltimore Md. It has been longer in use than Mr. McCormick's, and has attained considerable popularity in some parts, though we think its execution is not quite as satisfactory as that of Mr. McCormick's. The machine is smaller and less complicated, though its cost is nearly the same. We have seen both in operation—though we understand that Mr. Hussey has since made some improvement in his. The principle upon which they are constructed is very nearly the same in both, as will be seen from the inspection of the cut.

#### The Gad Fly in Cattle.—Inquiry.

MR. BATEHAM:

I have a cow which I value highly, and she is troubled with grubs in her back, which I suppose are caused by the gad fly depositing its eggs in the summer in the animal's back, and they are now undergoing a change preparatory to their exit and transformation into a fly, to torment anew the cattle. In the present state they seem to create great uneasiness—the animal constantly licking herself, and although well fed and sheltered, she falls away in flesh, which I have no doubt is caused wholly by the irritation of these animals.

Now, what I want to know is, what is the remedy? Can any thing be applied which will destroy these grubs, and do no injury to the cow?  
 GEO. R. PARDEE.

Wadsworth, O., Feb. 18, 1845.

**REMARKS.**—These grubs are undoubtedly the larvae of the gad fly, (*Cestrus bovis*.) This fly which somewhat resembles a small humble bee, deposits its eggs in the skin of the backs of cattle during the latter part of summer; and these worms or grubs, live during winter in or under the skin, causing bunches or lumps easily felt by the hand outside, and when at all numerous, injuring the health and growth of the animal. Each of these bunches will be found to have a small opening to admit air for the insect, or to allow matter to escape. We know of no way to destroy these vermin but to extract them by hand, squeezing them with the thumb and finger, and aiding their exit with the point of a knife. When the orifice is well open, a drop of turpentine will do the work more easily. In no case should they be allowed to remain long after their presence is discovered.—Ed.

**PRICE OF PLASTER.**—A correction. Mr. Summers informs us that the price of plaster at San-cusky was incorrectly reported in our account of the discussion on the wheat crop, and also in another page of our No. 4. It should read about \$6 per ton in bulk, and 8 in barrels.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

The arrival of the CAMBRIA at Boston, brings Liverpool dates to March 4, and London to March 3. The news is of highly favorable character, as it regards trade and commerce. Parliament had abolished the duties on raw cotton, and the trade in that important staple was quite active, with advanced prices. The duties were also removed from a large number of articles of less importance, chiefly those used in arts and manufactures, (including lard and lard oil;) and a reduction made of duties on sugar and molasses from countries where it is not the product of slave labor.

**AMERICAN PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.**—The following is abridged from the circular of Messrs. J. & C. Kirkpatrick of Liverpool:

The anticipated changes in the Tariff interfered considerably with the business in general produce during the past month, still there was a fair demand for most articles, and now that the intentions of government are known, we look for a much improved trade in the present month. The whole import of American produce has been large, but partial, including some articles in excess, and others in unusually small quantities.

Beef continues to come forward freely, and for the most part, of very prime quality. The principal portion of our imports now comes from the West, via New Orleans, and the meat shows a decided superiority over that packed on the Eastern coast. It is evident that the trade in provisions will centre more there every year; and with a continuance of the same attention on the part of the Western carvers to suit their brands to the English market, there will be a growing desire here to cultivate a direct trade. The demand during the month has been good, at full prices, and the business very satisfactory—dealers taking known brands without hesitation, and the feeling of the market being in favor of the full maintenance of present rates.

Pork is increasing monthly in supply, and the stock is becoming large in this market. Irish has further declined 3s to 4s, and is now selling at rates that lose money to the packer. The market for American has also declined in consequence 2s to 3s; but as the stock of Irish will soon be exhausted, we confidently anticipate an improved demand and some reaction in price next month. The quality of most parcels of the new coming is exceedingly prime, the only fault being that the meat is still too fat.

Cheese during the early part of the month, had a very dull sale, and a tendency towards lower rates, but the dullness having in some measure passed away, we are enabled to retain our former quotations. The supplies of home cheese to Cheser fair last week were larger than was expected, and the only advance made was 1s to 2s on the choicest dairies—the lower qualities were cheap and plentiful. We cannot now recede from present rates.

Butter has not recovered from the depression advised in our last circular, the market for Irish in the meantime having declined 2s to 4s. The stocks held both here and in London are usually light, and with the ordinary demand at this season, the market would soon be cleared of advancing rates. We look for more business doing in the course of ten days.

The value of barrel Lard has been sustained in the absence of large supplies, but kegs are 2s lower, Irish having declined fully 4s per cwt. The duty being now removed from this article, the shipments on the way will benefit to the extent of the duty remitted, and under a complete free trade in the article, we anticipate a great extension of the imports to this country in coming years. The duty having also been removed from Lard Oil, the manufacturers of that article here, fearing the competition of American, will act cautiously for some time in their operations, and hence we look for a quiet business in lard during the present month.

Tallow is a little lower, 40s being now an extreme quotation. The demand from chandlers is beginning to fall off, and with less inquiry, holders are becoming increasingly anxious to sell on arrival. The market, however will not be lower.

The low price of Ashes having attracted some attention from speculators, led to increased transactions, and the subsequent announcement from the government of their intention to remove the excise duty from Glass, advanced the price to 24s and 25s respectively, at which they now stand, with a firm market.

Of Clover seed, the import from America is unusually large, and the stock here is much increased. The same cause has operated against a demand for clover seed, as for flax seed, and until the weather becomes favorable for sowing, we cannot have a large business in seeds. Prime qualities are sure to meet with a market, but the parcels of inferior and old, now here, will probably have to remain over unsold. Timothy seed will have a larger sale now that the duty is remitted; the last sales were at 31s.

Our corn market is still without improvement, either in actual business or in prospect, and all articles in the trade are quoted lower. United States' flour has been sold in bond at 16s and 6d for sweet, and 14s for sour, and no extensive sales could be made even at these low rates.

## COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, April 1.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62½ a 64	Honey, comb, lb., 10 a	Turkeys, each, 25 a 37	
" It, qualities, 57 a 60	" strained, 12½ a 14	Geese, " 18 a 25	
Indian corn, 28 a 31		Ducks, " 8 a 10	
Oats, 20 a		Chickens, " 6 a 8	
PROVISIONS.		SEEDS.	
Flour, retail, bbl. 3,62½ a		Clover, bu. 2,75 a 3,00	
" 100 lbs. 1,75 a		Timothy, 1,50 a 1,75	
" Buckwheat, 1,25 a 1,50		Flax, 75 a 81	
Indian meal, bu. 37½ a 40			
Hominy, quart, 3 a			
Beef, hind quarter, 2,50 a 3,00			
" fore quarter, 2,00 a 2,50			
Pork, large hogs, 2,50 a			
" small, 2,75 a 3,00			
Hams, country, lb. 5½ a 6			
" city cured, 6 a 7			
Lard, lb., ret, 6½ a			
" in kegs or blbs. 5 a 5½			
Veal, 6 a 7			
Butter, best, rolls, 12½ a 16			
" common, 10 a 12½			
" in kegs, 7 a 8			
Cheese, 5 a 6			
Eggs, dozen, 6½ a			
Maple Sugar, lb. 6½ a			
Molasses, gall. 59 a			

## Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Mar. 22	Flour, 5,25	Mess Pork, 12,50
N. York, " 25	" 5,00	" 12,75
Baltimore " 27	" 4,50	" 12,50
N. Orleans, " 19	" 4,25	" 11,00

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 29th.—Pork continues to improve and sales have been large; Mess at 10 75 @ \$11, clear, \$12; Prime, 9; Bulk meat and lard is also active at a proportionate advance on our last. Lard, in blks. and kegs, at 6 @ 6½ cts.; Flour, \$3 55 @ 3 60 p bbl. inspected. Wheat 75 cts; Corn 30; Oats 25 @ 27; Barley 80; Rye 55 cts; Clover seed from waggon \$3, from stores \$3 25 @ 3 50; Timothy \$1 75 @ 2 00.

MILAN OHIO March 27.—Prices. Wheat 80 @ 82. Corn 40; Oats 23 @ 25 cts. p bu. Clover seed \$3 25; Timothy \$1 25; Flour \$3 75; Pork, mess, \$10 50.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(Next building south of the State House—up stairs)

In making up the following assortment, the object has been to include all the kinds ordinarily wanted for the garden, and also to introduce some new varieties, known to be superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years past, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell.

(All the principal kinds are now on hand, but a few ordered from the East, have not yet arrived, though daily expected.)

They will all be sold in small papers, at 6½ cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many of the kinds can be had by weight, at reasonable prices.

## CATALOGUE.

ASPARAGUS—Large German.  
BEANS—Early China Red Eye; Early Yellow Six Weeks; Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf; Running—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, late and tender; Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural; Red Cranberry.

BEEF—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, superior; French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.

BROCCOLI—Early Purple Cape.

CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Early Battersea; Flat Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead; Red Dutch, for Pickling, &c.

CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.

CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.

CRISPS—Curled, or Peppercorn.

CUCUMBER—Early Frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Prickly; Small Gherkin, very small, for Pickles.

EGG PLANT—Purple; White, ornamental.

INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Broom; Sweet, or Sugar.

LETTUCE—Early Curled Sibilia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cane Head; Imperial Cabbage.

MUSK MELON—Large Yellow; Cane-oupe; Skillman's Fine Netted; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.

WATER MELON—Carolina; Long Island; Black Spanish.

NASTURTIUM.

ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.

PARSLEY—Double Curled.

PARSNIP—Long Dutch.

PEAS—Early Washington, 2½ feet; Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot; Dwarf White Marrowfat, 4 feet; New Giant Marrowfat, 6 feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.

PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato Shaped; Long Red Cayenne.

RADISH—Early Scarlet Short Top; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.

SALAD, or Vegetable Oyster.

SPINAGE—Round Leaved.

SQUASH—Early Bush Scallops; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoonut; Acorn, or California.

TOMATO—Large Red; Large Yellow; Small Round Red, or Cherry; Cuba, or Spanish.

TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch; Yellow Malta.

## HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Basil; Bene; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme; Tobacco.

## FLOWER SEEDS.

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. The seeds were raised by a personal acquaintance, and all are of last year's growth. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds 50 cts. per dozen papers; 6½ cts each, for a less number.

## The Celebrated Trotting Horse BELLFOUNDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season near the city of Columbus—season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st.—at \$8 the season, payable on the first day of December next. Pasture at reasonable rates. No accountability for accidents or escapes.

## PEDIGREE.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kisson, Esq., Long Island, N. Y. and was by imported Bellfounder 2d; he by the famed English Norfolk trotter Bellfounder 1st, that trotted 9 miles in 30 minutes, and his owner offered to trot him 17½ miles within an hour, which was never accepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Mrs. Henry by English Eclipse. His dam was Lady Alport by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

## DESCRIPTION.

BELLFOUNDER is a beautiful dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail, star in the forehead; stands 16 hands high, weighs (when in good condition) 1200 lbs., has trotted his mile over the Harlem course in 2 min. 40 seconds. He is a horse of great power and endurance, and has sired some of the best roadsters to be found in New York, animals adapted to both saddle and harness.

AUGUSTUS BROWN.

Apply at the City Livery Stable, Columbus, O.

WILLIAM BARKER.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

## MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE Proprietors respectfully announce, that their present stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS is unusually fine.

The Collection of Fruits comprises the most esteemed American and Foreign varieties: the trees are handsome, thrifty, and of the most suitable age and size for successful transplanting; and being propagated with the most scrupulous care by the proprietors themselves, either from bearing trees in their own grounds, or from others of undoubted correctness, can with confidence be recommended as genuine.

A choice collection of Pears, comprising the most esteemed European varieties, selected by one of the proprietors personally in the best nurseries of France, is also offered: they are on Quince Stocks, intended for growing in the pyramidal form, and will bear the year after transplanting; they may be planted six feet apart, and are consequently admirably adapted for garden culture.

Over 2,000 trees of the valuable native apple the "Northern Spy" are yet on hand: this is generally acknowledged to be one of the best varieties cultivated.

The collection of Roses is very fine, including a very choice assortment of Standard or Tree Roses, 4 to 6 feet high: these are beautiful objects for lawns or borders—most of them are perpetual, or ever-blooming.

A large and splendid stock of GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, including the finest new varieties of Roses and Geraniums, &c., are on hand, and are offered at low prices.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., securely packed for transportation to any part of the country.

Free Catalogues sent gratis to all post-paid applications.

The Public are respectfully invited to visit the establishment—location, nearly opposite the Mount Hope Cemetery.

All orders and communications must be addressed, post-paid, to ELLWANGER & BARRY.

N. B. Seedlings of the "Northern Spy" apple, and other choice varieties, will be furnished in small quantities.

## To Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Public Officers, &amp;c.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY,

WASHINGTON.

PERSONS in any part of the United States, who have business to transact with either Department of the General Government at Washington, or with any of the State Governments, or who require researches to be made in the Public Records any where in the Union, can have their requests promptly attended to, by addressing the undersigned.

Extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, consequent on connection with the newspaper press, with the Post Office and other public organizations, will greatly facilitate the prosecution of inquiries and transaction of business.

Lawyers, Public Officers, Contractors, and others having business arising under contracts, or under the Pension or Patent Laws—MERCHANTS desiring remission of duties, &c.—MECHANICS or INVENTORS requiring patents—and FARMERS having business with the General Land Office—may find this agency conducive to their interest in the way of promptness and economy. Claims under treaties with the Indian nations or Foreign Governments, also attended to.

Special attention will be paid to those who wish to buy or sell LANDS in Virginia and other Southern States; and Inquirers, from the North or South, are respectfully referred to their Circular concerning "Agricultural Improvement in the Southern States," lately published in the Globe and other Journals, under the signature of John B. Skinner (Assistant Postmaster General) and the undersigned.

Satisfactory references given in any part of the United States, as there are few districts in which the subscriber is not personally acquainted. Charges reasonable.

Letters must be post free, to insure attention; and may be addressed to the subscriber, either at Albany, N. Y., or Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bateham, Editor of the "Ohio Cultivator," will forward any orders for the above Agency.

## SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

THE subscriber having relinquished farming, will offer at public vendue, at his farm in Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buona parte," two imported Mares—three full-blooded stud colts, one, two and four years old—two full-blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blooded Canadian mare, three and four years old, and one filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the U. States,) in all the principal agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the Canada Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardiness of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not only entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the committees. At the fair of the American Institute, in New York city, in October last, he received the Silver medal of the Institute. It is expected that a large number of the colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased.

Moorestown, Burlington co., N. J.,  
March 15th, 1845.

## PRINCE'S LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN &amp; NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE new and unrivalled descriptive catalogues of this establishment, (34th edition,) which have cost over \$100, comprising this great and select collection of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; greenhouse plants and seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant. The errors in the catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that has appeared in any country.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & CO.

## FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 220 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber. Address ISAAC HINCKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois  
Feb 15



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 15, 1845.

NO. 8.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS:—One dollar per year—When four or more subscribers order together, only 75 cents each, (four copies for \$3.) All payments to be made in advance, and all subscriptions to commence with the volume, as long as back numbers can be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Money and subscriptions, by a regulation of the Post Master General, may always be remitted by Post Masters, to publishers, free of expense.

### The Late Legislature Again.

The journals are still in such a condition, (about half printed,) that it is impossible for us to obtain as yet, the information we have promised our readers in relation to the late General Assembly. We regret this delay, especially as several editors of political papers have done us injustice in supposing that our former remarks were prompted by party bias on our part. We are not surprised at this, for we are conscious that our language was stronger than it perhaps ought to have been, with no further explanation of our motives; and men whose chief business is to act as watchful guardians of a particular party, might very naturally imagine that we were trespassing on forbidden ground.

The more we become acquainted with the affairs of this State, the more fully are we convinced that the greatest obstacle in the way of all improvement and the prosperity in Ohio, is violent party spirit that pervades all classes of community. It is a moral *bohon upas*, spreading strife and ruin where peace, happiness and prosperity would otherwise prevail.

We know it will be said that parties must and will exist; and we doubt not there will always be demagogues to fan the flames of party strife; but we know too, that the evil can be checked, and we believe that the farmers of Ohio, among whom we must ever look for conservative power, can be persuaded to look at this evil in its true light, and when they thus see it, we have faith to believe that they will apply the remedy—by refusing to countenance and elect to office, mere partisans—political demagogues, whose only recommendation is being staunch *whigs* or *democrats*, and whose only aim will be to secure the continuance of themselves in office, and their party in power. Until such a reform is effected, it is in vain to look for the general advancement of agriculture, or education, or any other of the great interests of the whole people. This we believe to be sober truth. Will the farmers look at it; and act upon it when they are about to select their candidates for office?

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAMILTON CO. AG. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, held at Carthage, Ohio, on Saturday, the 15th March, 1845, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That the members of this Board have seen with deep regret, the violent opposition of the Ohio Legislature, to every project for the advancement of the cause of Agriculture; and although every measure proposed by the friends of the cause, in that body, has failed, we will not relax our exertion to procure the passage of such laws as we may deem necessary to place this noble science under the fostering care of the State.

**Resolved**, That the friends of Agriculture in Ohio be, and they are hereby advised to meet

in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to an AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, to be held in the city of Columbus, on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1845, to devise measures to secure the passage of such laws by the next General Assembly, as may be conducive to our interest as farmers.

**Resolved**, That our thanks are due, and we hereby tender them to Mr. Wetmore, chairman of the committee on Agriculture, in the Senate of the late Legislature, for his exertions, so nobly put forth in our behalf, during the session which has just closed; and also to several other members who co-operated with him.

**Resolved**, That these resolutions be signed by the Board, and published in all newspapers friendly to the cause, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Wetmore.

### The State Agricultural Convention.

We are gratified to observe that the newspapers generally, are beginning to speak out quite sensibly, on the subject of agricultural improvement, in Ohio. The Ohio State Journal has the following in reference to the proposed convention:

"It is only necessary that the farmers of Ohio feel their own power, and appreciate the magnitude of the agricultural interest, in order to render their voice potential in the counsels of the State. If they study their own wants, and acquaint themselves with the practical legislation of even their own country, as far as that legislation has been directed for their benefit, they will find that Ohio, the third State in the Union in population, and the first in its agricultural productions, is an immeasurable distance behind many of her sister States in her attention to the interests of a farming population. The fault, in a great measure, must be laid at the door of the tillers of the soil, and as the remedy is in their hands, they are to blame if it is not applied.—They need, more than any thing else, an interchange of sentiment, in order to bring about the proper course of action. There are not, probably, more than half a dozen regularly organized agricultural societies in the 81 counties of the State; and not more than half that number are in healthy, vigorous operation. In such a state of affairs, how can we wonder that so little has been done. So palpable an indication of apparent indifference to their own interests, and of a want of union of purpose, has produced its natural fruits. Failing to look after their own interests, neglecting to counsel with each other, and to devise means for elevating their own condition, their Representatives have entered into and retired from public life, unimpressed with their responsibilities to those who selected them, and without an effort to secure legislation that would develop the resources of the soil and enhance in the same measure the agricultural interest.

"Our system of internal improvements has done much to open a market for the surplus produce of the State; but it has done little, it can do but little, to increase the quality and quantity of those products off of a given number of acres. It can do little to elevate the taste, the skill, and the influence of the farmer. An enlightened public sentiment must work such a change. A community of feeling and combination of effort must be relied on to bring about what is needed.

"It will at once be seen that a convention of the farmers of Ohio, representing the varied interests of her rich valleys and fertile plains, would accomplish much. The thousands and hundreds of thousands engaged in agricultural pursuits within her limits, if properly represented, would digest a plan of operations that could not fail to command attention and enlist the labors of all. The whole mass would eventually

be leavened by the influence set in operation here and the spirit carried by the delegates to the remotest sections of the State.

"Thus believing, we second ardently the proposition for a convention of the Agriculturists of Ohio. We hope the press of both parties, at every point, will take up the matter, and aid in awakening the attention of farmers, to the proposed movement."

### Madder Culture in Ohio—No. 2.

According to the promise in our last, we now give some account of the culture and preparation of madder as practised by Dr. Shaeffer, of Franklin county:

His farm is about 10 miles east of Columbus, on Black Lick creek. The land on which he grows madder is like that of Mr. Swift's, rich sandy bottom, (alluvion.) He has been engaged in the business only three years, and has only had 3 or 4 acres devoted to the crop. The results of his experience have not as yet been quite as successful, as it regards profits, as Mr. Swift's, but he has full confidence in the business, and contemplates enlarging his operations the present season.

**His mode of culture** differs essentially from that practised by Mr. Swift. It will be seen by the account in our last, that the bending down and covering the shoots 2 or 3 times during the summer, for the first two years, constitutes a very serious item in the amount of labor required. This is entirely omitted by Dr. Shaeffer, and a partial substitute adopted. But whether upon the whole, his plan is the most economical, we think, remains to be tested by experiment. Cultivators can easily adopt either method, or both.

**The preparation of the ground and mode of planting** as practised by the Doctor, are similar to that of Mr. Swift, excepting that his beds are 10 or 12 feet wide, (but this must be a disadvantage) and his plants are set somewhat closer—say about 18 inches from row to row, and the plants about 10 inches apart in the row.

**The after culture** consists simply of hoeing as often as necessary to keep clear of weeds; and in autumn, when the frost has killed the tops, the beds are covered, to the depth of 4 or 5 inches, with earth taken out of the alleys between, taking care to leave the surface level and smooth. This covering remains undisturbed in spring; the plants shoot up vigorously, through it, and form new roots near the surface, so that the amount of roots in the bed is thereby increased, which is the object desired. The second year's culture is the same as the first, but we presume it is necessary to remove the dead tops before covering the bed in the fall, else perhaps a portion may remain undecayed, and cause trouble in digging the roots the following autumn. (In France it is said the tops are mown off for fodder in summer, before going to seed, and that the hay is excellent for cattle, while little, if any, injury is done to the crop. Some, however, incline to the opinion that the roots are weakened thereby; and it appears to us very probable.)

**Digging or harvesting** is performed by the Doctor, with heavy grub-hoes, with prongs, constructed for the purpose. We think, however, that Mr. Swift's method of plowing out the roots, is preferable—being less laborious. Doct. Shaeffer has dug some of his madder after allowing it only two years growth,—but we believe he intends to allow 3 years hereafter. We have no doubt as to the expediency of this improvement in his practice.

**The washing** he performs at the creek, where a small dam is erected, so as to give a fall of a few feet. The roots are placed in shallow baskets, made for the purpose, and held under the falling water, which very soon cleanses them.

They are then allowed to drain and taken at once to the dry-house—thus avoiding the labor and expense of drying in the sun, as practised by Mr. Swift. It can at once be seen, however, that in this method, the dry-house must be of large size, and that no more can be dug and washed at a time than it will hold at once. It is also necessary to grind the first lot immediately after drying; so that where several acres are to be harvested, this practice has a number of inconveniences, which will more than offset the trouble of sun-drying.

The dry-house is constructed on the same principle as that of Mr. Swift, but much larger and more expensive. The whole building, including room for the mill and horse-power, is about 60 feet by 30, two stories high, and as well built as a common framed dwelling house. The time required in kiln-drying the madder in this way, is of course much greater than when first dried in the sun; and judging from the experience of Dr. Shaeffer, we doubt whether it can be done, at the best, so as to grind as well as by the other method.

In grinding the madder, the Doctor has found the greatest, if not the only source of difficulty. He made several trials at grinding it in a common grist-mill, but could not succeed; the stones would gum or glaze over, so as to refuse to operate. He then at considerable expense, constructed a mill for the purpose, similar to those used for crushing flax seed—with two heavy stones revolving on edge, over a flat bed-stone, on which the madder was placed. But this also failed, as the madder would still gather on to the stones, by the great pressure, and form hard flinty lumps. With commendable perseverance, he tried again; laid aside his two heavy stones and substituted four lighter ones; about the size of common large grindstones—these were in full operation, when we were there, grinding the madder dug last fall, and appeared to work well; although the operation is very slow and expensive, compared with that of grinding in a common grist-mill, while at the same time, the work is not as well done. The mill was worked by 3 horses and two hands. We could not learn how much it would grind in a day; but from what we saw, we should judge it would not average over 10 pounds an hour. The roots are first broken in a common bark-mill, which is worked by the same horse power. This machinery, and the building, &c., must have cost nearly a thousand dollars, but from what has been shown by Mr. Swift's experiments, such an outlay is not necessary.

We intended to have given a rather more minute account of Dr. Shaeffer's experiments, but unfortunately, (!) he was not at home when we visited there, and we have been denied the pleasure of an interview with him. We left several numbers of our paper at his house, with a friendly invitation for him to call on us the first time he came in town. He came in to sell some madder, a few days afterwards, and a friend informed us that he urged him to come and see us; but he declined doing so, and gave him to understand that he was aware of our intentions to publish an account of his madder crop, but as he had spent much time and money in experimenting, so as to learn how to manage the business, he was not going to give others the advantage of his knowledge; they might buy it as he had done! Well, this is a free country, thank Heaven, and we believe there is no law by which we can be indicted for going on to the Doctor's land, and looking at his crops, when not forbidden; or for publishing an account of what we saw there, or what was told us by others! But what a *simpleton* our friend Swift has been, to allow such paltry considerations as patriotism, and general benevolence, to induce him to give us, and the public, a full account of his splendid business; and what is more, to promise the results of further experiments and investigations in the culture of this important product! Why, we should not be surprised if it should lead a number of other persons to engage in the business, and in a few years, be the means of preventing several hundred thousand dollars a year, in money, from being sent to the country of the madder.

### Lime and Charcoal for Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—\* \* \* I have lately ceased trying to cultivate "many acres," and have put most of my farm into grass. I have reserved a few lots, however, to experiment on; and among other things, I want to try the effects of a dressing of lime and charcoal upon the growing wheat crop. To this end, I wish you would inform me what is the best method of breaking or preparing charcoal for this purpose—how fine it should be, and how it is best to apply it. I learn by the papers, that applications of lime and coal have made much wheat in New York; and if my experiments produce any manifest results, I will inform you.

I intend, hereafter, to use charcoal in all my compost heaps, and under my horses' feet in the stable; this method, it seems to me, will secure much of the best part of the manure that will otherwise be lost.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. W. RAYNOLDS.

Pike Co., Ohio, 1845.

Remarks.—That's right, friend Reynolds, go ahead with your experiments, it is just what is needed for the improvement of agriculture in this country, especially in reference to the wheat crop. We have no doubt that much might be done for the prevention of the rust the coming season, by the proper application of top dressings of lime, plaster, ashes, charcoal, &c., this spring. We sincerely hope that many experiments of this kind will be tried, and the results carefully noted and communicated to the public.

In reference to charcoal, it operates beneficially in three ways: 1st—by very gradual decomposition, it forms carbonic acid gas, which enters directly as the food of growing plants. 2d—it absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, and from rain water, and retains it where it will be found by the roots and appropriated to the use of the plant. 3d—it improves heavy soils, mechanically, when mixed therein, rendering them more porous and friable.

The best mode of preparing charcoal for this purpose, is undoubtedly by grinding it in a common bark mill. This can be done with little trouble or expense at any tannery. Sometimes in the management of coal pits, a large amount of fine coal or dust is formed, which is very useful for the purpose named, but that which is not pulverized so fine as dust or powder, is supposed to be better than that which is thus fine.

The manner of applying both coal and lime, is to take it in a wagon, when the wind is blowing very gently, and with a boy to drive the team slowly, let one or two men spread it with shovels, as evenly as possible, so as fairly to color the whole of the field, or the growing plants. The quantity that may be advantageously applied per acre, is not fully known as yet; but there is little danger of applying too much, especially of charcoal. (It may here be observed that charcoal will be found of most advantage on soils of a lightish color, and lime on darker soils.)

The time for applying these dressings to wheat, is any time during spring, when the ground is not too wet to admit of driving over it. We should think that it had better be done as soon as possible, now, or during the month of April.

✍ More about these matters hereafter.

### "The Wheat Insect."

Under this head, an article has been going the rounds of the newspapers for a month past, announcing, as an "important discovery," the substance of a letter from R. L. Pell, Esq., to the editors of the N. Y. Mirror. It is as follows:

"In the spring of '44, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of flint wheat, in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my surprise found thousands of living insects, such as *Phaedon* presented you—some were on the point of hatching, others were just commencing to crawl through, and many were perfectly formed and running about in all directions."

"Six years ago, I was making my early grain sowing, and the purpose of destroying the insects which I assured my neighbors that I had discovered, and

unbelief was ensconced in the kernel. Now, by accident, the fact is made manifest. This insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situation it occupied in the greenhouse, brought it thus early to maturity."

Now if any of our readers imagine that the insect here alluded to, is the one commonly known as the "wheat insect"—or either of the several kinds of insects that affect the wheat crop in the field, they are entirely mistaken. It is obvious to our mind, that the insects found by Mr. Pell, were the weevils that occasionally injure the grain in the barn or granary, but never till after it is harvested.

### Hints on Gardening.

The weather, since our last, has been so extremely dry, and much of the time, so cold, that vegetation has made no progress, and little or nothing has been done in the way of planting gardens. Seeds that were put in the ground weeks since, have either perished or are waiting for moisture to cause them to vegetate. There is now, however, (April 14th,) some prospect of rain; and as soon as the ground is softened and in order, no time should be lost in sowing seeds of all the principal garden crops, as we have before mentioned. There is still plenty of time for them to come to perfection. Let us all do our part, and trust to Providence for the result. We have the promise that "seed-time and harvest shall continue," and who has ever known it to fail?

We devote all the space we can afford in this number, to the cultivation of a few important articles most commonly raised by farmers.

### Culture of Asparagus.

This is one of the most wholesome and valuable products of the garden, and ought to be much more generally cultivated by farmers; especially as it comes into use at a time when there is the greatest scarcity of vegetables for the table. It requires very little labor, or space of ground, and a bed once well made, will produce abundantly for ten or twenty years.

The plants can easily be raised from the seed, by sowing it in the spring, in the same manner as for a bed of beets or onions; keeping the ground clear of weeds, during the summer.—When the plants are a year old, the permanent bed should be formed in the following manner:

Select a convenient place—the richer and deeper the soil the better—where it will not be shaded or too wet; and having marked out the dimensions, begin at one end and dig (trench) it to the depth of two feet, and mix in plenty, say a foot of well rotted manure, taking care to get a good share of manure quite down to the bottom. This will allow a portion of the poorest earth from below, to be thrown aside; but remember to leave the bed, when finished, full six inches higher than the natural surface, as it will settle several inches.

The best form of the beds is five feet in width, with alleys two feet wide, between the beds; of course the length can be governed by choice or convenience. With a bed thus prepared, strain a line the whole length, six inches from the edge, and with a spade or shovel, cut a small trench close to the line, 5 or 6 inches deep; in this, place the roots, one foot apart, taking care to set them in their natural position, spreading the fibres, and surrounding them with fine earth by the hand, and observing to have the crown, or top of the roots about three inches below the surface of the bed when finished. Plant four rows in this way, in each bed, fifteen inches apart. (Or, if preferred, the beds may be narrower, and only three rows allowed to each.) Then rake the surface smooth, and the work is done.

Keep the beds clear of weeds during summer; and, if you please, a sprinkling of radishes, or lettuce may be sown on them the first season.—The plants should not be cut for use, until after two years growth. (Three years from the seed.) The next year it may be cut moderately, and the fourth year it will be in full bearing. Old beds should have a top dressing of rotted manure applied every fall and the surface stirred well in the spring.



**Broccoli and Cauliflower.**

These vegetables are justly regarded as among the choicest luxuries for the table. They belong to the cabbage tribe, and flourish best in a mild and moist climate, like that of England. They can be grown in pretty good perfection in this country, however, with proper management—though we should not advise farmers and others who know nothing of their culture, to undertake the business.

The greatest obstacle is the heat and drought of summer, and to avoid this as much as possible, the plants should be so managed as to come to perfection late in the autumn or in spring—the former is the least difficult. Sow the seeds of Broccoli (the purple cape variety) the last week of May, in this climate; set the plants into rich ground that is retentive of moisture, but not clayey, and hoe them frequently during summer, so as to prevent their being stunted by drought; they will then begin to head in September and October, and if the season is not too dry, they will nearly all head before severe frosts set in. Any good looking ones that remain if set in earth in a light cellar will head well early in winter.

The cauliflower requires the same management, but is rather a longer time in coming to perfection, and is not quite so hardy. We would sow the seed about the middle, or the 20th of May; plant into well manured ground, not subject to drought—hoe frequently, in dry weather; and when severe frosts come on, take up the best plants that have not headed, and set them in a frame or light cellar.

**Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.**

This is another highly esteemed esculent, for early spring use, and of the easiest possible culture. The plants continue many years in full bearing, and occupy very little room—a small number being sufficient for a family. The seeds may be sown any time in spring, and will make good strong plants in one year; when they should be transplanted to a rich deep border, or any convenient spot—placing them 3 or four feet apart. The stalks should not be cut until the plants are at least, 2 years old.

**Nasturtium, or Sturtion.**

This is an annual plant, a native of Peru, and is highly deserving of cultivation for the sake of its brilliant orange and crimson colored flower, as well as for the berries, which, if gathered while green, and pickled in vinegar, make a good substitute for capers, and are used in melted butter, with boiled mutton, &c.

The seed should be sown in April, or early in May, in drills about an inch deep, near fences or pales; or trellises should be constructed, on which they can climb and have support, for they will always be more productive in this way than when suffered to trail on the ground.—*Bridgeman.*

**Okra, or Gombo.**

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, &c., to which they impart a rich nutritious flavor, and are highly esteemed in the southern States. Its ripe seed, if burned and ground like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom.

The seed should be planted in good rich ground, the first or second week in May, if settled warm weather, but not otherwise, as it is a very tender vegetable. Draw drills about an inch deep, and three or four feet asunder, into which drop the seed at the distance of six or eight inches from each other, or rather drop two or three in each place, lest one should not grow, and cover them nearly an inch deep. As the plants advance in growth, thin them out, earth them up two or three times, and they will produce abundantly.—*Ibid.*

**Cultivation of Celery.**

This vegetable is becoming an article of very extensive use in our hotels, and many families; so much so, that a full supply for the winter can seldom be obtained. A number of our subscribers have requested particular information as to its culture, and we cannot do better than offer the following from the late report of the Commis-

sioner of Patents, which accords well with our own experience.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The cultivation and growth of celery, that most excellent and wholesome winter vegetable, requires the close attention of the gardener to bring it to perfection.

A practical gardener will soon learn the art, and for the benefit of those who have yet to learn it, I beg to hand you the result of my own experience for the last 25 years.

In this country, it is not necessary to sow the seed before the month of May, and then in open ground, well manured with stable dung, thoroughly cured, and not less than a year old. The color, whether white or red, is a matter of taste. I generally mix my seed, and thus have both species. The seed is slow of vegetation, but, if good, never fails to germinate. Whether seed be sown broadcast or in drills, is a matter of no consequence; as the seed being very small, the plants are sure to shoot up thick. So soon as the sprouts have attained the height of an inch, they should be pricked out in a bed of rich mould, at the distance of about three inches each way from each other. You cannot have good strong stocky plants without pursuing this method. If left standing in the seedling-bed, they will grow spindling, weak, and consumptive. No more attention is required, excepting that of keeping the plants perfectly free from weeds, until August, when you will find the plants strong, healthy, and vigorous.

Any time in this month, dig your trenches 18 inches deep and as many wide. For this purpose, I generally occupy the ground that has been used for early peas.

The quality of the celery, and chiefly its growth, depend entirely upon the next step. The trenches should be half filled with thoroughly cured stable manure. I have found the manure used for early hot beds the best. It never fails of success. The increased fermentation of the manure, by the repeated waterings of the beds, the escape of the ammonia and noxious qualities of the manure, renders it sweet, and capable of imparting the mildest and richest flavor to the plant. If fresh manure from the yard, of whatever kind, is used, the celery will invariably grow strong and rank, with as little delicacy of flavor as there is in the manure. With a garden fork of four tines, strike through the manure in the trench into the earth beneath, and bring it up fresh, carefully mixing it with the manure as you proceed from one end of the trench to the other. Attention to this point is indispensable to the growth of good celery.

The plants taken up should be trimmed about the crown, just at the top of the root; all the young suckers taken off, leaving the plant trim and neat, with all its main stalks. With a dibble, which should be as large as the handle of a spade, as the roots will now be of considerable size, begin at one end of the trench with your face towards the other, and set in a single row of plants in the middle of the trench, and not less than six inches asunder; water them well. No tetotaler loves water better than celery. It cannot have too much. The roots of this plant require more room than is generally allowed them, as any one may see when they are taken up for the table.

Earthing up the plants should be delayed until they have attained a good size; and then it requires care, especially the first time. I always get into the trench myself, and, holding the plant with all its stalks firmly in my left hand, with a short-handled small hoe draw the earth up round the plant, without allowing it to come in between the stalks. When this is done, and the plants thus protected, you may, with a spade, strike off the edges of the trench, and partially fill it. As the plant grows, (as it now will, if well watered in dry weather, with great vigor,) continue to earth up, and by the 1st of November the plants will be two feet above the level of the earth, with a main stalk the size of a man's arm.

Sometimes, particularly if the season be dry, celery is liable to be attacked by a fly. In that case, you will see the tops of the celery turn brown and wither. The moment that symptom

appears, no time is to be lost in calling in the doctor; for the whole crop is at stake. The cause of the disease is the sting of the fly upon the leaves of the celery. The egg is deposited between the integuments of the leaf, and soon hatches into a small white worm—sometimes visible on opening the leaf to the naked eye, always by the aid of a microscope. If not attended to, the disease gradually descends to the root, and the whole plant falls a sacrifice. Amputate every defective and diseased leaf; and early in the morning, whilst the dew is on, sift on to the whole of the plants fresh slacked lime. One such powdering is generally sufficient; but if not, give them another dose, and the first rain that falls will wash the plants clean, and you will probably see them fresh, green, and stretching away towards maturity.

With regard to the mode of securing the crop for winter use, gentlemen have their fancies. I prefer leaving the plants in their original trenches, earthing up to the top of the plants, and covering with straw litter and boards, so as to protect them sufficiently from the frost, to be able to take them up as wanted; and this always fresh and sweet. I do not fancy disturbing the roots, and transplanting in to narrow quarters.

Finally, any one in this country who wishes to have "first-rate" celery must cultivate it himself. Common laborers are sure to spoil it. Professional gardeners are seldom found, and generally too expensive when they are.

Your obedient servant,

Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH. JUNIUS SMITH.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

**Blight in Fruit Trees.**

MR. BATEMAN:—First: Pears in some situations in Ohio flourish a long time without blighting. On the Ohio river, in alluvial soil, about a mile above Warren, in Jefferson county, stands one of the largest and thriftiest pear trees I ever saw, and I should judge, forty years old, in full health and vigor. Not so large, but perhaps nearly or quite as old trees, may be met with on our highest hills, and if I mistake not, rather less frequently, at intermediate points, and in level districts. On many farms, trees as soon as planted blight; on the adjoining lands they thrive for a long time, or as yet have not blighted at all. For this there is some cause, and that cause I hope you will be able to detect. I add such facts as seem to bear on the subject, and which have come under my observation.

Second: I have seen seedling pears blight. Hence it is not entirely a result of the age of the variety as propagated by suckers or grafts.

Third: In all the blight I have ever examined or any of my acquaintance, so far as I know, not the least evidence of the existence of the insect named by Prof. Peck could be discovered; but on the contrary the disease often appears in spots or blotches, or runs in such streaks as would seem to forbid the idea of its being the work of such an insect.

Fourth: In working young fruit trees, it not unfrequently happens, that nearly every tree receiving the slightest injury, dies to the point of such injury, and sometimes, altogether; at other times similar injuries produce little effect. Trees killed as above die not very unlike those blighted, and it is evident their death is the result of their peculiar condition at the time of their receiving the injury. Such it seems to me may be the fact in the case of blight.

Fifth: Grafts, although cut at the proper season as to time, and ever so well set, sometimes will almost all die, the bark under the earth or wax, soon turning black and the wood streaked.

Sixth: Pear limbs cut of a very warm day, say one or two of the warmest we have had the present year will blacken at the cut, the wood become streaked for some distance above, and the bark will look as if it had been frosted or boiled. Limbs cut off on a cool day will retain their freshness entirely to the cut, for a considerable time. This argues to me, that it is the condition and flow of the sap, which causes a slight injury to kill young trees at some periods, and which causes grafts to die seemingly without a cause, and the ends of amputated limbs to

blacken and streak; and all these seem to me, so to speak, to belong to the same genus with blight. I maintain therefore, that blight may be produced from different injuries, and these of a slight character, when there is a great flow of sap. The blight which most usually occurs in pear trees, seems to me to result from great heat, following considerable moisture. Hence trees on the tops of high hills rather less frequently blight, because it is more airy and less changeable. This is also true on considerable streams.

Seventh: Pears, apples, and quinces all blight, but pears the worst.

Eighth: On one occasion I had a young pear tree badly blighted, and on looking, there seemed to be a streak about three rods wide across the orchard, running from N. E. to S. W., in which said pear tree, one quince tree, and most of the apple trees were more or less blighted. It occurred to me this might have resulted from a current of cold air succeeding a warm day.

Ninth: My friend the Rev. C. Springer of the Recorder, a highly intelligent cultivator of fruit, supposes blight results from a kind of vegetable palsy or paralysis of the part, resulting from a seculage of sap, and recommended as the remedy, that pears be grown on poor soils, and little cultivated.

Tenth: My friend Dr. Normandy of the New Lisbon nursery, tells me that pear seldom blights in iron districts. If this is true, it would indicate the use of old horse shoes at the roots, as well as on the limbs. Who can confirm this testimony, so as we may have it from mouths of two or three witnesses.

Eleventh: I have seen a pear tree morticed through, and a cider beam inserted. The tree when I saw it was in apparent good health; the owner told me it seemed nearly dead with blight when he morticed it. A friend has just told me that on hearing the effect of this mortice, he bored a blighted tree through with an inch and a half auger, and it recovered, and is now healthy. Several years have elapsed since this morticing and boring.

In relation to remedies, I am able to recommend but one, and that is to plant such varieties as are least subject to blight, and these I believe will be found to be chiefly such as have originated from seeds in the United States. For example, the Burlingham and sechel seldom blight; and I have a number of varieties growing, natives of Ohio, and other States, which bid fair to be equally hardy. In conclusion, I hope every individual who is in possession of any fact bearing on this subject, will communicate it to you, Mr. Editor.

E. NICHOLS.

Loydsville, O.

#### Columbus Horticultural Society.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbus, convened at the old court house, pursuant to public notice, Thursday afternoon, April 10, BELA LATHAM, was called to the chair, and M. B. BATEHAM, appointed Secretary. After some remarks by the chairman, and several others, on the advantages that might be derived from associated efforts for the promotion of Horticulture in this section of this State, it was

**Resolved,** That immediate measures be taken to form a society for that purpose, to be called the Columbus Horticultural Society.

**Resolved,** That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a Constitution and by-laws for the government of such society, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: M. B. Bateham, Joseph Sullivan, Samuel Medary, Jno. Burr, A. E. Glenn, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and J. Buttles.

**Resolved,** That a meeting for the purpose of organizing said society, be held in the old court house, on Monday evening, May 12th, at 7 o'clock; and that all who feel an interest in the promotion of Horticulture, be invited to attend.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

B. LATHAM, *Chmn.*

M. B. BATEHAM, *Sec'y.*

Back numbers of this paper are still plenty and will be furnished to all new subscribers.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, APRIL 15, 1845.

The weather, since our last, has been most remarkable. In addition to a long continuous drought, we have had a number of frosts, so severe as to destroy nearly all the fruit blossoms, and also injure the wheat crop. Of peaches, apricots, cherries and plums, there can be none worth mentioning in all this portion of the State; and from accounts, we see there is but little better prospects elsewhere, throughout this and the adjoining States. Apple blossoms too, we find, are nearly all destroyed, although they were not generally open.

The wheat crop is suffering immensely from want of rain. Many fields in this region, we fear, are already past hope of recovery.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.—We continue to receive the best assurances that the friends of agriculture very generally throughout the State will co-operate in this measure, and that the best results may be anticipated. Several persons in distant parts of the State have suggested that it will be best for each county to send one or more delegates—the more the better—and that in the business of the convention, the votes should be taken by counties, each county having one vote. In this way, distant counties which may not have more than one delegate present, will have an equal voice with those more near.

We like the suggestions, and as soon as we can hear from the several county societies on the subject, agreeing on the day, &c., the call will be published in the papers.

MR. COLMAN'S "TOUR."—We regret to learn that this much looked for work, has been delayed by the indisposition of the author. From the latest accounts, however, it appears that he was again making progress, and several numbers are expected to arrive in quick succession.

PLANK ROADS.—Charles Whittlesey, Esq., has been on a special mission to Canada, for the purpose of inspecting the plank roads in that country. His report thereon, is published in the Cleveland Herald, and embodies much information that will be interesting to many in this State.—We will try to give an abstract of it in our next.

COL. RANDALL'S SHEEP.—We cannot fully answer the inquiries of E. S. in relation to the "profitable sheep" noticed in our last. We think the owner has a few of last year's lambs not yet disposed of. If not, he will have this spring's lambs, for sale early in the fall. The price, however, will be of course be high, as they are much sought after. We may hear from Col. R. in time for our next.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.—Several of our readers have requested us to give a list of the works on agriculture which we would recommend a young farmer to purchase for obtaining a knowledge of scientific and practical husbandry, as far as such knowledge can be obtained from books. We shall endeavor to comply with the request as soon as our time will permit. It is not a very slight task, to do it properly.

That assortment of garden seeds at the office of this paper, is still almost complete—including flower seeds, for the ladies. Mr. Bateham is generally on hand to wait upon customers during the forenoon of each day; and some person at all times. There is now on hand a supply of Lima Beans, White Dutch Clover; the

#### Culture of Potatoes—Inquiries.

Mr. E. Mendenhall, of Montgomery county wishes some one of our correspondents to give particular information as to the culture of Irish potatoes in this State—the time of planting, most suitable soil, best varieties, &c. &c. We regret that his letter has been overlooked, by being filed away with those having no particular application to this season of the year. The subject is an important one; and we heartily join in the request, for we have not seen a really good potatoe since we came into the State. We believe our friend Judge Wilson, of Steubenville, is quite a connoisseur in these matters—will he favor us with his views on the subject?—Ed.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON AGRICULTURE.—Our good friend who requests us to discuss this subject, and do it seriously, (!) is informed that we are waiting to learn the results of the wonderful discoveries which it is expected will shortly be made, in regard to that much abused planet, by means of the immense telescope recently constructed for Lord Rosse, of Ireland; which, according to a letter we received from Mr. Colman, a few months since, is so large that a man (not Gen. Tom Thumb!) could walk through the barrel of the cylinder, with an umbrella over his head!

PICTURES.—We have engraved representations of the curculio and apple worm, with sundry other matters, in preparation for our next.

THE WESTERN RESERVE MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—We welcome this new work to our table, and we freely offer friend Elliot "the right hand of fellowship." The first number opens rich, especially in horticultural matters, and with the known ability of the editor and his assistants in this department, we have no doubt that it will well sustain the high character which this number promises.

It is a neat pamphlet of 24 pages, with a printed cover—\$1 per year. Address F. R. Elliot, Cleveland, Ohio.

"CIVILITY."—The Newark Gazette either misjudges, or wilfully misrepresents our meaning. The civility for which we privately thanked him, and thereby excited his ire, was not for reminding us of our duty, but for censuring us for not attending to notices in his paper when the paper was not sent us; or if sent at all, which we doubt, the notices referring to us, were never marked, as we have requested, and as is customary among editors. The first intimation we ever had that our prospectus had been published in the Gazette, or the Constitutionalist, was from a copy of the latter paper being shown us by a friend, in which the complaint of the former was quoted, and the very civil epithet of *scamp* applied to us! The editor of the Gazette will oblige us by sending us his bill for publishing our prospectus, that we may pay him for it. We have some Newark Corporation shiplasters on hand, which may serve to heal his wounded temper.

"SCIENTIFIC BLUNDERS."—Our remarks under this head, in the 6th No. of the Cultivator, seem to have ruffled the temper of our friend Colonel Whittlesey. He is out upon us with a cruel rejoinder in the columns of the Ohio State Journal of Saturday last. He virtually admits the correctness of our criticism, but in reference to the mistake in his lecture, in asserting that there is 61 per cent. of sillex in wheat straw, he says that "almost any person would have presumed that 'ashes,' or 'ashes of,' was in the mind of the writer!" Well, we accept of the amendment; but what a practical believer in clairvoyance the Colonel must be! For our part, we have to judge what is in the mind of a writer by what he writes!

He further states, that he has always been friendly to us and our paper, (news to us,) and that on the few occasions when he has met us, he has treated us "with the respect due to a stranger." (He knows that is a —; but let that pass.) Then, as if to annihilate us for our temerity, he seizes the weapons of —, and sneeringly calls us a "young Englishman!" Oh Colonel! that is cruel!



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## Gardening for Ladies.

The past three or four weeks have been so cold and so dry, that few ladies have as yet sown their flower seeds, or done any work in their gardens. All are anxiously waiting for rain, and we trust it will come before this paper reaches many of its readers.—then Nature will soon wear a smiling face again. Any time this month is soon enough for sowing annual flower seeds, (see directions in our last,) and May or June is the time for sowing biennials and perennials. As soon as the ground becomes moist and mellow, no time should be lost in sowing the former. We will speak of transplanting, &c., at another time.

## Native Flowers—Botany for Ladies.

MR. BATEHAM—As one of your female readers, I am truly thankful that you are devoting a portion of your paper to our special use. I hope the favor will be duly appreciated by those whose education and talents have fitted them for extensive usefulness; and that your Ladies' Department will, through their influence, be the means of greatly benefiting the female portion of our great farming population.

I am highly gratified to find that the subject of *Floriculture* is to occupy some space in your columns; and my particular object in writing at this time, is to request you, or some of your correspondents, to give us a little instruction on the cultivation of the beautiful *native plants* that are found in many of our woods and prairies—especially as to the best time and manner of removing or transplanting them to our gardens. I have succeeded very well with a few kinds; but there are many others which I greatly admire, and have tried in vain to transfer to my flower beds, so as to have them live and thrive. If I had a knowledge of botany or could give the proper names of the plants, I would send a list of the wild flowers in this vicinity, or such of them as I desire to cultivate, but unfortunately, like most other farmers' daughters, my education did not include this interesting, and, I think, very useful science.

Respectfully, &c.,

SYLVIA.

Ross county, April 10, 1845.

Remarks.—We heartily respond to the sentiments of Sylvia, and shall be happy to hear from her again. We hope some one of our readers who is practically familiar with the native flowers of Ohio, will favor us with an article or two on their habits and culture. (We know of several ladies whom we think could do this very readily.) There can enough wild flowers be found in almost every neighborhood, to afford a constant variety and succession of beauty to a flower garden, and to our mind, render it far more interesting than when solely occupied with plants of foreign origin.

In regard to the science of botany, we entirely agree with Sylvia, that it is a most interesting and useful study, and particularly appropriate for ladies. More about this in our next.—Ed.

## Rural Melodies.

What a rich concert have we enjoyed here in the country, for days together. The very air seems vocal with praise. "For lo, the winter is past, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

"Music awakes

The voice of undissembled joy;  
And thick around the woodland hymns arise."  
"The black bird whistles from the thorny brake;  
The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove;  
Nor are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze,  
Pour'd out profusely, silent."

The general burst of joy stops not here, but

"Join'd to these,

Innumerable songsters, their modulations mix  
Mellifluous."

The jay, the robin, the wren and the American Philomela aid the full concert. It is love creates their melody: this exuberance of song is not a waste of music. 'Tis the voice of joy, the voice of spring, and the voice of God. All nature re-

joices in her new being and sends up to the skies her sacred symphonies. "The hills rejoice together on every side, and the trees of the wood break forth into singing before the Lord."

'Tis thus the adorable Creator, at this lovely season, speaks through a thousand voices and bids intelligent creation adore and laud His name, who annually revives, and cheers, and renews the earth with his beneficent smiles. Mortals awake and join the tuneful lay, and swell a gust of praise up to the sunny hills of heaven. Touch your harps of wondrous melody, and chant the strains of redeeming grace, till you sweep your golden lyres with the harpers harping upon their harps before the throne of God in heaven eternally. The music of earth is joined to that of heaven. For

"Oh surely melody from heaven was sent,  
To cheer the soul when tried with human strife!  
To soothe the wayward heart by sorrow rent,  
And soften down the rugged road of life."

Oh, joyful sounds! such is the bliss ye give,  
That heaven's bright scenes seem bursting on the soul:

With joy I'd yield each sensual wish to live,  
Forever 'neath your undefiled control."

Pleasant Valley, Spring, 1845. ANONYMOUS.

\* \* \* The foregoing is a portion of a prose-poetic communication in a late number of the *Urbana Citizen*; and from its style and date, we presume it is from the same pen, as "The Farmers Home," in our sixth number. We are sure that our lady readers will join us in the wish, that we may again be favored by the talented writer.—Hope we don't intrude, Mr. Citizen!—Ed.

## Planting Potatoes with Corn.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING.—The advantages of free admission of light, and free circulation of air to the growth of plants, are in a good degree obvious to persons of any experience in agriculture. So important are these influences to Indian corn, that an advantage is known to result from giving the widest space to rows running north and south. This more readily admits the light and heat of the sun, than rows running in a contrary direction. It has been suggested that planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, or in alternations of two rows each, would give a greater aggregate product for a given extent of land, than if each crop was planted entirely by itself. Experiments relative to this point have been made in Massachusetts for a few years past, under the direction of the Plymouth county agricultural society, and the results, so far, indicate considerable advantage in favor of the mode of alternate planting. Mr. Nathan Whitman, who received, for an experiment of this kind made last season, a premium of \$15, planted half an acre with corn alone; from this was harvested 42 43-75 bushels. Half an acre with potatoes; from this was harvested 236 7-56 bush.; and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; from this was harvested 22 50-75 bushels of corn, and 70 40-56 bushels potatoes. In this experiment there appears to have been a gain in mixed planting, of ten bushels of corn to the acre, and twenty-six bushels of potatoes. Some experiments reported to this society in former years, we believe, showed about the same results.—*Albany Cultivator*.

## Soaking Seed Corn in Saltpetre.

Hart Musey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of corn with which he planted a field, soaked it in a solution of salts of nitre, commonly called saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result:—The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, yielded more than twenty-five rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge,—that not one grain saturated with saltpetre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

For three years we have published from time to time experiments and statements showing the

value of the saltpetre soak for corn and other seeds, and yet probably not one-tenth of our readers use this or any other soak. For several years we have soaked all our corn with the most gratifying results. None of it has ever been touched by the grub, against which we, therefore, regard the saltpetre as a protection, and it grows with a rapidity that shames the sluggishness of grass and weeds. We planted some corn last year on the 6th of May, soaked as usual, and in just twenty-eight days it stood twenty-two inches high—ground rich but not manured this year. A pound of saltpetre in enough water to cover a bushel of corn, is about the proportion.—*Louisville Journal*. (Say 1 lb. of saltpetre to 8 gallons of water.—Ed. Ohio Cultivator.)

## Extracts from Ellsworth's Report.

## CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual agricultural statistics, comprising the tabular estimate of the crops for the past year, with accompanying remarks and appendixes, will be found subjoined, (marked D.) If the length of the document is objectionable, I will only say that I have deemed it more acceptable to the public to give the facts established, than deductions from them; more especially as no conclusive opinion can be justly formed on contradictory statements respecting some important subjects.

The science of agriculture has now become a study, and much greater improvement may be expected. Worn-out lands that have been, as it were, abandoned, are now being reclaimed under scientific treatment. Guess-work and hereditary notions are yielding to analysis and the application of chemical principles. The writings of learned agriculturists in Europe are translated into the English language, thus pouring a body of new light upon the path of the husbandman.

Some extracts from the celebrated Von Thaeer's principles of agriculture will be found in one of the appendixes to the agricultural report. They evince the deep research and patient investigation of that distinguished philanthropist.

Little is accomplished in any science without perseverance. How many bright anticipations have been blasted by a single unpropitious experiment! Without making allowance for ordinary casualties or unforeseen occurrences, how many efforts to improve husbandry by selection of seeds has failed! All has been abandoned, because the first experiment has not been crowned with success; forgetting that seeds, like animals, must be acclimated, and require certain food not found in every soil. The truth of this general remark may be illustrated by a recent attempt to solve the difficulty in granulating the syrup of cornstalks. Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only; and hence, crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscovado sugar.

In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too early will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.—There is every reason to believe that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed; while the reports of this year show the quantity of saccharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian corn over another is surprisingly manifest: one is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.) and hence their consumption tends to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion. For further remarks on this subject, with illustrations, see Appendix No. 6 to the agricultural report.

Among the first inquiries of the political economist, is the question, How can the productive-



ness of the earth be increased! Modern practice answers it easily. Manure and tillage are the instruments employed; either, alone, is comparatively useless. "Grapes will not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles." Nor will sour land yield sweet food; the nature of the soil must be changed, and this is effected by draining.

Intimately connected with draining land, is that of subsoiling; indeed, the last has lately been substituted for the former, with good success.—The cheapness of subsoil plows brings them within the reach of every farmer.

The letter from Mr. Verdine Ellsworth shows what can be done by deep plowing. By superior culture, his land yielded this year over 121 bushels of shelled corn per acre—his timothy meadows yielding 3 1-2 tons per acre. This statement is full of encouragement. (See appendix No. 5 to agricultural report.)

Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the national gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinner to the national gallery.—The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th of July, 1842. In sixty days some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured; the aggregate length of roots in the hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over 8,000 feet. The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation.—Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to plow deep.

I hope to distribute to members of Congress from 20,000 to 30,000 packages of seeds, embracing many that are highly valuable for garden and field culture. If the distribution of seeds is a matter of interest or advantage, I beg respectfully to suggest how the benefit might be much increased. By a circular issued from the Navy Department, the navy is instructed to bring to this country seeds that may be found and that are deemed useful; but this order is inefficacious, because there are no funds to defray the trifling expenses of packing and shipping them. Seeds are offered sometimes gratuitously, in different parts of the world, at others for a small sum.—The boxing and portage require some expense; and, however small this may be in a single instance, in the aggregate it amounts to a considerable sum. None of these expenses are allowed by the Navy Department, and hence none are incurred. It is certainly to be regretted that so many fine opportunities for procuring seeds and plants should be lost; and yet the department, which refuses to allow the claims mentioned, do it, if at all, without authority. To meet the emergency, it is suggested that the annual appropriation made for agricultural statistics and other purposes should be increased \$1,000; and then the Commissioner of Patents, in conjunction with the Navy Department, could do much to advance national industry; and if there is any appropriation which could gratify the agricultural community, it would be this. I am happy to say that the patent fund is amply sufficient to be further charged with this expenditure.

The great anxiety felt in the United States respecting the disease in the potato, by which whole sections of our country have been seriously affected, has induced me to devote much time to investigate this subject: and if no satisfactory reasons are assigned for the disease, it is hoped some partial preventives, at least are suggested. Those who are curious to read all that can be collected on the subject, will find it in an appendix subjoined to the agricultural report, marked No. 9.

The Hessian fly still continues to be a dreadful foe to the agriculturist. Hoping to throw some light upon this subject, I have obtained a communication from one of the most scientific gentlemen in this country, who has made the study of this insect the object of microscopic investigation

for years. The origin, progress, and changes of this fly, cannot fail to interest; and it is confidently hoped that when its birth, its constitution, and its home are found, it can be attacked with more certainty of destruction. Mr. Herrick's communication will be found in the appendix to the agricultural report, as above, marked No. 1. Notice of other insects that affect wheat is added. —(See Appendix No. 2.)

There is much to encourage the artist and the husbandman. The latter may feel momentarily depressed, by the low price of crops; but he is cheered by the reflection that he is far better off than those in professions proverbially crowded. The cultivator of the soil is, in the fullest sense, the most independent: he raises enough to eat, and can clothe himself; having a surplus to exchange, if he cannot sell. How much better for the young man of this country to aspire to the enviable rank of a scientific and successful agriculturist, than to grasp at the shadowy honors that are momentarily cast around the brows of political combatants.

There is much to console the husbandman in the reduction of the cost of the necessities of life which he has occasion to purchase.

Labor-saving machines are being introduced with still greater success. Mowing and reaping will it is believed, soon be chiefly performed, on smooth land, by horse-power. Some have regretted that modern improvements make important changes of employment; but the march of the arts and sciences is onward, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the motto of the patriot. This is promoted by facilities in production, whether in manufactures or agriculture; and if we are to compete with the world at large, we must readily embrace the offer of genius and skill; we must yield to competitors equal fertility of soil, and win the race by superior industry and intelligence.

From the tabular estimates of the crops, we compile the following, in reference to the leading products of the principal grain growing statistics:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.
New York,	14,975,000	31,135,000	19,468,000
Pennsylvania,	10,483,000	24,783,000	19,029,000
Maryland,	4,070,000	2,254,000	4,653,000
Virginia,	10,805,000	14,812,000	38,960,000
N. Carolina,	2,461,000	5,346,000	22,330,000
S. Carolina,	1,460,000	1,400,000	22,200,000
Georgia,	1,848,000	1,190,000	13,640,000
Alabama,	1,088,900	1,909,000	22,200,000
Tennessee,	6,950,000	7,841,000	61,100,000
Kentucky,	3,974,000	11,901,000	47,500,000
Ohio,	15,979,000	20,393,000	48,000,000
Indiana,	5,419,000	11,585,000	24,500,000
Illinois,	3,380,000	10,798,000	19,680,000
Missouri,	1,144,000	4,555,000	12,500,000
Arkansas,	2,111,000	396,000	7,500,000
Michigan,	4,237,000	4,013,000	4,300,000

#### Cornstalk Sugar.

We have received a number of communications relating to this subject. A successful experiment on the manufacture of this article was made by Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Indiana, who obtained above 300 pounds from the quantity of stalk used—which was about at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. Some communications on this subject may be found in Appendix No. 16. In the same appendix, also, are added some other papers relating to the subject. The letter of Dr. Jackson, and one addressed to him, are important, showing that crystallization can be effected.

It is believed that the results already obtained warrant the conclusion that, as attention is more devoted to it, the apparent difficulties will be obviated, and the article will yet be manufactured in large quantities.

It is now said, also, that sugar can be manufactured in great amount from potatoes. The statement in an English journal is, that three tons of the raw material will make one ton of potato sugar.

An account of the process will be found extracted from Dr. Ure's Dictionary, in Appendix No. 17.

By the following extract, it appears that watermelons have been turned to good account in the production of syrup:

"Sugar from Watermelons.—Uriah Johnston, a citizen of Carolina, says he has extracted from watermelons a syrup equal to molasses, which would produce sugar of good quality. The syrup is obtained by boiling the juice three hours in a common iron pot—eight gallons making one gallon of excellent syrup. He thinks one acre of common sand hill land would produce watermelons enough to make 200 gallons of syrup equal to the best molasses. The refuse of the melons makes capital food for hogs; and so nothing is lost."

This might be quite valuable in some sections of our country where this fruit is raised in large quantities; still it does not promise to be of very extensive use.

We give a statement here of the amount of beet sugar made in France for a year. It will be recollected that the manufacture of sugar from the beet is of comparatively recent date; and this shows what may be expected, should the facts on the subject of the corn stalk be fully sustained:

"The manufacture of beet-root sugar in France, for the year ending July 4, 1844, was 28 millions of kilograms, (325 manufactories,) and the duties levied amounted to nearly five millions of francs."

The whole amount of sugar produced in the United States in 1844, both from the cane and maple, is 201,107,000 pounds.

#### Ohio Beef for England.

The Cleveland Herald has the following in reference to the business of beef packing, for the English market, as carried on in that city:

"The Western Reserve will, this season, furnish the English epicures, with the finest beef ever exported from this country. The season last year was peculiarly favorable for field fattening of cattle, and the open winter and great abundance of food for stock, were taken advantage of, to produce the finest and fattest of stall-fed bullocks."

Our enterprising fellow citizen, Norman C. Baldwin, Esq., commenced slaughtering and packing, at his establishment on the Island, at the mouth of the river, on the 15th of October, and closed on the 1st of April. Nov. 25th, his slaughter house and contents were burned, by which he suffered a loss of about 600 head of cattle. With unrepressed energy, Mr. B. rebuilt his establishment, continued and enlarged his operations, and during the packing season killed and put up three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight head of cattle, making over five thousand tierces of beef, expressly for the English market, less the amount destroyed by the disastrous fire, Nov. 25.

About six hundred tierces of the Beef were packed for family mess, and the balance Navy mess. The cattle were cut up by Mr. Toms, an English packer of 44 years experience. Mr. B. is now re-packing his beef, and good judges pronounce it "A, No. 1."

The beef trade with England is opening a fresh source of prosperity to our agricultural friends, and should induce them to look well to, and improve their stock. The enterprise of Mr. Baldwin has scattered over fifty thousand dollars among the Reserve farmers the past season, the larger portion in Summit and Portage counties. We trust John Bull will not only relish his beef, but pay him well for it."

#### Montgomery Co. Agricultural Society.

MR. BATEHAM:—In one of the numbers of your paper you request information in regard to the county Agricultural societies of the State.—We have a society in this county, which was formed in the year 1839, and has held yearly exhibitions, regularly since that time. The exhibitions of the society have been of an interesting character, but have been sustained by but a few and have been very slimly attended by the farmers of the county. To the disgrace of the farmers, the burden of the expense of these exhibitions has been borne by the citizens of the town, and it becomes more difficult each year to procure money, as the argument that "by and by the farmers will wake up to their true interests," has grown very thread-bare already. To give a more general interest to the society, we have decreased the premiums on fine stock and in-



creased those offered on grain and farm products. What the result will be, I know not. We hope for the best. The officers for the present year, are, President, Col. H. Potzman; Vice President, Capt. D. Kiler; Treasurer, Henry L. Brown; Cor. and Recording Secretary, Robert W. Steel; Ex-Committee, P. C. Williams, Moses Shearer, Geo. B. Holt, G. Owen, J. A. Juskeep, Jefferson Patterson, Marshal, A. Holt.

Very truly yours, ROBT. W. STEEL.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Hedge Fences.

This subject is already assuming a place of anxious importance in many of the older settled parts of the State, and especially where timber suitable for making rails was not abundant in a state of nature. And yet many of our farmers evince almost a total apathy upon the subject, providing no substitute to supply the deficiency, from which they will only awaken, where time decayed fences shall crumble down and exhibit to them the full result of their neglect, in their unenclosed fields, and unprotected crops.

Few realize the immense expense of our present system of fencing in Ohio. The cost of fences now in existence is probably equal to our State debt! What will it be ten years hence, when these fences will all have to be renewed, and with the then scarcity of timber the increased cost of the rails? Doubtless it will be doubled.

It becomes, then, a matter of moment to cast about us, and see if no more permanent system of fencing can be devised; and if more permanent, cheaper. More durable kinds of wood can be grown for fencing than the common timber of the country. The black of yellow locust, is of the easiest culture and most rapid growth. On good soil, properly planted, it will in ten years attain a size sufficient to make from 6 to 8 rails.

For this purpose they should be planted about four feet apart, each way, so that they will be forced up and produce tall straight trunks. An acre planted in this way will contain about 2200 trees. In using them for timber, thin them out properly, and a permanent forest of the most durable timber will be obtained at a very little cost. The ground should be rich but not wet, and a few acres thus planted, will supply a large farm. They are easily grown from seeds or scions. If from seeds, they should be steeped over night in boiling water, or planted in a seed-bed, and a brush heap made and burnt over them, to vegetate them.

I have been for seven or eight years experimenting with honey locust for a hedge. I have one planted about 150 rods in length; and I have every confidence in my success. Led away by the advice of others, I have not managed well, or I should by this time, five and four years after planting, have had a good and secure fence; which I now expect to have in two years more. This will enclose a lot of eight acres. In six years from the time of planting, I believe a fence against all depredators, whether of men or beasts can be made of these trees.

The seeds after being scalded should be planted in a seed-bed, where there should stand two years. The young trees, before planting in the hedge row, should be cut off about three inches above the surface of the ground, that when they start two or three shoots may grow from one stock. To prepare the hedge, it would be better to dig a ditch about 18 inches deep and wide, throwing the surface mould on one side, and the subsoil on the other. Then plant the stocks in the bottom of this ditch, drawing in upon the roots the surface mould; and if the ground is poor, mix with it some well rotted manure. If well planted, these trees will throw up shoots 3 or four feet high the first year. Next spring, in March or April, cut them off about a foot or eight inches above the old stump, and the next year observe the same process. This third year, cattle may have access to them, and if not too hungry, their cropping will supply the place of the knife.

With a hedge shears, they may hereafter be worked, to keep them in bounds both at top and at sides, being careful to clip them always, so that in growing they will thicken up. And in

six years, neither boy or pig will be disposed to try the question of its validity. The stocks should be planted about 8 or ten inches apart.

I have tried several varieties of thorns, but they are all of too slow growth. The honey locust does not bear binding down and weaving in well, but from cropping off the shears, and browsing of the cattle, will thicken and interweave equal to any thorn.

I observing several of your correspondents are calling the public attention to their nurseries. I too have a nursery, in which I number about 100 varieties of apples, 50 of pears, 60 of peaches, 15 of cherries, 20 of plums, 7 of nectarines, 6 of Apricots, 15 of grapes, with strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and a large assortment of ornamentals and greenhouse plants.

Newark, March 20, 1845. I. DILLE.

**Remarks.**—We hope friend Dille will persevere in his experiment with the honey locust for hedging, and in due time let us know the result; but we cannot advise our readers to follow his example in planting this article for that purpose until more is known respecting it. We have seen it fairly tried, as we suppose, several times, but it was invariably found to die out when it became of an age at which it was expected to begin to be useful. It was planted extensively, and at one time, highly recommended by Judge Buel of New York, but he abandoned it before his decease. There is a hedge of it on the grounds of Mr. Fisher, near this city, which is also going to decay. We think the plant will not bear crowding and trimming sufficiently for hedging.—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Root Grafting.

Believing that horticultural improvement is often greatly retarded by the practice too frequently prevalent among practical men, of keeping to themselves what experience reveals to them; I wish to communicate the results of some of my own experiments. I do not suppose them to be of any great value; but having found it necessary, from the reserve of others, to re-discover perhaps, what others knew long ago, I wish to save the inexperienced the same trouble. Mystery and concealment should be banished from every liberal man's vocabulary.

Root grafting is no new thing; and is probably familiar to every nurseryman, and to many besides. But to some readers of the Cultivator it may not be familiar. And I wish, too, to point out some requisites in the operation, not perhaps enough appreciated.

It succeeds best with the apple and pear. On the cherry I have found it of no value. If many thousands are to be grafted, preparations should be made for working at it through the last half of winter, or through the whole of winter, by taking up the young trees or stocks in autumn, and packing them in sand or earth, in a suitable, well lighted cellar, where they are accessible at all time. These trees should not be more than one third of an inch in diameter. The grafts, also, should be cut, ready for work; but this can be done on any mild day during winter. Burying the grafts partly in earth, is a very common mode of retaining their natural moisture. But they always become soiled and dirty, and unless well washed, dull the knife used in grafting. Hence it is more convenient to keep them in a large box imbedded in damp moss; in which, care should be taken that a proper degree of moisture is preserved. Moss usually retains moisture nearly as long as the same bulk of soil.

If but a few weeks of grafting is to be done, that is, only a few thousand trees for one hand, the trees may be taken up in autumn, and the roots buried in a trench to remain till the ground thaws in spring. The work may then be continued so long as the grafts can be kept without starting, even if the stock are in leaf.

The grafting is to be done by the whip method; in which I have found it highly essential to success to make a deep cut with the knife for forming the tongues on the root and graft, so that when they are pressed together, the jaws may firmly interlock, and not be easily displaced in their position. They are often, perhaps usual-

ly set in the ground without applying wax plasters; but I find the latter of great benefit, in preserving an equal degree of moisture in them and protecting them from drought; to which we are so liable in the latter part of spring. Wax plasters are quickly and cheaply made, by melting together four pounds of rosin, two of tallow, and one of beeswax; spreading the mixture with a brush or swab thickly over a newspaper (say the twentieth of an inch thick); and when cold, and when the weather is nearly as low in temperature as freezing, cutting up to the required size with a knife. It may perhaps be familiar to most, that the roots only of the young trees are used; and when they are long, they may be cut up into two or three pieces, each for the insertion of a graft.

When the operation is finished, they are usually placed in shallow boxes,—rasin boxes are very convenient,—in rich light soil, until set out into the open ground. I have, however, found that they may be packed much more closely in boxes, and are afterwards much more easily separated from each other in setting them out, if perfectly clean sand is used instead of the earth. After they are laid in the sand in the boxes, an additional quantity may then be shaken in among the grafts, and all the interstices closely filled.

Grafts which are set near mid winter, should, if practicable, be kept in a place somewhat warm, and they will start and grow an inch or two before being set out, which will more certainly secure their adhesion to the roots.

In the spring, if good mellow ground is prepared, the planting out may be done very expeditiously by the use of a dibble. A line is to be stretched to set the row; one hand drops the grafted trees, and one or more hands follow and set them in. The dibble should be about one inch and a half in diameter, and the point shod with iron or steel. A spade handle makes a good one. Two or three hands will thus set out several thousand in a day. They should be set in to the tops of the grafts, the point of union between root and graft, being three or four inches below the surface.

Trees thus set out will grow from one to two feet the first year; will attain the height of three feet the second year; four feet the third; and large enough for setting out into orchards the fourth year.

J. J. T.

Macedon, N. Y.

### Preserving Beets.

The potatoe is remarkably protected from shrivelling by its impervious skin, or outside coating; so much so, that while the skin remains entire, it will retain its moisture probably fifty times as long, in a dry root, as if the skin were pared off with a knife. But with some valuable roots there is no such protection, and this is especially the case with the beet, which dries rapidly on exposure to dry air, and many find serious difficulty to preserve their beets just right for winter and spring use. Having been very successful, my beets being now as fresh as when taken up last autumn, perhaps the method may be useful to others.

I procure a quantity of perfectly clean coarse sand, as clean as beach sand, with what moisture its capillary attraction will retain, and then fill a barrel in the cellar with sand and beets, *stratum super stratum*, taking care once or twice during winter to moisten the sand, if the cellar is dry, and the sand needs it. This is the whole operation. The beets are taken from the sand, as needed without difficulty.

I understand that some have been equally successful in preserving celery in the same way.

J. J. T.

**USE OF GUANO IN DELAWARE.**—Dr. J. W. Thomson, President of the New Castle, county agricultural society, says in a recent letter to us, "Our favorite pursuit in this region, agriculture, is still progressing. Our wheat looks very well. Farmers in this vicinity are all trying experiments with *guano*, and we expect next fall to have some interesting results to report in relation thereto."

Messrs. ELY & CAMPBELL, at their seed store, in Lower Market st. Cincinnati, are agents for the Ohio Cultivator.

**KILL THE CATERPILLARS!**—We observe that these pests of the orchard, have made their appearance very early, and unusually abundant, this year, and unless measures are taken to destroy them, great injury will be done to the apple trees. If undertaken in time, while the nests are small, it is comparatively an easy matter to destroy them. A swab, made of sponge, tied on a stick, dipped in strong soap-suds, or oil—or what is still better, spirits of hartshorn, will readily destroy the nests and kill all that come in contact with the liquid. The best time for doing this, is in the morning—about noon—or at night, as the caterpillars will be found close "at home" about these times; they go out to feed usually twice a day—during the forenoon, and again in the afternoon.

**OHIO SILK FACTORY.**—During last week we had the pleasure of visiting the Silk Factory, in Mt. Pleasant, owned by Jno. W. Gill, Esq., one of the most enterprising men in eastern Ohio. We were shown a number of pieces of silk, satins, and silk handkerchiefs, which for neatness and durability can scarcely be excelled by any foreign manufacture. Mr. Gill manufactures annually, about \$6,000 of silk goods, all of which he disposes in the west, without any difficulty. This is what is wanting in the United States. Let us manufacture our own silk, and every other article—let us look at home, to our own interests, and let John Bull attend to his.—*Cadiz Standard.*

#### Useful Tables for Farmers.

##### PLANTING.

A Table showing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from one Foot to 21 Feet distance from plant to plant.

Distance.				Distance.				Distance.			
Ft.	In.	No.		Ft.	In.	No.		Ft.	In.	No.	
1	0	43,560		6	0	1,210		12	0	302	
1	6	19,360		6	6	1,031		13	0	258	
2	0	10,890		7	0	889		14	0	223	
2	6	6,969		7	6	775		15	0	194	
3	0	4,840		8	0	680		16	0	171	
3	6	3,556		8	6	602		17	0	151	
4	0	2,722		9	0	538		18	0	135	
4	6	2,151		9	6	482		19	0	121	
5	0	1,742		10	0	436		20	0	109	
5	6	1,440		10	6	361		21	0	99	

##### FLOWING.

Table showing the distance travelled by a horse in plowing an acre of land; also, the quantity of land worked in a day, at the rate of 16 and 18 miles per day.

Breadth of Fur-Space traveled in plowing an acre.		Extent plowed per day, at the rate of	
Inches.	Miles.	18 Miles. Acres.	16 Miles. Acres.
7	14 1-8	1 1-4	1 1-8
8	12 1-4	1 1-2	1 1-4
9	11	1 3-5	1 1-2
10	9 9-10	1 4-5	1 3-5
11	9	2	1 3-4
12	8 1-2	2 1-5	1 9-10
13	7 1-2	2 1-8	2 1-10
14	7	2 1-2	2 1-4
15	6 1-2	2 3-4	2 2-5
16	6 1-6	2 9-10	2 3-5
17	5 3-4	3 1-10	2 3-4
18	5 1-2	3 1-4	2 9-10

##### AN ACRE OF LAND CONTAINS

4 Rods, each rod 40 rods, poles or perches.  
160 Rods 16 1-2 feet each.  
4,840 Square yards, 9 feet each.  
43,560 Square feet, 144 inches.  
174,240 Squares of 6 inches each, 36 in.  
6,272,640 Inches, or squares of 1 in. each.

**SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,** suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 12th.—Pork is still advancing. Mess sells at 12.00 a 12.50. Prime at 9.75 a 10.00. Bacon, hams, sides and shoulders at 7, 6 and 3 cents per lb. Lard in kegs, No. 1, at 7 1/2 a 8 cents. Flour, sales large, at 3.62 a 3.65 per bbl. Wheat 75 cts. Corn 31 a 43. Oats 23 a 25 cents per bushel.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 10.—There were about 530 head of beef cattle offered at the scales during the week, and 300 head sold to city butchers, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$3 a \$6.50 net. Most of the sales, however, were made at \$2 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof. About 200 head were driven to other markets, and the remainder left over unsold. Sales of live hogs have been made at \$3 a \$3.12 1/2 per 100 lbs.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Apr. 7 Flour, 5.25 Mess Pork, 13.50  
N. York, " 9 " 5.50 " 13.25  
Baltimore " 10 " 4.50 " 12.50  
N. Orleans, " 1 " 4.25 " 12.50

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, April 15.

GRAIN.		Honey, comb, lb.	
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62 1/2	a 64	" strained, 12 1/2	a 14
It. qualities, 57	a 60	POULTRY.	
Indian corn, 31	a 32	Turkeys, each,	25 a 37
Oats, 20	a	Geese, "	18 a 25
PROVISIONS.		Ducks, "	8 a 10
Flour, retail, bbl. 3.62 1/2	a	Chickens, "	6 a 8
" 100 lbs. 1.75	a	SUNDRIES.	
" Buckwheat, 1.25	a 1.50	Apples, sound, graded, bu. 62 1/2	a 75
Indian meal, bu. 37 1/2	a 40	" common, 25	a 37 1/2
Hominy, quart, 3		" dried, 87 1/2	a 100
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs. 2.50	a 3.00	Peaches, dried, 1.00	a 1.25
" fore quarter 2.00	a 2.50	Potatoes, 37	a 40
Pork, large hogs, 3.75	a 4.00	Tallow, tried, lb. 5 1/2	a
" small, 3.00	a 3.50	Hay, ton, 4.50	a 5.00
Hams, country, lb. 5 1/2	a 6	Wood, hard, cord, 1.25	a 1.50
" city cured, 6 1/2	a 7	Salt, bbl., 1.62	a 1.75
Lard, lb., ret. 6 1/2	a 7	SEEDS.	
" in kegs or bbls. 5 1/2	a 6	Clover, bu. 2.75	a 3.00
Venison, "		Timothy, 1.50	a 1.75
Butter, best, rolls, 12 1/2	a 16	Flax, 75	a 81
" common, 10	a 12 1/2	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
" in kegs, 7	a 8	Pot, 100 lbs., 2.75	a
Cheese, 5	a 6 1/2	Pearl, 3.50	a
Eggs, dozen, 6 1/2	a	Scorched salts, 2.50	a
Maple Sugar, lb. 6 1/2	a		
" Molasses, gall. 50	a		

To Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Public Officers, &c.  
AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY,  
WASHINGTON.

PERSONS in any part of the United States, who have business to transact with either Department of the General Government at Washington, or with any of the State Governments, or who require researches to be made in the Public Records any where in the Union, can have their requests promptly attended to, by addressing the undersigned.

Extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, consequent on connection with the newspaper press, with the Post Office and other public organizations, will greatly facilitate the prosecution of inquiries and transaction of business.

Lawyers, Public Officers, Contractors, and others having business arising under contracts, or under the Pension or Patent Laws—MERCHANTS desiring remission of duties, &c.—MECHANICS or Inventors requiring patents—and FARMERS having business with the General Land Office—may find this agency conducive to their interest in the way of promptness and economy. Claims under treaties with the Indian nations or Foreign Governments, also attended to.

Special attention will be paid to those who wish to buy or sell LANDS in Virginia and other Southern States; and inquirers, from the North or South, are respectfully referred to the Circular concerning "Agricultural Improvement in the Southern States," lately published in the Globe and other Journals, under the signature of John S. Skinner (Assistant Postmaster General) and the undersigned.

Satisfactory references given in any part of the United States, as there are few districts in which the subscriber is not personally acquainted. Charges reasonable.

Letters must be post-free, to insure attention; and may be addressed to the subscriber, either at Albany, N. Y., or Washington.

HENRY O'RIELLY, Mr. Bateham, Editor of the "Ohio Cultivator," will forward any orders for the above Agency.

#### SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

THE subscriber having relinquished farming, will offer at public vendue, at his farm in Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buonaparte;" two imported Mares—three full-blooded stud colts, one, two and four years old—two full-blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blooded Canadian mare, three and four years old, and one filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the U. States,) in all the principal agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Casado* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the committees. At the fair of the American Institute, in New York city, in October last, he received the Silver medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS, Moocestown, Burlington co., N. J., March 13th, 1845.

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(Next building south of the State House—up stairs)

In making up the following assortment, the object has been to include all the kinds ordinarily wanted for the garden, and also to introduce some new varieties, known to be superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years past, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell.

(All the principal kinds are now on hand, but a few ordered from the East, have not yet arrived, though daily expected.)

They will all be sold in small papers, at 6 1/2 cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many of the kinds can be had by weight, at reasonable prices.

#### CATALOGUE.

ASPARAGUS—Large German.  
BEANS—Early China Red Eye; Early Yellow Six Weeks; Large White Kidney; Royal Dwarf; Running—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, late and tender; Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural; Red Cranberry.  
BEET—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, superior; French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.  
BROCCOLI—Early Purple Cape.  
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early.  
CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Early Battersea; Late Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead; Red Dutch, for Pickling, &c.  
CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.  
CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.  
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.  
CUCUMBER—Early Frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Pickling; Small Gherkin, very small, for Pickles.  
EGG PLANT—Purple; White, ornamental.  
INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Sioux; Sweet, or Sugar.  
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cape Head; Imperial Cabbage.  
MUSK MELON—Large Yellow Caneleup; Skillman's Fine Nettle; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.  
WATER MELON—Carolina; Long Island; Black Spanish.  
NASTURTIUM.  
ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.  
PARSLEY—Double Curled.  
PARSNIP—Long Dutch.  
PEAS—Early Washington, 2 1/2 feet; Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot; Dwarf White Marrowfat, 4 feet; New Giant Marrowfat, 6 feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.  
PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato Shaped; Long Red Cayenne.  
RADISH—Early Scarlet Short Top; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.  
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.  
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.  
SPINAGE—Round Leaved.  
SQUASH—Early Bush Scalloped; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoonut; Acorn, or California.  
TOMATO—Large Red; Large Yellow; Small Round Red, or Cherry; Cuba, or Spanish.  
TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch; Yellow Malta.

#### HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Basil; Bene; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme; Tobacco.

#### FLOWER SEEDS.

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. The seeds were raised by a personal acquaintance, and all are of last year's growth. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds 50 cts. per dozen papers; 6 1/2 cts each, for a less number.

#### The Celebrated Trotting Horse BELLFOUNDER.

WILL stand the ensuing season near the city of Columbus—season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st,—at \$8 the season, payable on the first day of December next. Pasture at reasonable rates. No accountability for accidents or escapes.

#### PEDIGREE.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq., Long Island, N. Y., and was imported Bellfounder 2d; he by the famed English Norfolk trotter Bellfounder 1st, that trotted 9 miles in 30 minutes, and his owner offered to trot him 17 1/2 miles within an hour, which was never accepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Henry by English Eclipse. His dam was Lady Alport by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

#### DESCRIPTION.

BELLFOUNDER is a beautiful dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail, star in the forehead; stands 16 hands high, weighs (when in good condition) 1200 lbs., has trotted his mile over the Harlem course in 2 min. 40 seconds. He is a horse of great power and endurance, and has sired some of the best roadsters to be found in New York, animals adapted to both saddle and harness.

#### AUGUSTUS BROWN.

Apply at the City Livery Stable, Columbus, O.  
Columbus, March 28, 1845.

#### WILLIAM BARKER.

#### ECLIPSE JUNIOR.

SON of the renowned AMERICAN ECLIPSE, of New York, and an Archie mare from the stock of Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia.

This pure blooded colt is 3 years old in May next; 16 1/2 hands high, and combines in a high degree the stoutness and muscular power of the Eclipse, with the symmetry and high form of the Archie stock. Eclipse, Jr. is in my possession, and if not sold before the 10th of April, will remain in my care till the 10th of July next. (See Bills.)

#### PRINCE WM. JOHNSON

Hillsborough, O., March 5, 1845.

#### PRINCE'S LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE new and unrivaled descriptive catalogues of this establishment, (34th edition,) which have cost over \$500, comprising this great and select collection of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; greenhouse plants and seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant. The errors in the catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that has appeared in any country.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & CO.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 1, 1845.

NO. 9.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete Index will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Broom Corn culture in Ohio.

This article is becoming quite a staple product of the rich bottom lands of this State. From present appearances it is likely that not only all Yankeedom, but England also, and perhaps the 'Celestials,' will soon be supplied with those important implements of household economy—brooms, from the Buckeye state.

The most extensive operators in this new business are three brothers, named Eaton; young men of great enterprize and intelligence—natives of this state, and possessing all the necessary qualifications of genuine Yankees. One of them now resides in the 'Great Metropolis' of England, where he has established an extensive manufactory of brooms, the materials for which are all sent over from this country, and, in an unmanufactured state, are admitted free of duty. The demand there is almost unlimited, so that it is anticipated a very extensive and profitable business will be done. Another of the brothers resides near this city, (Columbus,) and is now engaged in putting in five or six hundred acres of the rich Scioto valley land, (belonging to the Messrs. Sullivant,) which is spread out several miles in width, in full view from the window by which we are writing. He raised about three hundred acres on a portion of the same land last year. The other brother resides at Circleville, 25 miles further down the Scioto valley, and is there putting in four or five hundred acres more; besides which they have numerous contracts with farmers for smaller lots, to be grown for them, and delivered at their presses when harvested. All this is intended for shipment to the brother in England next fall.

In addition to all this, we learn that there is as much more land devoted to this crop in the valleys of the Muskingum and the two Miamis; the product of which is mainly designed for the New York and New England markets. We shall on other occasions, give particular accounts of the culture and profitableness of this product; and the success of the foreign branch of this novel enterprise.

CULTURE OF PEPPERMINT.—INQUIRIES.—We are requested to ask some of our readers, who may possess information on the subject, to furnish us some account of the culture and value of the peppermint crop, for the oil obtained by distillation. Who can speak from personal observation or experience?

A HINT ON GRAFTING.—Referring to our remarks on this subject, in No. 7, our friend J. Kirby, of Hillsboro', informs us, that in cleft grafting, he finds it an advantage to set the grafts with the tops slightly sloping outwards from the cleft in the stock, so as to have the edges of the bark of the scion and stock cross each other, instead of being parallel. He thinks the union is more certain in this way, as by the common practice the scion often shrinks so as not to exactly match as it should do.

### Blight and Insects in Apple Trees.

We received a letter some weeks since from Joel Brigham, of Lodi, in this state, asking for information respecting his apple trees, which, from his description, have evidently suffered from the effects of the blight, concerning which, there was an article in our last number, and will be several more ere long.

After describing the manner in which his trees were affected, Mr. Brigham says, "I had occasion a few days ago to cut down one of the trees that were first affected. I found it green and sound near the ground, while the top was nearly all dead. In cutting up the tree, I took much pains to see if I could discover the cause of decay. I peeled off the bark from the limbs with my knife, and about where the first limbs came out, I found a number of worms, some of which I enclose to you. They lay between the bark and the wood, and had worked around the limbs to a considerable extent. I also discovered several bunches of small white eggs, 15 or 20 in a bunch, and a number of small flies. But I am inclined to think that the insects enclosed are not the cause of the disease in the tree, for I never could discover any thing of the kind in the thrifty limbs, and grafts that have been most affected. I have spent much time in making examinations, but as yet to no purpose; and now, if you can give me any light on this subject, through the columns of the Ohio Cultivator, I shall be very grateful, and will persuade as many of my brother farmers as I can to become subscribers."

We pledge ourselves that friend Brigham will, in the course of the year, find much information on the above subject; so we trust he will make good his promise! We are not very sanguine, however, about discovering any simple and effectual remedy for the evil complained of—though of this we can judge better, when more facts have been observed. We concur in the opinion that the insects sent us were not the cause of the disease in the trees. They appear to be the larvæ of a species of *scolytus*, probably *scolytus pyri*, which, in its perfect state, is a small beetle. It works under the bark of fruit trees, commonly, we believe, after the limbs have become diseased, and feeds upon the inner bark and young sap-wood, during the early stages of its decay. The circumstance of these worms being frequently found in trees that have died with the blight, has often led careless observers to suppose that they were the cause of the malady. But we have never known an instance where these worms were found at the first commencement of the disease.

### The Curculio, or Plum Weevil. (*Rhynchæus Nenuphar*.)

This is the insect that every year destroys the greater part of our fine plums, and more or less, of other kinds of stone fruit, causing them to fall off the trees, when about half grown. He is a cunning, sneaking little thief, not often caught at his work of mischief, or seen at all, except by those who are acquainted with the appearance and habits of his bugship. Indeed many persons who have long observed with regret, the destruction of their fruit by his means, have never yet discovered the cause of the mischief, and of course they are not qualified to undertake any measures for the prevention of the evil.

We regret, that while we are able to make known the appearance and habits of the insect, we cannot at the same time, point out some easy and effectual means of preventing its ravages.—Many experiments have been tried for the purpose, but none of them, as yet, with very great success. Others, however, will doubtless, soon be tried, and we may still hope that means will, eventually, be discovered, that will at least serve

to check the operations of this petty enemy, and compel him to be content with a more reasonable apportionment of the spoils.

It is very desirable, however, that every cultivator of fruit should become acquainted with the appearance and habits of this insect, and thus be prepared to adopt such measures, as may be suggested for curtailing its mischief. To this end, we give engraved representations of its different forms, and subjoin remarks on its natural history and habits, with some suggestions for destroying it, or preventing its ravages. Much has been published on this subject, within a few years past, and doubtless will be for years to come. The following is mainly derived from a letter to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Dr. Joel Burnet, published last year in several papers at the east:

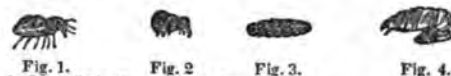


Fig. 1. Curculio in the perfect or beetle state.  
Fig. 2. Its assumed form when shaken from the tree.  
Fig. 3. Larva, or worm as found in the fruit when it falls.  
Fig. 4. Pupa, or form in which it lives in the ground.

This insect was called by Herbet, *Rhynchæus nenuphar*; by Peck, *Rhynchæus cerasi*; but commonly goes by the name of *curculio*, or plum-weevil, by horticulturists. He is a little, rough, dark brown beetle, (Fig. 1.) has two small bunches or protuberances on his back, a rostrum or beak, on which are two antennæ. He is so shy, and retiring in his character, in the beetle stage, that he is not liable to be seen unless he is searched for purposely, and this is the reason why so little is known of him generally.

He begins his work upon the plum and apricot, as soon in the season as the small cap or covering, formed by the blossom, falls off; but not so soon upon the peach. Examining the fruit occasionally, or daily, you are to know when he has commenced work by his peculiar (semi-circular) mark, or incision, which is readily seen on fruit with smooth skin, as the plum, cherry, apple, &c.; but on the peach it is known by a small gum oozing from its surface. It has been stated, that the fuzzy surface on the peach is a barrier or obstacle in his way; but it does not prove so here, as the injury which it sustains is quite general, unless protected.



When you have discovered that he is operating upon the fruit, (which you may know by his peculiar mark upon it,) by assiduously watching, you may chance to see him cutting the incision with his rostrum, (Fig. 5.) If you extend your thumb and finger toward him, it must be done very cautiously and slyly, or before you touch him he will drop, as imperceptibly as a small shot would, to the ground, and for a few moments assume a lifeless appearance, (Fig. 2.) resembling a dried bud, or a piece of dirt, but if watched a short time, he will make use of his legs or wings and take himself off.

The incision or wound in the fruit, which he makes with his rostrum, consists in raising up the skin of the plum to a small extent, under which he deposits an egg. The shape or form of this egg is semi-lunar, or crescent-shape, and in the middle of this wound, is a small discolored speck, where the egg is placed. When the egg hatches, the larva sometimes, it is presumed, falls from the nidus or nest, and the fruit remains unharmed; but, most generally, in four or five days from the time the egg is laid, a small bluish line, near the skin, may be seen extending from his mark, which signifies that the grub is within. And also, when his mark has assumed a bluish tint, you may be certain that destruction will follow; for when you see these signs, take the plum from

the tree, and cut off a small portion, where the mark is, and you will notice that the larva has burrowed down into it.

The effect upon the plum, or other fruit, of the larva within, is to cause it to decay, and after a while it falls. By the time the plum falls, the insect has nearly, or quite completed his larva or grub stage, (Fig. 3.) and then he leaves it and goes down a little way into the earth.

Here in the earth he undergoes his transformation, which is performed in about fifteen or twenty days, in the month of June, or fore part of July. But all the larva (so far as I have observed) that go into the earth about as late as the 20th of July, do not ascend that season, but remain there in the pupa stage, (Fig. 4.) until the next spring.

We are to observe, then, that there are two generations in one season, of these insects, and this fact it is important to know: for if the first generation in the larva and beetle stages is destroyed, we have little to fear from the second, which operates in July.

Dr. Harris stated to me, that he was not certain that the plum weevil does feed in the beetle form, though he rather supposed he did. But whether he does or does not feed, his organs of taste and smell, are rather obsolete or disused, for we are able to state, from observation, that many kinds of odorous bodies which are obnoxious to many insects, are not so to him.

I have tried champhor upon the tree, watered it with solution of soap and of tobacco, and I do not know that he was disturbed any further than he would be mechanically by their application.

As the notion is prevalent that he crawls up the body of the tree, I would state that he flies on to it, and, therefore, it is useless to apply any preventive to keep him from ascending that way.

I am free to state, that this insect can not be combated without labor, and the result secured, will far more than compensate for all labor bestowed, even in a pecuniary point of view.

Our rule of action should be, *direct aggression* upon him, both in the beetle and larva forms.—In the pupa stage he lies in the ground secured from our search.

Watched, as the plum and fruit trees always should be, by the gardener, as soon as his mark is seen on the plums, which will be generally as soon as the plum is left naked by the blossom, a sheet of sufficient dimensions should be suspended or lain beneath the tree, then give the tree a sudden rap, or jar, and the insect immediately falls upon it, and feigning himself dead, very much resembles a rasin seed in form—(Fig. 2.)

All the curculios on the sheet should be killed, and all the stung plums that fall from the tree, should be put into fire, (or given to hogs.)

I would impress upon the mind of the gardener the importance of assiduously attending upon his destruction in the month of June, (May, in Ohio.) The trees should be shaken twice or three times daily, certainly in the morning and evening, in order that the beetles may be crushed, and all the wounded fruit gathered and put in the fire. I have observed that usually, after the twenty-fifth of July he is not to be found.

A tree standing near the door, if jarred and shook several times a day, as it may be passed, would be likely to succeed, as this course would discommode and frustrate the insect in his work.

Plum trees standing in a hog-yard, generally produce partial crops, for the hogs are frequently, during the day, rubbing against them, and are pretty sure to eat all the young fruit with the larva that fall to the earth.

**Use of Salt or Brine.**—Mr. A. Kenrick of the Newtown nurseries, near Boston, in the Magazine of Horticulture for April, states that until recently, all his plums had been destroyed by the curculio, and after trying various experiments he almost despaired of finding any remedy; "but having heard salt recommended, I concluded to make a trial of salt ley, having a quantity at command. The yard contains about one eighth of an acre, in which I have about a hundred trees. In the spring I had about two cords of meadow-mud, well saturated with ley, evenly spread and spaded in. (The year previous, the same quantity of dock mud was applied in the same way.) About

the first of June I put on a load of about five hogsheds, in addition, pouring it from a large watering pot, about two common sized pailsful to each tree, saturating the whole ground in the yard; and so powerful was the application that there was not a weed to be found, the height of two inches, during the season—every tree bore well, and many of them were so completely loaded with fruit, that I was obliged to stake them, to prevent their breaking down. There were a few curculios which found their way up the trees, but not a twentieth part enough to thin the fruit as they ought to have been, which prevented their attaining the size they otherwise would have done.

Other writers assert that they have tried the use of salt in various forms, but could perceive no beneficial results. Further experiments are therefore wanted. Care must be used in trying this remedy, not to apply so much salt as to injure the trees, especially where they are young.

**Paving under the Trees.**—This we believe is the most effectual remedy, though not of general application. We have known it effectually tried in several cases. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, in the conclusion of an article on this subject, last spring, in the New England Farmer says:

"Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, assured me that the curculio, the habits of which he had philosophically investigated, would not venture upon a tree, from whence, when they dropped, they could not instantly burrow in the earth.—Again—under a pavement they never concealed themselves. In a word, they assuredly avoid a tree thus murally protected.

Accidentally, therefore, a sure mode of keeping off the plum-weevil has been discovered, that is effectual in Cincinnati; and the same laws enforced in Massachusetts, would unquestionably produce the same gratifying results. At all events, the process is exceedingly simple, and within the reach of every farmer and gardener. He must be exceedingly deficient in constructiveness, who cannot pave round the trunk of a tree with flat stones or brick—the outer border of which should extend as far as the limbs happen to spread."

#### The Apple Worm. (*Carpocapsa pomonella*.)



Fig. 3. Fig. 1. Fig. 2.  
1. The Apple moth, or Miller, [slightly magnified.]  
2. Larva, or Caterpillar as found in fallen apples.  
3. Young apple showing the position of the worm.

Considerable injury is often done to the apple crop in this country, by a worm that causes the fruit to fall in a similar manner to the stone fruits when affected by the curculio; and many people suppose that it is all the work of the same kind of insect. A little observation, however, will show that this is a mistake. It may occasionally happen that the curculio will deposite its eggs in apples, when stone fruits are scarce; but we believe it is seldom the case. The worm in the apple, on examination, will be found to be a regular caterpillar, (Fig. 2.) having legs and head like the rest of its class, the larvæ of moths, or millers; while that in the plum is a mere grub without feet or legs, as are all the larvæ of the beetle family.

The apple worm is the product of a small beautiful colored moth, (Fig. 1.) called in England, the codling moth, (owing to its being most commonly found in the kinds of early apples, called codlings.) It is finely figured and described in Kollar's work on Insects. The following is by Dr. Harris:

"The fore-wings, when seen at a distance, have somewhat the appearance of brown watered silk; when closely examined they will be found to be crossed by numerous gray and brown lines, scalloped like the plumage of a bird; and near the hind angle there is a large, oval, dark brown spot, the edges of which, are of a bright copper color. The head and thorax are brown mingled

with gray; and the hind-wings, and abdomen are light yellowish brown, with the lustre of satin. Its wings expand three-quarters of an inch. This insect is readily distinguished from other moths by the large, oval, brown spot, edged with copper color, on the hinder margin of each of the fore-wings. During the latter part of June (earlier in Ohio,) and the month of July, these fruit-moths fly about apple trees every evening, and lay their eggs on the young fruit. They do not puncture the apples, but drop their eggs, one by one, in the eye or hollow at the blossom-end of the fruit, where the skin is most tender.—They seem also to seek for early fruit, rather than for the late kinds, which we find are not so apt to be wormy as the thin-skinned summer apples. The eggs begin to hatch in a few days after they are laid, and the little apple worms or caterpillars produced from them immediately burrow into the apples, making their way gradually from the eye towards the core. Commonly, only one worm will be found in the same apple; and it is so small at first, that its presence can only be detected by the brownish powder it throws out in eating its way through the eye. In the course of three weeks, or a little more, it comes to its full size, and meanwhile, has burrowed to the core and through the apple in various directions. To get rid of the refuse fragments of its food, it gnaws a round hole through the side of the apple, and thrusts them out of the opening. Through this hole, also, the insect makes its escape, after the apple falls to the ground; and the falling of the fruit is well known to be hastened by the injury it has received within, which generally causes it to ripen before its time.

Soon after the half grown apples drop, and sometimes while they are still hanging, the worms leave them and creep into chinks in the bark of the trees, or in other sheltered places, which they hollow out with their teeth, to suit their shape. Here each one spins for itself a cocoon, or silken case, as thin, delicate, and white as tissue paper. Some of the apple-worms, probably the earliest, are said by Kollar, to change to chrysalids immediately after their cocoons are made, and in a few days more turn to moths, come out, and lay their eggs for a second generation of the worms; and hence much fruit will be found to be worm-eaten in the autumn. Most of the insects, however, remain in their cocoons through the winter, and are not changed to moths till the following summer.

As the apple worms instinctively leave the fruit soon after it falls from the trees, it will be proper to gather up all wind-fallen apples daily, and make such immediate use of them as will be sure to kill the insects, before they have time to escape. Mr. Burrelle says that if any old cloth is wound around or hung in the crotches of the trees, the apple worms will conceal themselves therein; and by this means thousands of them may be obtained and destroyed, from the time when they first begin to leave the apples, until the fruit is gathered. By carefully scraping off the loose and rugged bark of the trees, in the spring, many chrysalids will be destroyed; and it has been said that the moths, when they are about laying their eggs, may be smothered or driven away, by the smoke of weeds burned under the trees. The worms, often found in summer pears, appear to be the same as those that affect apples, and are to be kept in check by the same means."

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Crops require to be Fed as well as Animals.

In the first settlement of this country, the domestic animals found food growing spontaneously, in the prairies and forests, and they lived almost entirely without the aid of their owners. As the country became more populous, and the animals had greatly increased, this spontaneous food became exhausted, and they had to be fed by the hand of man.

When the soil was first reclaimed from the forest, the crops obtained their food, for a number of years, from the abundance of vegetable matter which had been accumulating in the soil, as well as from the inorganic substances, which had been brought there by natural causes. But





voted to onions, beets, &c., and thrust each seed down with the finger.

**SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.**—We esteem this to be a much better root for table use, than either the parsnip or carrot. It is cultivated in all respects as these crops are. Some have been sceptical as to their possessing an oyster flavor. They seldom attain the true taste until, like the parsnip, they have been well frosted. But if dug up during open spells in winter and early in spring, and cooked by an orthodox formula, they are strikingly like the oyster. We have just consulted the oracle of our kitchen, and give forth the following method of cooking it: First, oblige your husband to raise a good supply of them.—When you have obtained them, scrape off the outside skin—cut the root lengthwise into thin slices—put them into a spider and just cover with hot water. Let them boil until a fork will pass through them easily. Without turning off the water, season them with butter, pepper, and salt, and sprinkle in a little flour—enough to thicken the liquor slightly. Then eat them.

The success of this gustatory deception depends, more than anything else, upon the skill in seasoning. If well done they are not merely an apology, but they are a very excellent substitute for the shell-fish himself; a thousand times better than pickled can-oysters—those arrant liars upon all that is dear in the remembrance of a live oyster.

Every one may save seed for himself, as it will not, if well cultivated, degenerate. It is a biennial, and roots may either be set out, or left standing where they were planted. When the seed begins to feather out, it must be immediately gathered, or, like the dandelion, or thistle, it will be blown away by the wind. This vegetable should be much more extensively cultivated than it is.

**BEANS.**—There are three kinds—English, dwarf, kidney dwarf, or string, and pole beans. The first kind, so far as our experience has gone, are coarser than the others, and, in hot and dry summers, very difficult to raise.

Of kidney or bush beans, there is a long catalogue of sorts. — The *Mohawk* is good for its hardiness, enduring spring frosts with comparative impunity. The *red-speckled valentine* is highly commended. But after a trial of some twenty kinds, we are entirely contented with one—the *China red-eye*. It is early, hardy, very prolific, and well flavored.

Of the pole beans, one sort, the *Lima*, might supercede all others, were it a little earlier. It is immensely prolific, its flavor unrivalled, and nearly the same in the dry bean, as when cooked in its green state; a quality which has never, we believe, been found in any other variety. To supply the deficiency of this variety in earliness, we know of none equal to the *Horticultural*.—With these two kinds, one has no need of any other. Pole beans will not bear frost, and are among the last seeds to be planted, seldom before the last of April. The bush-bean may precede them a fortnight.

**SWEET POTATOE.**—If it were not for the difficulty of keeping the sweet potatoe through the winter, it would soon be universally cultivated. As it is, large quantities are raised in the central and southern parts of this State.

Our object in speaking of it now, is to bring to notice a kind raised by Aaron Aldredge of this place. It is brought here from New York city, by the late Gov. Noble, under the name of the Bermuda sweet potatoe. It was by far, the best that we ever tasted. We understand that Mr. A. will have slips for sale, at the proper time, and we advise those careful in such matters to procure and cultivate this kind.

**Oats** are infinitely better food for horses and mules—and, indeed, for all work animals—than corn, more especially in a hot climate. Corn abounds in oil, and only makes the animals fat; whereas oats give them hard, enduring muscle. Not one farmer in a hundred knows or appreciates this fact, and yet how important to them. The hardy, muscular peasantry of Scotland get their enduring flesh from eating oatmeal. It is better than Indian corn for hard-working men, as well as cattle—depend upon it.—*Amer. Ag.*



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 1, 1845

### The Weather—Prospects of Crops.

Two or three days after issuing our paper of 15th ult., a slight fall of rain afforded considerable relief from the severe drought; but from that time to the 26th, there was again great lack of moisture, and vegetation suffered severely. The wheat crop, however, is not as generally injured as was at one time anticipated. We know of some fields that are quite destroyed by the conjoined effects of frost and drought, but such cases are not numerous. Most of the fields in this region, are more or less thinned and killed in spots—though the plentiful rains of the past few days, are giving them good color, and they look finely, to the passers by. If the season proves favorable, the wheat crop of the State may yet be a good one.

Of fruit, we find about one tree in ten, of apples, promise a crop—the rest are destroyed (the blossoms) by the frost. Peaches are all killed—cherries of the finer grafted sorts, are mostly killed; common kinds promise fair; of plums, there is likely to be just enough to save the curculios from starvation. We were in hopes they were all killed, so that the varmints would have to suffer some! We have found them already on the trees in this city, searching for young fruit, on which to place their death mark.

**THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.**—This measure continues to meet with favorable notice from the newspapers and otherwise; so that there can be no doubt of its expediency and usefulness. We regret that owing to some delay in hearing from county societies and friends of the cause in distant parts of the State, we are not prepared to publish a definite call. It will appear in our next. In the mean time, we hope all societies and individuals who have been written to, and feel interested in the measure, will immediately send us their views in regard to it.

**Horticultural Meeting in Columbus.**—Our city readers will bear in mind the meeting to be held in the Old Court House, on Monday Evening, May 12, at 7 o'clock, for organizing the Horticultural Society. A constitution and by-laws will be reported by the committee.

### More Samples of Wool.

We have received from Mr. Jacob Stoolfire, of Hebron, Licking co., samples of wool, from 16 sheep of his flock. He informs us that samples Nos. 1 and 2 are from bucks; the first sheared 7 1-2 lbs. of washed wool, when he was two years old; the other 5 1-2 lbs. These are fair specimens of merino wool, but not of extra fineness or length. The other samples are from ewes, and appear to be mostly of the Saxon variety, or Merino and Saxon. Some of them are very fine, and show good length of staple; but most of them, like all the other really fine samples we have seen in this State, are deficient in length and closeness of staple, and consequently in weight of fleece. We are confident that great advantage would result from crossing the fine flocks of this State, with some of the best merinos from the east—such, for instance, as Col. Randall's. (More on this subject hereafter.) Mr. Stoolfire informs us that his flock numbers nearly 600, and average about 3 lbs. per fleece of washed wool. They came from New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

We have also received samples of wool from Mr. George Smith, of Cary's Academy, Hamilton county. Nos. 1 and 2, Merino, (of indifferent quality); 3, South Down; 4, Bakewell, imported from Kent, England; 5, Bakewell of Wardle's

importation. The two last are quite a curiosity to those unacquainted with this breed; No. 5 is ten inches long, and looks more like white hair than wool.

We have also received samples of wool from some friend at Springfield, who forgot to sign his name to the letter. We expect to visit that place in a day or two, and may find the writer;—will notice this in our next.

**PRICE OF RANDALL'S SHEEP.**—By a letter to his relations in this city, we learn that Col. Randall offers to deliver ten ram lambs (yearlings, we presume,) at the canal, at Syracuse, for \$300, (\$30 each,) or he will sell one or more at his farm, for \$30, and \$10 additional for delivering at canal. These are of the very highest and finest grade, and at least, equal to any in the country. He says he expects 100 lambs this spring, all from picked ewes, and by a ram that sold for \$300.—The fleece of that ram, he expects, will this season, (his 3d,) weigh 12 pounds, and next year, about 14. Several gentlemen of this State have already signified their desire to obtain one or two of these sheep, and we would suggest, that others who desire the same, should send us word. It is probable we may visit that region, to attend the great show in September next, and if no earlier opportunity presents, we will engage to bring them on at that time.—Ed.

Our friend and correspondent, DARIUS LAPHAM, we see by the papers, has been appointed Collector on the Miami and White Water Canals, at the office in Cincinnati. We are not sure whether to congratulate him or not, for we don't quite like the idea of his forsaking his farm as much as he will have to do. However, if he continues to favor our readers, as he has heretofore done, we will vote for his promotion next year!

Our esteemed old friend, SKINNER, has been removed—excused we mean—from the Post Office department at Washington, and is about to embark in a new agricultural enterprise at New York—see notice in another column.

### The Commissioner of Patents.

We cannot really believe there is any truth in the rumor that this public officer is to be removed from the place he has filled with so much ability and usefulness; but if any body wishes to know our sentiments in regard thereto, we offer them the following, from the Rochester Democrat:

Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.—While no one will accuse us of having undue partiality for a Locofoco office-holder, we must, in gratitude, say a word in favor of the excellent Superintendent of the Patent Office. He has filled that place for many years, with great ability—performing all its legitimate duties with exactness and fidelity. For this he merits no particular thanks. But he has not been satisfied with doing simply what the law exacts of him. He has assumed duties whose performance have been of more signal service than the duties performed by any dozen office-holders in the Union. We refer, particularly, to his published statistics—his annual report, which has become to be the corner stone of our national statistical edifice. That report now, makes a volume of greater interest than any other volume published periodically, in this country.

We have carefully studied Mr. E.'s reports for five or six years, and every new report is more full and useful than its predecessor. This is the result of a more perfect arrangement of tables, and a more thorough system of correspondence, by which every interesting agricultural and commercial fact, is promptly communicated to the department over which Mr. Ellsworth presides.—His annual report requires an immense deal of labor—more labor, probably, than is performed by any half dozen ordinary members of Congress. If the press could vote upon Mr. E.'s continuance, there would not be a dissenting voice from Maine to Georgia; for we could better spare any other man in the government.

Yet it is said Mr. E. is to be removed! We hope the President may perpetrate no such suicidal act. Mr. E. is a Locofoco. He has not hesitated to declare himself such. It is true, he has not obtruded his sentiments upon the people, but



they are well known. As John Tyler was not fool enough to remove so excellent an officer, we hope Polk may have too much sense to do so.

#### Agricultural Publications.

**American Quarterly Journal of Science.**—We have received the first two numbers of this work, and fully concur with friend Randall, in his commendation thereof, in our 7th No. To the reading, thinking farmer, especially if he possesses a taste for scientific research, this work will be found of great value. We commend it also, to such young farmers as desire to become thoroughly versed in the principles of scientific farming, and intend to bring to their aid the full light and power of knowledge, in the practice of their noble art. We have marked several articles, which will have a place in our columns, as soon as space will permit; and our readers can then judge of the ability with which the work is conducted.

It is edited by Drs. Emmons and Prime, Albany, N. Y., published quarterly, each No. to contain 140 to 200 pages; beautifully printed, and covered. \$3.00 per year, in advance.

**The South Western Farmer.**—We are now in the regular receipt of this paper. It is a weekly quarto sheet, neatly printed, and edited with much ability. It must exert a powerful and salutary influence in the great valley of the southwest. It eminently deserves success, and we trust will find it. N. G. North and M. W. Phillips, Editors, Raymond, Mississippi. \$3 per year, two copies for \$5.

**The Michigan Farmer.**—We are pleased to see this paper commence a new volume, with good spirit. With a change of editor and proprietor it has also changed in form, from quarto to octavo. It looks well and talks well—success to the new editor, H. HURLBURT, Jackson, Mich.; monthly, 50 cents per year.

**The Ohio Farmer and Laboring Man's Friend,** is the title of a monthly paper that has come to us occasionally, from the northern part of this state, for a year or two past. It now hails from Salem, Columbiana Co., is edited by A. Hinchman, who seems to possess the ability and disposition to lend a helping hand in the work of improving the agriculture in that portion of the state. Success to him.

☞ **The Am. Agriculturist** and the **N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic**, have not come to hand since January. Will the editors please see what the matter is?

**Horticultural Works in Ohio.**—As this is the season for gardening, and a taste for horticulture is increasing, we would remind our readers that there are now two excellent periodicals in this state, devoted mainly to this art. The **Western Farmer and Gardener** at Cincinnati, is a very beautiful and cheap work, and being connected with the enterprising Horticultural Society at that place, the information it contains is highly useful. Then for the northern part of the state, there is now the **Western Reserve Mag. of Agriculture and Horticulture**, connected with the Cleveland Horticultural Society, which is also ably conducted and richly worth the low price it costs, (\$1.)

**Colman's Tour**, No. 3, has been some time in press at Boston; will doubtless arrive here very soon. No. 4 is expected to follow shortly.

**New work by J. S. Skinner.**—The publishers of the New York Tribune have issued the prospectus for "**The Farmer's Library, and Monthly Journal of Agriculture**," to be edited by that veteran in this cause, John S. Skinner, who has recently been excused from service as Assistant Postmaster General at Washington. The part called the **Farmer's Library** is to embrace republications of standard works on agriculture; and the **Monthly Journal** is to be of a more miscellaneous character. Price for the whole, \$5 per year. It will of course be a magnificent and very able work, and we hope it will be well sustained.

**REMEDY FOR CUT-WORMS.**—A friend informs us that he tried the recommendation given in our **Genesee Farmer**, a year or two since, for the prevention of injury to garden plants, by cut worms, and succeeded perfectly. It is simply mixing salt with a little ashes, (salt alone will do,) and

dropping it around the stems of the plants, (of cabbages, &c.) He says he found that a teaspoonful of salt to a plant, did no perceptible injury, but on the contrary, it effectually protected them from worms, and served to promote their growth by causing moisture about the roots in time of drought. Try it, readers,—carefully, on garden plants, and Indian corn, where exposed to worms; but don't use salt too liberally, or it may do mischief.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The following timely and beautiful verses are by a young lady, whose initials are familiar to the readers of fugitive poetry in Ohio, and several of her pieces have found their way into the widely circulated periodicals of the east, justly taking rank among the productions of the first poets of our land. We shall be very happy to hear from her in this way as often as may suit her convenience.

It gives us great pleasure, also, to acknowledge the receipt of another poetic epistle from the author of "**The Farmer's Home**"; and likewise, a communication from "**Flora**," or the writer of "**Anonymous**," in our last. We are happy to find that we were mistaken in supposing that they were both one person, for now we have gained a new contributor! Their favors are unavoidably omitted this time, but shall have a place in our next.—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### The Farmer's Summons.

Of bursting buds a joyous sound  
Is on the ambient air;  
And the young grass, with a laughing bound,  
To light, springs every where.

The early birds are pouring out  
Their strains of ecstasy;  
And list, there comes a gleeful shout,  
From shrub and flower and tree.

A gentle shout of tempered mirth,—  
Of welcomed life it tells,—  
Of wealth that comes to deck the earth,  
Its gardens, and its dells.

The wakening song that nature sings,  
By every farmer's hearth,  
A welcome gathering-cry it rings,  
To call the laborer forth.

Up, up, from out the humble home,  
And from the mansion wide,—  
Hurl to its nook the ponderous tome,  
And leave the counter's side.

Go forth; for free, and well nerved hands,  
Earth calls, with earnest tone:  
Go,—leave the silks of foreign lands,  
For the harvests of our own.

The April rains their wealth have poured,  
Where the autumn treasures lay,  
And the birds, before their coming, heard,  
The south wind on his way.

Your dreams of ease to air be given,—  
Shake from your limbs the rust,  
And in the winds, and rains of heaven,  
Be placed your constant trust.

And the wreaths about your sturdy band,  
Shall be your own, and fame's;  
For the plowshare of our noble land,  
Is the proudest blade she claims.

Fling wide your seed, and its fruit shall stand,  
When the summer flits away,  
With its glittering sheaves, on the autumn land,  
In the open eye of day.

O! your spreading lands are a noble dower,  
And a kingly blade ye wield;  
For we call, like Rome in her days of power,  
Our sovereigns from the field.

And they are our bulwarks, who bear their part,  
In the peasant's sturdy toil,  
For the fountains that nourish the nation's heart,  
Lie deep in our teeming soil.

Cleveland, April, 1845. H. E. G.

**Candles that do not require Snuffing.**—Somebody says candles may be made to burn their own wicks by saturating them with a strong solution of nitre, and then thoroughly drying them. The cause of the wicks refusing to burn is, that the air cannot get access to them. The nitre, however, at a high temperature, will supply oxygen enough for that purpose.

#### Study of Botany by Ladies.

*Extract from a Lecture read before the Ladies' Botanical Society, at Wilmington, Delaware, March 2, 1845. By Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Chester, Pennsylvania:*

"Of all the intellectual exercises, kindly provided for us in this stage of being, few are more instructive, or more agreeable to contemplative minds, than the study of nature,—or, the investigation of the history, character, relations and purposes, of the material objects which a wise and beneficent Creator has placed around us; and, of the several departments of what are called the Natural Sciences, perhaps one of the most useful—certainly one of the most elegant and attractive—is that which embraces the varied products of the vegetable creation.

"The science of Botany has for its objects the most lovely of all the inanimate works of God. It treats of those beautiful forms, which annually unfold themselves to our admiring gaze,—which every where clothe and decorate the teeming surface of the earth; affording, directly or indirectly, the sustenance of all animals, and regulating every sense, of every creature, that has a capacity to be gratified. It is a science peculiarly appropriated to gentle minds. Its cultivation imposes no tax upon the feelings—involves no cruelty—shocks no sensibility; all its incidents, and attributes, are promotive of corporeal health, and pure intellectual pleasure. Why, then, should not a rational acquaintance with those interesting products, which surround us on every hand, and are literally strewn along our paths, why should not such a science be made an indispensable branch of female education? As a mere accomplishment, it is entitled to rank with any of those ornamental acquirements to which so much time is devoted. As a means of enlarging and disciplining the mind, training it to habits of correct observation, and profitable reflection, the study of plants is far superior to many of the fashionable and fugitive attainments, which now so generally engross the attention of young ladies. It is a pursuit, too, which carries with it its own reward. The knowledge which it affords, is at once pleasing in the acquisition, and of enduring value. It is continually called for, and always at command, ready to minister to the instruction and gratification of the possessor—whether in the garden, the field, or the forest.

"*These Studies*,"—said the Roman orator, on another occasion,—and it is even more emphatically true on this,—"*These studies are the intellectual nourishment of youth, and the cheering recreation of age; they adorn prosperity, and are the solace and refuge of adversity; they are pleasant at home, and are no incumbrance abroad; they abide with us by night—go with us in all our travels—and lend additional charms to the attractions of our rural retreats.*"

"Those who make only occasional visits, or excursions, in the country, will find their pleasure greatly enhanced by an acquaintance with the plants which mainly contribute to the beauty of the scenery: But, by those whose constant residence is in the midst of the vegetable tribes, a reasonable knowledge of Botany should be regarded, not merely as an accomplishment, but, as one of the indispensable qualifications for the duties of rural life. I have often insisted that an AMERICAN FARMER should blush to be ignorant of the objects of his peculiar care; and I know not why a FARMER'S WIFE, or DAUGHTER, should be entirely excused for a like deficiency in her attainments. On the contrary, I believe it is to wives and daughters that we must look for the commencement of a thorough reformation. A competent knowledge of the character and properties of those plants which interest the gardener, and the agriculturist, is unquestionably desirable for both sexes; and I sincerely believe that the most effectual method for diffusing such information, will be to invoke the friendly aid and countenance of the ladies. Their salutary influence has been felt, and owned, in many a noble cause; and I cannot for a moment doubt the efficacy here.

"Some of my young friends—although perhaps assenting to the justice of these views,—may yet be inclined to object, that the science of bota-

ny is so encumbered with uncouth terms, and barbarous names, as to obscure its charms, and even render it repulsive to the youthful student. I am free to admit that appearances, at a first glance, seem to warrant the objection. I have experienced all its force,—and can fully appreciate its influence upon others: But I can truly add, for the encouragement of beginners, that, when the study is properly conducted, and the subject comes to be rightly understood, the difficulty is rather *seeming*, than *real*. It undoubtedly appears enormous to the uninitiated,—just as strange objects are apt to be magnified, when encountered by twilight, or viewed through a mist; but there is no ground for dismay, or apprehension. The supposed obstacle will either vanish, when approached, or prove itself to be an aid, rather than an impediment, in the way of the learner. It is, indeed, impossible to describe objects, or to communicate definite ideas, without the employment of terms, and names; yet these are not science. They are but the *implements*—the mere machinery with which the mind operates; and should only be taken up, or resorted to, as they are wanted for use. It is worse than idle, to commence by lumbering the memory with hard words—of which the student comprehends neither the meaning, nor the application. Such a plan, I admit, is calculated only to dishearten and disgust. But, let him begin—where all true knowledge begins—by a practical acquaintance with *things*, rather than with *names*,—by observing features, and examining structures; and he will soon perceive the importance of *terms*, by which to designate, and distinguish, the objects of his attention. When the investigator of plants comes to take a discriminating view of the vegetable tribes, and observes the varied, yet definite forms, and arrangement of the organs, which constitute their botanical character,—so far from complaining of the burthen of names, and terms, he will eagerly seek, and adopt them, as indispensable aids in his progress: and he will find, moreover, that, although many appear harsh and arbitrary, the greater number are remarkably significant and appropriate. A moment's reflection will convince any of us, that even in the common occurrences of life, we cannot dispense with the use of names, and what may be called technical terms; and that new ones are continually added to our stock, without an effort, and almost without our consciousness. When we make new acquaintances among our own kind, especially if they are agreeable, we never think of such an objection, as that of having to learn, or remember, their *names*: and even in the minor gratifications, of dress, and personal comfort, we are all very expert in acquiring the nomenclature—strange though it be—of such articles as attract our notice, or suit our fancy. The facility with which young ladies become familiar with the vocabulary of taste and fashion,—their admirable tact in discerning, and their fluency in discussing, the qualities and patterns of *Gimps* and *Ginghams*—*Gros des Indes* and *Mousselines de Laine*—satisfy me that *technicalities* have no real terrors for them; and the *language of botany* can never present any serious obstacle to their progress in the science,—*provided* that they have the will, and the application: and I desire no better evidence of the requisite disposition and effort, than that which I have now the pleasure to witness."

#### Refusal of Aid to Agriculture by the Late Legislature.

In accordance with our promise, and the expressed wishes of many of our subscribers, who petitioned for those measures; we now give the record of votes of the members on the final defeat of the several bills that were introduced in the Ohio Legislature, last winter, for the encouragement of Agriculture. We do this purely from a sense of duty, and in justice to the 2,500 friends of the cause who sent in petitions for these measures; and not from any bias of a party nature, whatever. We know very little about political parties as they exist in this State, and to this day, we cannot tell to which party one-tenth part of the members of the late legislature, whom we know by name, belong. We simply give

their votes as we find them recorded in the official Journals, and of this, no one can reasonably complain.

*The bill for the prevention of injury by dogs*, was the first in the order of time. It was introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Powell, and although it met with some opposition and ridicule at first, when the importance of the measure was understood, and the vast amount of injury sustained by sheep raisers was made known, a more favorable disposition was manifested, and it passed the Senate without much difficulty. In the House of Representatives it again met with ridicule and opposition, and (on the 13th of January,) was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 36 to 24, as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Anderson, Archbold, Barnes, Britton, Brown, of Highland, Brown, of Perry, Brown, of Wayne, Chandler, Cronise, Ewing, Filson, Flinn, Foust, Guiberson, Gunkle, Harvey, Hetrick, Hinkle, Hostetter, Johnson, Kimball, Kingsbury, Lemmon, Miller, Meredith, Myers, McEldery, McFarland, McKinney, Oldfield, O'Bannon, Shaw, Spear, Swartz, Williams and Woolsey—36.

*Nays*—Messrs. Barnett, Bell, Bennet, Caldwell, Coombs, Cowen, Cutler, Dobbins, Downing, Ford, Harris, Higgins, Huntington, Johns, Kirkham, Morris, McCloud, McMakin, Paine, Reemelin, Ridgway, Summers, Tallman and Speaker, (Gallagher)—24.

A day or two after this, a motion was made to reconsider; which motion was laid upon the table, so that the matter could again be called up at any subsequent time. In this way it was deferred for six weeks, during which time, numerous petitions were received in favor of the bill, and statements were furnished, showing the immense destruction of sheep annually by dogs, while not a word of remonstrance was offered; but when the subject was called up, (Feb. 27,) the House refused to reconsider the question, by a vote of 29 to 31; as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Archbold, Barnes, Barnett, Bean, Bell, Bennet, Brown of Wayne, Coombs, Cowen, Caldwell, Cutler, Downing, Drake, Ford, Harris, Harvey, Huntington, Johns, Morris, Moulton, McCloud, McElderry, McMakin, McKinney, Noble, Paine, Randall, Skinner and Summers—29.

*Nays*—Messrs. Anderson, Ankenny, Brown of Hamilton, Brown of Perry, Brown of Highland, Cronise, Dobbins, Dodd, Ewing, Filson, Flinn, Foust, Guiberson, Gunkle, Hetrick, Higgins, Hostetter, Kaler, Kimball, Lemmon, Meredith, Miller, Myers, McFarland, Oldfield, Reemelin, Spear, Tallman, Woolsey and Speaker—31.

*The bill providing for obtaining Agricultural Statistics, &c.*, is the next in order, and was also, defeated in House of Representatives. This measure was strongly recommended by the late Governor, and would doubtless be found of great advantage to the agricultural, and other interests of the State. It was introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Bartley, and passed that body without much opposition. Its failure in the House appears to have been more the result of carelessness on the part of its friends, than of opposition from its enemies; at any rate, the manner in which it was done, was a queer specimen of legislation. It appears from the Journal that the chairman of the committee on agriculture, (Mr. Summers,) reported the bill back to the House, (March 7,) and recommended its postponement to the first Monday in December next—this was decided in the negative. It was then, on motion of Mr. Ford, recommitted to the committee on agriculture; and in a short time it was again reported by Mr. Summers, with amendments, which were agreed to. It was then moved (by McMakin) that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed—which motion was lost, by a vote of 27 to 33. From this and the preceding votes, any person would have supposed that the passage of the bill was certain; and yet, when immediately the question was taken on its final passage, it was lost by a vote of 27 to 30—as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Barnett, Bean, Brown of Wayne, Chandler, Cowen, Cutler, Dobbins, Downing, Drake, Ford, Harris, Harvey, Hinkle, Huntington, Johnson, Kaler, Kimball, Miller,

Morris, Moulton, McCloud, McEldery, Paine, Ridgeway, Shaw, Vanmetre and Speaker—27.

*Nays*—Messrs. Anderson, Archbold, Barnes, Bell, Bennet, Brown of Hamilton, Brown of Perry, Caldwell, Ewing, Filson, Foust, Guiberson, Gunkle, Hetrick, Higgins, Johns, Lemmon, Meredith, Myers, McFarland, McMakin, McKinney, Noble, O'Bannon, Reemelin, Roubesh, Spear, Swartz, Tallman and Williams—30.

(It may seem strange to some of our readers, that not more than 55 to 60 members, out of 72, should be present or willing to vote on questions that come before them; but those who have had opportunities for observing these things, will not be at a loss to account for it.)

*Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.*—(Providing for a State Board and aid to County Societies.) This was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wetmore, in January; but inasmuch as considerable opposition was anticipated, the committee thought it was best to delay action upon it, till more time had been allowed for petitions to be forwarded, and for the consideration of such amendments as might be suggested. In the form first introduced, the bill made no adequate provision for defraying the expenses of the proposed Board of Agriculture, which would necessarily have to be incurred in performing the duties which were therein specified. This defect was owing to the embarrassed condition of the State treasury, and the opposition that it was known would be excited by any project incurring a draft upon that source. Consequently, when it was found that the bill for imposing a tax on dogs (to prevent sheep killing) had failed in the House, it was determined to amend this bill by adding to it a clause imposing a tax of that kind, and thereby furnishing a fund for the use of the State board, and also for the aid of county societies, (and one half of the amount thus raised, to be given to the school fund of each county.) In this form the bill appeared to meet the approbation of the friends of the cause very generally, and if passed it would no doubt have proved highly advantageous to the greatest interests of the State. But after slowly progressing to the time for its final passage in the Senate, near the last days of the session, (March 10th,) and while its principal advocate, (Mr. Wetmore) was confined to his room by sickness, it was lost by the very meagre vote of 12 to 13, (the whole number of members was 36.) Mr. Disney moved the postponement of the bill to the first Monday in December next—lost by a vote of 12 to 15. Mr. King then moved its indefinite postponement, and the motion was carried, as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Chaney, Disney, Hastings, Johnson, King, Koch, Loudon, Miller, Warner, Watkins, Wood—13.

*Nays*—Messrs. Coddington, Crouse, Gregory, Kelly of Cuyahoga, Kelly of Franklin, Osborne, O'Neal, Perkins, Powell, Quimby, Van Vorhes, and Speaker, (Chambers)—12.

*To those who think.*—The following communication should be read in connection with our remarks on this subject in the last number of the Cultivator. It is from the pen of one who sees and deplors the ruinous consequences of the all-absorbing party spirit that controls the affairs of this State. Although somewhat satirical in style, it contains enough of sober truth to deserve the serious consideration of every citizen of Ohio, especially every patriotic farmer. We sincerely hope that the prediction of the writer, in regard to the future, will not prove strictly true, whatever may be said of the past. (We regret the necessity of weakening the force of the article, by omitting a paragraph which contained allusions that we fear might give offence to individuals.)—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Apology for the Late Legislature.

MR. BATEHAM:—From your remarks in the Cultivator, March 15, one would think you had (heretofore) really expected some efficient aid to the Agricultural interests of Ohio, from the late Legislature. Till then, I had supposed you were only joking,—and at the best telling what ought to be, rather than what could be expected. And even now, I can only account for your ignorance from the fact, that you did not come in-



to Ohio, until after the political campaign of last fall had closed. You also came from a State where such men as D. Lee, L. F. Allen, and Jesse Buel were members of the Legislature, and chairmen of the agricultural committees, at their respective sessions. This fact must excuse you for that which else would be excuseless,—the supposition that any thing could be hoped for from our legislature as hitherto chosen.

Why, sir, the members were not elected for any such purpose. Had you been in the State, you never would have heard the agricultural interest—the greatest interest of the State—nay, greater than all other interests combined—once mentioned on the stump, or in the party papers. True, in some districts, where a little capital could be made thereby, farmers were made candidates; but then they were *Whig* or *Democratic* candidates, voted for, and elected as such; and special pains were taken, that lawyers, stock-jobbers and brokers enough should be elected in other places, to keep the farmers “in their appropriate sphere,”—*legislating for the party*.

This, however, they have in justification,—they did what they were elected to do, exactly.—And it may well be questioned, whether they would not have travelled wholly out of the record, if they had passed a bill, and made an appropriation for the benefit of agricultural societies, or done any other really useful thing, not connected with party politics. They were all true to the party—did all they could to carry out the party measures, on both sides. And now, it seems to me a little unreasonable that you should complain of their not doing that which they were not chosen to do. As said above, it can only be excused on the ground that you are comparatively a stranger in the State. But it is to be hoped that you will never make another such mistake.

What though there are 323,000 men in this State, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and less than 100,000 in all other callings, trades and professions together. What though the annual products of agriculture are many millions more than the products of all other employments? [See Mr. Whittlesey's address in No. 4.] What though the wheat crop of the State has diminished 45 per cent, or about ten millions of bushels in two years, though the same extent of land is sowed each year—what though Ohio is fast losing her place as the greatest wheat State in the Union. [See Ohio Cultivator, No. 6.] What though these are facts, and many others equally striking? Is it to be expected the legislature will do any thing for agriculture? No, sir, no! Not while the farmers themselves do as they have done, and as they most likely will do again the present year. Some farmers may be chosen to the legislature, but not as farmers. They will be good *Whigs* and good *Democrats*, and will do the work of *Whigs* and *Democrats*,—and Mr. Bateham will complain a little, and there the matter will end.

A convention is proposed to be held in Columbus—all well—if the farmers who attend it should resolve, and keep the resolution, to vote only for those men who would give agriculture just that place in legislation, which it has in fact,—the first place,—whether such men be good *Whigs* or good *Democrats*, or good neither; but all ill, if they should talk a little about what ought to be done, and then go home to be led by politicians, as they have hitherto been led, to vote for “our party,” and think they are successful if our party triumphs.

Northeast, April, 1845.

#### Sheep Farming.

In wheat regions there is no stock that will so well pay the farmer as sheep. And on almost every farm, sheep are valuable. The story of the golden fleece is no longer a fable, for every year produces millions. They are not literally golden, but they bring gold to the farmer's pocket. It appears to me that the subject has not been, and is not now properly understood in all parts of the Union.

The farmer has some object in view, when he enters into business. He raises sheep either for their wool, or their carcass. If near a town, it may pay to raise sheep for mutton, but in the in-

terior he must make wool the primary, and mutton the secondary object.

It is not with us as with the English farmer. Wool with him is of little consequence, in comparison to body, for it is important to get the quickest possible return for his capital, hence he grows those sheep that will mutton early, and give a heavy carcass. Mutton is the cheapest meat in the English market, and sheep are grown with reference to that fact—they grow, therefore, only coarse woolled sheep—of which they have two kinds, the long woolled, like the cotswold or bakewells, and short woolled like the south downs.

The great mass of American farmers have no inducement to grow any but fine woolled sheep. It is of no importance how slow the sheep muttons. It is better that it does not come to maturity till the fifth year, because until then their wool does not begin to deteriorate. It costs no more to raise a fine woolled sheep than a coarse one, while the fine fleece is worth nearly double that of the coarse. Besides there is not so great a difference as many imagine in the respective weights when fully grown. If we ever export wool it must be fine wool, and the very finest will of course pay best.

There are but two kinds of fine woolled sheep in this country, the merino and saxon, though we have them in all grades. There is a great variety of opinion as to which is the most profitable. Each kind has its advocates, without reference to locality or persons. In the south and south western States, the saxon would be most profitable, in the eastern, northern and western, the merino should be preferred unless men choose to bestow great care and pains, and even then, I should prefer the merino. The saxon is not a hardy sheep and will not stand our climate well, while the merino seems well calculated for our cold bad winters. In the light winters of the south the saxon would do well, and pay well.—It seems to me that the whole sheep controversy is narrowed down to locality, and the kind best adapted to those localities so obvious, that there is really no chance for any argument. I do not mean to be understood that the merinos will not do well south. They would do equally well with the others, though I think the saxon would be most profitable.

If coarse woolled sheep are bred, let them be of the long woolled kind, like the cotswold, because then the fleece would be valuable. But the least valuable of all our imported sheep are the south down. They have been a curse to almost every flock into which they have been introduced, for they bring nothing but a carcass, and that is of little consequence here. The wool is coarse and short, and neither good for cloth like our fine wool, or for worsteds, like the long wool. And at five years old they will be no better mutton than a merino or a saxon. They are a *humbug* so far as our own country is concerned. People talk about crossing them with our fine woolled sheep, in order to improve the constitution of the latter. If we took pains to only retain the best and strongest sheep, we would have no occasion to ruin our flocks to improve their constitution.

I hope my remarks may call out the experience of some of your wool growers.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

#### Premium Crops in New York.

The following are the principal crops for which premiums were awarded by the New York State Ag. Society, at the annual meeting in January. The law requires full statements to be given of the soil and mode of cultivation, and all the certificates to be sworn to before a Magistrate.

WHEAT.—First premium to Matth. Watson, Canandaigua, he having raised 215 bushels of wheat on 4 acres, 12 poles of ground, or nearly 52 1-2 bushels per acre.

CORN.—The first premium on corn was not awarded. The committee award the second premium on corn to J. F. Osborn, Port Byron, Cayuga county, his crop being 213 bushels and three-eighths of a bushel, on two acres of land.

Several other applications for wheat and corn crops, were rejected from defects in the return.

BARLEY.—First premium to Stephen B. Dudley,

of East Bloomfield, Ontario county: his crop, being 69 bushels per acre, on a lot of two acres.—The second premium to Wm. Wright, of Vernon, Oneida county, his crop being 50 bushels and 47 lbs. per acre, on a lot of two acres. The third premium to Nathaniel Wright of the same place, his crop being 47 bushels 25 lbs. per acre, on two acres of ground. Bani Bradley stated that he had raised 55 bushels 3 lbs. to the acre. The rule of the Society requiring two acres, this crop was excluded, there being only one acre and two rods. Some other crops were not entitled to premium from defects in the returns.

OATS.—The first premium to Seth Lawton, of Washington, Dutchess county, his crop being 120 1-4 bushels per acre. The second premium to J. F. Osborn, of Port Byron, Cayuga county, his crop being 104 bushels per acre, on a lot of two acres and nine rods. Several statements were necessarily rejected from the imperfections of the returns. There are no competitors for the premiums on rye, peas, and corn sown broadcast.

RUTA BAGA.—First premium to John G. Smedberg, of Greene co., having raised 1160 bushels on one acre, and 2173 bushels on two acres.

H. S. Randall, of Cortland, the second premium, his crop being 820 bushels per acre.

C. B. Meek, of Ontario co., the third premium, his crop being 724 bushels per acre.

CARROTS.—First premium to Wm. Risley, of Chataque, his crop being 1059 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

MANGELWURTZEL.—First premium to C. B. Meek, his crop being 1101 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

SUGAR BEETS.—To J. F. Osborn, of Cayuga co., the third premium, his crop being 657 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

The Monroe County Agricultural Society, awarded the following among other premiums on field crops:

To Rufus Beckwith, of Henrietta, for the best acre of corn, of the large eight rowed variety, of 126 bushels per acre, of shelled corn, the first premium.

#### Statement of Mr. Beckwith's Corn Crop.

The kind of soil on which my crop of corn was grown, is a dark gravelly loam, approximating to black sand. The previous crop was wheat, two years previous seeded with timothy, and pastured two years. No manure to previous crop. Manure to this crop, about thirty wagon loads of coarse barn yard manure. Plowed once, about eight or ten inches deep, and harrowed thorough the first days in May. Planted the first week in May in drills about three feet six inches apart, and from twelve to eighteen inches in the drill. The seed was the large 8 rowed variety; dropped about four grains in a hill, and used about three pecks of seed to the acre. Cultivated between the drills for the first hoeing, and plowed two furrows between the drills the last hoeing, (there were many hills missing, having been destroyed by worms.) Cut the stalks by topping the corn in September. Harvested about the first of October by husking on the hill or drills, and took from the same ground 20 cart loads of pumpkins.

The whole expense per acre of producing and harvesting the crop as near as can be stated, including the value of the manure and seed, the labor of men and teams at cost, or at current rates of wages, would not exceed fifteen dollars.

I certify that the above is a true and correct statement, according to the best of my knowledge.

RUFUS BECKWITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this thirtieth day of November, 1844.

ELIHU KIRBY, J. P.

#### Piqua Agricultural Society.

We find in the Piqua Register, a list of premiums offered by this society to be awarded at the annual exhibition in Piqua, Sep. 24 and 25, 1845. The schedule embraces horses, cattle, sheep, swine, plows, plowing match, domestic manufactures and dairy products. Among the premiums, are 20 copies of the *Ohio Cultivator*, and of course we are happy to acknowledge the compliment. As an apology for the premiums being moderate in amount, the managers very justly



observe, "the society is yet in its infancy, and its means necessarily limited, and the managers have thought it better to extend the list of premiums over a considerable range of objects for encouragement, than to enhance their value at the expense of that encouragement which every branch of agriculture ought to expect; believing, as they do, that it is not so much the money that is given in a premium that makes it valuable or will stimulate men to generous rivalry, as the object of being thought first in their calling. Should the means of the society be enlarged, as it is confidently believed they will, the premiums will be proportionably raised. In this, the society must be governed altogether by the means on hand. In selecting the judges to award the premiums no one will be permitted to be a judge on any list of articles in which he may be competitor for a premium; and every thing will be done that can, to give general satisfaction."

#### A few words to our Friends.

The liberal encouragement that was extended to us on commencing the Ohio Cultivator, induced us to print a large edition, and we find that we still have so many back numbers on hand that we shall suffer loss if our friends do not make an effort to obtain subscribers for them. Besides, there are very many towns and neighborhoods where the paper is not yet known, but is greatly needed; and where any of our readers could, with little effort, obtain a number of new subscribers. As an additional inducement for them to make an effort, we have concluded to make the following

#### Liberal offer of Premiums!

We have on hand several hundred copies of the *Genesee Farmer* of 1843—the volume that was edited by the celebrated HENRY COLMAN, (now in Europe,) complete with title page and index; and being in sheets it can be sent any where in the State by mail, at a postage of only 12 cents. It makes a very interesting and valuable book for farmers; and as many of our readers in Ohio were subscribers for the previous volume, it will possess additional value to them. We will give a copy of the work to every person who will, within one month, procure us four new subscribers, at the club price, (75 cts. each,) and send the money free of expense to us. We will also give a copy to every person who will, within one month, procure and send us the money for two new subscribers at the full price, (\$1 each.) Now, then, just fetch up old Dobbin, and with a copy or two of the Cultivator in your pocket, go and shew them to your neighbors, and explain to them its character, and ask them to become subscribers and readers. They will thank you for it after a little while—try it and see.

#### Remedy for Grubs in Cattle.

MR. BATEHAM:—Referring to the inquiry of Mr. Pardee in your paper of April 1st, perhaps the following may be of service to him or others: About the 1st of November, while the grubs are yet small, sprinkle upon the parts affected strong house ashes, having first moistened the hair upon the back of the animal. This remedy is said to be effectual and harmless. It was communicated to me by a farmer of Delaware county, whose experience may be relied upon. G.

With respect, &c.

Columbus, April 17, 1845.

REMARKS.—We think it highly probable that the above remedy will be found effectual, if applied while the grubs are quite young, and before they have become ensconced beneath the skin. But the difficulty is, very few persons will be able to discover the evil in time to apply the remedy; for it is only when the *vermin* have attained considerable size that they are discovered by the lumps upon the animal's back.—Ed.

Great sale of Improved Cattle.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. P. Prentice, of Albany. Those who wish to procure animals of the very highest grade of improved Short Horns, will do well to attend that sale; or avail themselves of the proffered services of Mr. Howard. All who have attended the great exhibi-

tions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society are aware that the herd of Mr. Prentice stands unrivalled; and the public may rest assured that the sale will be conducted on the most honorable principles.

Communications on the Wheat Crop, Rust, &c. in our next.

Asparagus and Rhubarb seeds can now be had at the office of this paper.

#### ENGLISH NEWS.

The Caledonia brought English dates to April 5th. The intelligence of a political character is somewhat interesting, but we find nothing of importance having reference to agriculture. The season and prospects of crops were as favorable as usual; and trade and manufactures were active. The American provision market was much the same as the month previous. U. S. beef and pork were purchased with more confidence as the brands become known, and the quality to be relied upon. Several shipments of butter had arrived from New York, by way of experiment, and being found of excellent quality, they sold at prices that saved the shippers from loss, notwithstanding it had to encounter a duty of 21s. (\$5 00) per 100 lbs.

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The price of Pork continued to advance till within the past week. It is still firm, and some holders ask advanced rates. Latest sales, 70,000 lbs. bacon sides and shoulders, at 6½ @ 5½ cts. Several lots barreled pork, mess, at \$13; prime, 10 @ 10 50. Flour, 200 bls., Whitewater mills, at \$3 80, delivered. Wheat is steady at 75 cts. Corn, 31 @ 33 cts. Oats, 25 cts. MILAN, April 24.—Wheat, 75 @ 78; corn, 40; oats, 25. CLEVELAND, April 24.—Wheat, 78; corn, 37 @ 40; oats, 22; flour, 3 75 @ 3 87. Pork, mess, 12 30 @ 13; prime, 10 00. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 26.—The number of beef cattle brought forward this week, was about 300 head, of which 250 were taken by city butchers at 5 to 6 75 @ 100 lbs., and the balance for another market. With rather limited transactions, we quote hogs 4 87 @ 5 50 per 100 lbs.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, Apr. 24	Flour, 4,87	Mess Pork, 14,00
N. York, " 25	" 4,75	" 13,75
Baltimore " 26	" 4,50	" 13,50
N. Orleans, " 17	" 4,12	" 13,25

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, May 1.

<b>GRAIN.</b>		Honey, comb, lb., 10 a	14
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62½ a	64	" strained, 12½ a	14
" lt. qualities, 57 a	60	<b>POULTRY.</b>	
Indian corn, 31 a	32	Turkeys, each, 25 a	37
Oats, 20 a		Geese, " 18 a	25
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>		Ducks, " 8 a	10
Flour, retail, bbl. 3,62½ a		Chickens, " 6 a	8
" 100 lbs. 1,75 a		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
" Buckwheat, 1,25 a	1,50	Apples, sound, graf-	
Indian meal, bu. 37½ a	40	ted, bu. 75 a	100
Hominy, quart, 3		" common, 25 a	37½
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs. 2,50 a	3,00	" dried, 87½ a	100
" fore quarter 2,00 a	2,50	Peaches, dried, 1,00 a	1,25
Pork, large hogs. 3,75 a	4,00	Potatoes, 37 a	40
" small, 3,00 a	3,50	Tallow, tried, lb. 5½ a	
Hams, country, lb. 6 a		Hay, ton, 4,50 a	5,00
" city cured, 6 a	7	Wood, hard, cord, 1,25 a	1,50
Lard, lb., ret, 6½ a	7	Salt, bbl., 1,62 a	1,75
" in kegs or bls. 5½ a	6	<b>SEEDS.</b>	
Veal, 10 a		Clover, bu. 3,00 a	3,25
Butter, best, rolls, 12½ a	16	Timothy, 1,50 a	1,75
" common, 10 a	12½	Flax, 75 a	81
" in kegs, 7 a		<b>ASHES, (only in barter.)</b>	
Cheese, 5 a	6½	Pot. 100 lbs., 2,75 a	
Eggs, dozen, 5 a	6½	Pearl, 3,50 a	
Maple Sugar, lb. 6½ a		Scorched salts, 2,50 a	
" Molasses, gall. 50 a			

#### PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE new and unrivalled descriptive catalogues of this establishment, (34th edition,) which have cost over \$500, comprising this great and select collection of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; greenhouse plants and seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant. The errors in the catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that has appeared in any country.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & CO.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

#### EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

HAVING become over-stocked, I find myself under the necessity, for the first time, of publicly offering my cattle for sale; and that the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made the more inviting, I propose to put in my *ENTIRE HERD*—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before, perhaps, been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; all, either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were so, and of perfect pedigree. Those imported, were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by buy-bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale if offers do not come up to his expectations or the requirements of his interest. Such practices have a tendency to lessen the interest in public sales of this character, especially with those who cannot attend without considerable personal inconvenience. But in this case, assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and sold at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any persons; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced.

A full catalogue will be prepared and inserted in the May number of the Cultivator.

The sale will take place at Mount Hope, one mile south of the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. P. PRENTICE.

Mt. Hope, near Albany, March 15, 1845.

Gentlemen from a distance, who wish to obtain stock at the above mentioned sale, and may find it inconvenient to attend in person, are informed that the subscriber will make purchases for those by whom he may be authorized. They can state the sum at which bids should be limited, and, if convenient, designate the animals they would prefer; or give such general instructions as they may deem proper, under the assurance that they will be strictly adhered to.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Cultivator Office, Albany, March 15, 1845.

#### SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

THE subscriber having relinquished farming, will offer at public vendue, at his farm in Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Boonapart;" two imported Mares—three full-blooded stud colts, one, two and four years old—two full-blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blooded Canadian mare, three and four years old, and one filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the U. States,) in all the principal agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada Horse*, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the committees. At the fair of the American Institute, in New York city, in October last, he received the Silver medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Moorestown, Burlington co., N. J., March 15th, 1845.

#### The Celebrated Trotting Horse BELLFOUNDER.

WILL stand the ensuing season near the city of Columbus—season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st.—at \$8 the season, payable on the first day of December next. Pasture at reasonable rates. No accountability for accidents or escapes.

#### PEDIGREE.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq., Long Island, N. Y. and was by imported Bellfounder 2d; he by the famed English Norfolk trotter Bellfounder 1st, that trotted 9 miles in 30 minutes, and his owner offered to trot him 17½ miles within an hour, which was never accepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Henry by English Eclipse. His dam was Lady Alport by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

#### DESCRIPTION.

BELLFOUNDER is a beautiful dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail, star in the forehead; stands 16 hands high, weighs (when in good condition) 1200 lbs., has trotted his mile over the Harlem course in 2 min. 40 seconds. He is a horse of great power and endurance, and has sired some of the best roadsters to be found in New York, animals adapted to both saddle and harness.

AUGUSTUS BROWN.

Apply at the City Livery Stable, Columbus, O.

Columbus, March 28, 1845. WILLIAM BARKER.

#### CLEVELAND SEED STORE.

AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have spared no expense in procuring an entire new stock of garden, flower, and field seeds, which they now offer with confidence.

A large portion of their seeds were obtained from England, and from the most celebrated establishments in New York, where they were carefully selected under the inspection of experienced individuals. They can assure the public that they will offer for sale none but fresh seeds, and such as they believe to be genuine. Boxes of seeds, put up to order, on which a liberal commission will be allowed. Orders from a distance enclosing cash, promptly attended to.

Cleveland, March, 845.

J. STAIR & SON.

#### T. C. PETERS & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845.—6m



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 15, 1845.

NO. 10.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Premiums! Premiums!

Those volumes of the *Genesee Farmer* offered to be given away so freely, are not going very rapidly yet. (See last page of our last No.)—There was an error in our last in saying the vol. for 1843; it should read '42,—that is the year Mr. Colman was editor. We will continue the offer; giving a vol. for two new subscribers and \$2,—and also for four new subscribers and \$3.

### Letter from Columbiana County.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I am unable to say to what extent an interest is felt in this region for the proposed convention at Columbus, but there is a call published for a county meeting with a view to the appointment of one or more delegates, to attend whenever it may be held, and there is no doubt a meeting sufficiently large for that purpose will take place.

Before much can be done to improve the agriculture of our state, we must have many of our old customs and prejudices broken up. We must pay less attention to lunar signs, and take deeper interest in the improvement of mind.—We farmers have too little education, and the little we have is not of the right kind. Our vision is perverted, or rather inverted. Some of the occupations which contribute least to the general prosperity, are held at the top of what is called respectability, while that upon which every other depends, and from which, all that makes wealth and true respectability has its origin, is kept in the back ground. Farmers must be taught to think, and to think correctly, before they will place a proper estimate upon their own calling. There should be a more intimate connexion between the studies of the school room,—or rather, the studies of the school room ought to be connected with the operations of the farm.—The proposed convention, if rightly directed, may be the instrument of much good.

But I must come to the principle object of this scrawl, which is, to request the contributors to the *Cultivator* to give information between this and harvest and fruit-gathering time, of the probable yield of grain and fruit, so that we shall better understand how to dispose of our crops. Every thing here looks well, with the exception of some fields of wheat, winter killed. Fruit of all kinds promises abundantly, so far; should we have no more hard frost we look for a good crop.

Respectfully, SAMUEL MYERS.

New Lisbon, May 1, 1845.

**Improvement of Dairy Stock.**—A subscriber wishes us to say something about the improvement of farm stock in this State, especially of cows for dairy purposes. It is a matter of importance and shall not be overlooked. We will with pleasure insert any communication of practical value that may be furnished us on this subject; and in a short time we may find room for some valuable selections in reference thereto.

## Convention of Friends of Agriculture in Ohio.

To be held at Columbus, June 25th and 26th, 1845.

This Convention is for the purpose of considering what measures can best be adopted for promoting the improvement of agriculture, and advancing the great farming interests of this state; and especially to discuss the merits of the several bills having reference to this subject that were brought before the late General Assembly, with a view to the recommendation of such as may be deemed most necessary for adoption by the next General Assembly. And in order that the delegates may have their minds somewhat prepared to discuss the questions that will come before the convention, they are reminded that the projects include the establishing of a permanent State Board of Agriculture—encouragement of County Societies—an Agricultural Survey of the State—obtaining Agricultural Statistics—protection of Sheep from destruction by Dogs—together with several minor questions, all of which have been noticed or discussed in the columns of the "*Ohio Cultivator*."

As the questions to be decided by this convention are of great and lasting importance to all parts of the State, it is very desirable that all the counties be represented, and that the delegates, as far as possible, be well informed as to the condition of agriculture, and the wants of the farmers in their several districts. In those counties where agricultural societies exist it is expected that delegates will be appointed by the societies, (several of them have already made their appointments.) In other counties a meeting of farmers and friends of agriculture should be held forthwith, and a delegation appointed. If this is not done, the farmers of a single township or neighborhood can meet together and appoint some one or more of their number, who will agree to attend and represent their township or county.

Now is the time for action, friends of agriculture—patriots! Your own Ohio demands your efforts! not in the work of *party strife*, this has too long been the *bane* of your noble state—but to consult together for the general good; to greet each other as friends and brethren, and strengthen each other's hands in the great work of advancing the noblest and best pursuit on earth.—Such a meeting cannot fail to be highly interesting to those who attend, and will no doubt be productive of the most beneficial results.

\* \* \* EDITORS throughout the state can essentially aid the cause by inserting the above in their respective papers, and assisting, where necessary, in the work of calling a meeting for appointing delegates.

### Piqua, Miami Co. Agricultural Society.

We noticed in our last, having received the list of premiums offered by the Piqua Agricultural Society. By a letter from the president, we are now able to give the following additional particulars. (We again repeat the request, that all societies of the kind in Ohio, will furnish us like information.)—Ed.

Officers of the Piqua, Miami Co. Agricultural Society, for 1845.

Col. JOHN JOHNSTON, President.

JOHN HAMILTON, Vice President.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, Corresponding Sec'y.

JOHN W. DEFREES, Recording Secretary.

Board of Managers. Stephen Widney, J. J. Robinson, James D. Moffet, James Cook, Wilson Widney, B. F. Brown and Ralph Peterson.

"This society has been in existence only one year, it musters about one hundred members and promises us great good to the county. Our exhibition last fall, being the first was highly encour-

aging, the forthcoming one next autumn, will, I have no doubt, give an increased stimulus to the cause.

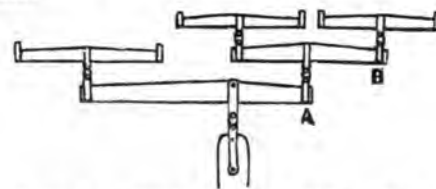
"We finished planting corn the 26th of April; this is a week or ten days earlier than usual in this part of Ohio. Last year my wheat crop entirely failed, owing to the continued rains, damp foggy weather early in June, producing what is called the 'black rust' upon the straw; cutting off the sap and preventing the berry filling. My corn and hay crops were unusually heavy and productive. This year my growing crop of wheat, is what is called the *Mediterranean*; at this time it looks well. The county of Miami must have lost in the failure of the wheat crop last year, \$40,000 and in Pork as much more, for the want of corn to fatten for market—the flat lands of this region produced very little corn last season.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

### Plowing with Three Horses abreast.

MR. BATEHAM:—Though not a young man, I am a new beginner at farming, and am often perplexed to do that which an experienced farmer would not only do in a minute, but would laugh at the simpleton who could not comprehend it. Some 20 to 30 years ago, I frequently saw farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland plow with three horses abreast, but not being then engaged in farming, I did not pay particular attention to the principles of arrangement, although I *thought* until I tried it, I could do it myself, but after trying and getting some of my neighbors, who thought they could do it, also, I am still unable to fix my gearing so as to place my plow in the right place.



Above is a drawing of the plan I have tried, but it carries the plow too far to the left; the end of the plow beam should be at the centre of the "double tree" at A. B is the centre of the plowed furrow, or path for the off horse. In breaking up my plain (prairie) I find it much too hard for two good horses, though they can do it when soft and not but about four inches deep.

Oxen are too slow and require a driver, and a driver is required for four horses. If I can arrange so as to plow with three good horses abreast, I would much prefer it.

Although this is only my second year at farming, I have been a subscriber to the *Albany Cultivator*, and in connection with a neighbor to the *Genesee Farmer* for several years, but I do not recollect of seeing any "cut" showing the arrangement of my inquiries. Should you think it of sufficient importance to give a cut in your journal that will give the desired information, it would, I think, be of much value to the *Prairie farmer*. Yours, &c., MARION.

REMARKS.—We have seen considerable plowing done with three horses abreast, but the gearing was of the kind described and used by our correspondent, and the same difficulty that he complains of was always experienced to a greater or less extent. We doubt whether a remedy can be devised that does not include the use of too much machinery for convenience; but if any of our readers can point one out, we hope they will do so. By setting the clevis on one side, the plow can be made to run nearer the previous furrow, but at the same time it will not work quite so well in other respects. A friend to

devotion of one-fifth of the sum in the hands of government to this object, the interests of agriculture throughout the entire Union might be vastly benefitted: the erection of the institution near the seat of government would greatly help to diffuse its blessings far and near.

As we have already intimated, we would not wish the Smithsonian college to be a mere agricultural school; there are other equally important branches of knowledge, which should not and need not be overlooked; but we regard this subject as one which eminently deserves the early and earnest attention of the friends of agriculture in all the states. It is high time that the money be used for the noble purposes for which it was given.

2. We believe that a better use might be made of the sum which has been placed by the legislature of our own state at the disposal of the State Agricultural Society. The existing law will soon expire by its own limitation, and in any future act, we deem it of great importance that those who may have the management of the fund, should be directed to reduce the number and increase the amount of their premiums. In this way we believe that much good will be done, and at least expense to the state; so far, at least, as respects experimental agriculture, if we may be allowed to coin a phrase. Many a farmer might be tempted to undertake the raising of some new production by the offer of a premium of one hundred or five hundred dollars, who would not venture on the experiment for five or twenty dollars. Take, for example, the article of hemp; the question whether it can be profitably cultivated in our state, might, by the offer of a high premium, be settled in a single year, or in two years at most.

3. The establishment of a permanent department or a Board of Agriculture, is a subject well worthy of serious consideration. The fact that the state society has for some years been employed as the agent of the state, seems to us to be a virtual acknowledgement of the want of some such department of government. Why, then, shall we not have one responsible, like all the other branches of the government, to the legislature and the people? The interest to be watched over is a commanding one; it, more than any other, affects the general welfare. It deserves a department, and we fondly hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have one.

4. The promotion of agricultural science is another duty which the legislature owes to our farming population. This branch of our subject is amply large enough to merit a separate discussion. We have neither the room nor the time to enter into it with the fulness which it deserves, but we hope to be able to do so in some future number.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following is a portion of a communication that was received too late to be of service last winter, but as it has reference to a matter that will come before the Agricultural Convention next month, the object of the writer will be best accomplished by its publication at this time.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Tax on Dogs.

MR. BATEHAM:—I learn from the Cultivator, as well as from other papers, the subject of taxing dogs is before the Legislature. By the report of the committee, the object in view, seems to be, the protection of sheep from destruction by dogs. Laudable as its object is, I have, at least, two objections to urge against the proposed remedy for the evil.

He who objects to a proposed remedy for an acknowledged evil, ought to propose another.—Well, here it is. Let the law make all dogs trespassers when off their owner's premises, unless the owner or his agent is along to see that his dog does no violence, to either man or beast.—The citizen has an unquestionable right to hold property in dogs, but that right should be subject to the regulation of equitable laws, as well as his right to hold property in anything else. The law makes my horse a trespasser in certain cases, and why not my dog in certain other cases? To do so in the latter case, is far the most reasonable,

because my neighbor can fence against my horse, but he cannot fence against my dog. Plain as this seems to me, some, at first view, might deem it oppressive for the law to interfere in the case of the dog, whilst they applaud the interference of the law in the case of the horse. This, however, arises from a want of examination and reflection on the true nature of the two cases.

From habit I find no inconvenience in keeping my horse enclosed at home, that I may have his services when needed. Why not then enclose or chain my dog, and thus have him at all times ready for service by loosing him for that purpose, and chaining him when he has performed it? Nothing but custom can be reasonably urged against the proposed method of keeping dogs, and every man who will examine the subject, with an eye to the public good, must admit thus managed, dogs would be of infinitely more service to man than under the present custom.

In conclusion, let me say that these views are submitted to the public from a conviction of the importance of the subject, and a wish to enlist those interested in behalf of some efficient remedy. In a region of country so intensely cold, as a part of Ohio is throughout the winter season, every man, woman and child, has an interest in the preservation of sheep infinitely greater than in the preservation of dogs. Let those interested attend to the subject, and the requisite measures, (whatever they may be) will be adopted.

B. G. W.

Southern Vale, Belmont Co. Ohio.

#### Ohio Wheat Crop.

We have received several communications having reference to the alleged diminution of the wheat crop of this State, and the causes that have produced that result; we regret, however, that they consist mainly of mere *opinions*, or *assumptions* not sustained by *facts*, and therefore not calculated to be of much benefit to our readers. We are not surprised to find many farmers unwilling to admit the correctness of the estimates of the commissioner of patents, and we only regret that more conclusive facts cannot be adduced to prove their falsity. Nor did we suppose that all of our readers would agree with us in the opinion that the decrease of the wheat crop in this state, is mainly attributable to defective farming. As yet, however, we have seen no arguments that militate against this opinion, excepting as may have reference to a few cases, and those of a doubtful character; for the mere fact of a good farmer's losing his crop is by no means proof that he might not have saved it, if he had possessed more scientific knowledge, or adopted a more perfect system of culture. No man will pretend that *perfection* has been attained, or is attainable, with the present amount of knowledge we possess of the science of wheat cultivation; and consequently no one can be certain that the same amount of expense and labor might not be so applied as to produce much greater returns than are at present realized.

Mr. D. Yant, of Bolivar, Columbiana county, in a long communication on this subject, inquires of us how Mr. Ellsworth obtained his information respecting the crop of 1844; and adds "much of the wheat is yet unthreshed; granaries, mills, and warehouses all over the state are full, unmarketed, unground and unshipped." This is mere assertion, and we affirm it is contrary to the facts; for it is well known that the quantity of wheat on hand throughout Ohio and the west generally, this spring, was considerably less than usual, and very little indeed was "unthreshed and unmarketed." In central and southern Ohio many millers have been unable to obtain enough wheat to keep their mills half employed. As to the inquiry respecting Mr. Ellsworth, we believe his information is obtained mainly in two ways—first, by numerous letters or circulars, which he every year addresses to a large number of well informed persons in different sections of the states; and, second, from the statistics and other accounts of the crops and the seasons, as given in the public journals of the day, a large number of which are taken at the Patent Office for this purpose.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Yant, we state

that we have already given in No. 8, p. 62, all of Mr. Ellsworth's "tabular estimate" that has reference to this subject; and the "facts upon which those estimates are founded," are simply the accounts he received in reply to his letters of inquiry and through the papers as has been stated. Of course no one pretends that these estimates are to be relied on as strictly correct, but simply as the nearest approximation to be had. For our own part we think it is highly probable that the crop of 1842 was over estimated, and that the decrease has not been as great as represented; still the main points are undoubtedly true; namely, that there has been a great falling off in the aggregate wheat crop of the state for the past three or four years, and that too, while it is on all hands admitted there has been a constant increase in the number of acres sown. It is also true, that during these same years, the wheat crop has increased in neighboring states, where systematic efforts have been made to improve agriculture, and from this, together with personal observation, we are forced to the conclusion, that the fault lies mainly with the farmers of Ohio.

The following portion of Mr. Yant's communication, being an account of his own experience in reference to this subject, we insert with pleasure; and shall be happy to receive any further observations of a similar character that he may send us:

\* \* \* \* \*

"For the two last years my wheat crop has been injured by fly and rust; the same has been the case in many parts of Stark, Wayne, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties, but more particularly the last year. In these counties, the heaviest wheat-growing district of the state, the injury done by fly has been very great in many sections, but the largest amount of damage was from rust. In 1843, I had out three fields of wheat, soil a sandy loam or plain soil, clay enough to retain moisture, and sand enough to prevent baking; two fields were summer fallow, and the other corn ground and oats stubble. Upon one of my fallow fields, I sowed a mixture of seed, red chaff, smooth and blue stem, both early varieties. The crop on this field was excellent, though some hurt by fly; yield, twenty-six bushels to the acre. Next was a fallow, sowed with a common kind of wheat, known in this part of the state by the name of white bearded; a late wheat, which I have sowed for six years, is much more apt to rust than formerly, and ripens later. This was hurt with rust considerable, though on the best soil of the three; yield not exactly ascertained, but it did not exceed twenty bushels per acre. The last field was oats stubble and corn ground. This I have found to be a bad plan, unless the corn has been well manured, also the oats stubble.—This was sowed with blue stem, (early,) put out late, rather for the purpose of sowing in grass the following spring, than raising a crop of wheat. The straw was some rusted, but the grains were well filled; yield twelve bushels per acre; average yield of whole crop, nineteen bushels and 33 lbs. per acre.

"In 1844, I had out three fields of wheat, two summer fallows, and one clover ley, plowed in the fall. The first was a clover ley, manured well, sowed early with a new variety of wheat called squarehead, a very early wheat, remarkably large and hard in the grain, growth rather dwarfish; came up and grew luxuriantly until first of October, when the fly lit upon it and killed more than one half entire. I turned about 40 ewes and lambs on it, and left them, until between them and the fly, there was but little wheat to be seen. A thaw in January brought it out fine, and in March it promised to yield from twenty to twenty three bushels per acre; but the fly got in it in April and used it up; yield about eight bushels per acre; grain full, no rust. A part of my second field, clover fallow, I sowed with a new variety of wheat, called garden wheat, a late kind, and the balance squarehead. The part sowed in garden wheat was sowed about four days before the other; occupied the best of the field. When harvest came, the squarehead was fit to cut 4 days before



wool, (of mixed breeds we presume,) though not quite as fine as samples received from several other flocks, and they are very deficient in liveliness of color and feeling, which causes them to suffer by comparison with such samples as Mr. Stoolfire's, Mr. Baird's, and several others in our office, as we will shew Mr. Whiteley and his friends if they will do us the favor to call and inspect them. In length of staple, too, these specimens are deficient, especially the finer samples from ewes,—those from bucks are fair length but not so fine. We do not perceive much difference in the quality of the specimens from the different flocks sent us by Mr. Whiteley.

#### Editor among the Farmers.

We expect in a few days to commence our proposed visitation among the farmers of Ohio; but to what extent we shall be able to carry out our design cannot yet be determined. We do not suppose it will be possible for us to visit many of the distant parts of the State, or spend many days in one neighborhood, inasmuch as it is necessary, for the present at least, that we be at home a few days before and at the time of issuing each number of our paper. We wish also to state that our main object in making these visits, will be to *gain practical knowledge* of the best modes of farming in the different sections of the State; we hope therefore, our friends on whom we may call will not regard us in the light of a *teacher* but a *learner*—and then they will not be surprised if we should ask them a multitude of questions. Several of our friends, with the best of motives, have suggested that we meet the farmers of their neighborhoods and address them in public; but besides having no talent for public speaking, this would be foreign to our wishes and design. Others have invited us to visit counties where we have very few subscribers—suggesting that our subscription list might be increased thereby. This result is certainly desirable to us, and would doubtless be beneficial to such counties; but we had rather do our begging by proxy, if it must be done at all, and spend our own time in digging. Besides our main object, as stated above, can only be attained in the best farming districts, and these are invariably where we have the most subscribers, so as a general thing we shall visit such places in preference to others.

One word here, to those whom we may visit. We have lived on a farm in our day, and have spent much time in visiting among farmers not unlike the farmers of Ohio, and we like to be treated as a brother farmer, not as a "visitor from the city." Here, too, we must be allowed to say a word to the ladies. If you chance to see us "prying with curious eyes" into the mysteries of any department of your peculiar province, as the dairy or the cheese room, we beg you not to suspect us of any ill intent, or feel as though you thought

"A chiel's amang ye taking notes,  
And faith he'll print it."

for we assure you upon honor, that we will not say any thing personal or severe about any one, or speak of places we visit in a manner that will give offence to the most sensitive.

It is our present intention to visit some parts of Licking county, next after inspecting a few places nearer home; but we may not be able to go beyond our home county the present month. Perhaps in our next we can say more about times and places.

#### Columbus Horticultural Society.

At a meeting called for that purpose on the evening of May 12, a Horticultural Society for the City of Columbus was regularly organized by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT, Bela Latham,  
VICE PRESIDENTS, W. S. Sullivan and Samuel Medary,  
TREASURER, J. W. Andrews,  
REC. SECRETARY, Joseph Sullivan,  
COR. SECRETARY, M. B. Bateham,  
MANAGERS, Dr. I. G. Jones, Jno. Burr, J. A. Lazell, Jno. Fisher, Jr., M. Jewett, Jno. Miller and L. Ransom.

The first regular meeting of the Society will

occur on the first Saturday in June next, at which time a set of by-laws will be reported for adoption, and the standing committees be appointed for the year.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### "She's Nothing but a Country Girl."

A young lady, daughter of an agriculturist, after having been introduced to a company of *professed ladies* in a neighboring city, heard one of them remark to the others in a low tone, accompanied with a scornful smile, "she's nothing but a country girl." Upon her return home, she sent the scornful Miss a note, which contained something like the following lines:

I know that I'm a country girl,  
And more than this, I know  
That such far rather I would be,  
Than her I'm writing to—  
For pride of heart, and scornful mien,  
Detested are, wherever seen.

A country girl! and what is there,  
So dreadful in the name?  
Though "verdant," yet I've too much sense  
For that to blush for shame;  
For it will ever sound as well  
To me, as that of city belle.

I would not change my country home,  
Where nature's scenes o'erspread,  
For one where earth can scarce be seen,  
Or blue sky overhead;  
For all the wealth and splendid din,  
Your "languid beauties" revel in.

What think you of our mother Eve,  
Who dwelt in Eden fair?  
No luxuries which gold procures,  
Or dainties nice were there—  
And as there were no cities then,  
A country girl she must have been!

I hope for this you'll not deny  
Your ancient parentage;  
Unless yourself from all our race,  
You wish to disengage—  
If so, I pray let old and young  
Be now informed from whence you sprung!

Eut if, as still I apprehend,  
You are a girl of sense,  
And that it is from pride of heart,  
You make such vain pretence;  
Please know, humility of heart  
Does to our sex new charms impart.

When next in some disdainful mood,  
To say you are inclined,  
"She's nothing but a country girl!"  
This couplet bear in mind—  
That scornful lips and haughty air  
Ne'er made a homely face more fair.

Spring Valley, O., April, 1845. M. B.

\* \* \* Mr. Editor:—I perceive in your last paper, that you are inclined to give me credit for the beautiful extract taken from the *Urbana Citizen*; and in justice to the real author, I wish to say that however proud I might feel to have my name connected with that piece as its author, I am unwilling to accept unmerited praise, or receive credit for productions that belong to another.—you will notice that *Spring Valley*, from which I date, and *Pleasant Valley*, are different places—being 20 or 40 miles apart. M. B.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### The Flowers of Spring.

"Fair-handed Spring unto some every grace;  
Throws out the snow-drop and the crocus first,  
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,  
And lavish stock that wents the garden round;"  
The wild flowers also bloom along our path,  
Blushing with every grace; their fragrance shed  
Through balmy groves, and fill the richest scene.

Here is a world of wisdom! See these beautiful flowers that deck the brow of the virgin Spring. How fair Nature paints her charms, adorns her varied scenes, and lends enchantment to every prospect! Here is the garden rich in fragrance, and yonder the woods and meadows smile invitingly with the flowers of Spring. Look at their multitudinous forms, size and colors; count their numerous appendages; taste their fragrance, and let the eye delight itself in viewing the skillful workmanship of the great Creator, and then tell me if there is aught so fair. The grandeur of the revolving spheres strike us with silent admiration; the mighty ocean fills us with terror and awe; the tall pine waves in sublimity over the everlasting mountains; but these more humble glories of the Cre-

ator, at once lovely and beautiful, can charm, elevate and fill.

'Tis flowers that can render home pleasant and inviting, give enchantment to domestic life, and often awaken in the bosom, inexpressible emotions. They too, above all, kindle in the heart of the devout, deep aspirations to the fountain source of all beneficence and delight. I would rather cull the wild wood flowers of Spring, drink in the fragrance of the flower garden, pluck the daisy and the cowslip, count the beauties of the tulip and the glories of the lily, and like the bee that sucks sweetness from every flower, read the wisdom of God, and learn some instructive lesson from each floral emblem, than to revel in the gaudy splendor of the saloon, and have the applause of thousands attend my steps. 'Tis the God of creation that gives the Tulip its beauty, that fills the Rose with sweetest fragrance, and clothes the Lily in all its glory. "I say unto you, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Solomon was a great man; unequaled in wisdom, unrivaled in wealth, and clad with a nation's glory; yet in all his glory and splendor he was not arrayed or beautified, in the eye of God himself, like this humble flower.

We have thought that the individual, who can observe the beauty and the decay of flowers without reflection or without emotion, is much to be pitied. It certainly evinces, in such an one, a defective taste if not a defective heart.—When we arrive in that world of blessedness, if permitted to wander through the fair gardens, o'er the green fields, and through the balmy groves of Paradise, to resume our appropriate work in tracing the wisdom of the great Creator, methinks it would be sweet employ; but higher joys will be ours; yet doubtless this will form a constituent part in the employment of that "land of pure delight,"

"Where everlasting spring abides,  
And never withering flowers."

FLORA.

#### Transplanting Native Flowers.

Mr. BATEHAM:—In a recent number of your paper, a female correspondent, over the signature "Sylvia," seems much gratified, as also I am myself, that a portion of the columns of the Cultivator is devoted to floriculture and original communications from the ladies. With the earnest solicitation of our fair friend we would, by your permission, send in a few numbers, the desired information concerning the best time and manner of removing, or transplanting to our gardens those beautiful "native flowers" found in many of our woods and prairies.

I have always found the best time for removing wild flowers to the garden, when flowering. There are a few exceptions to this general rule. Ex.—The Pride of Ohio and the Meadow Lily cannot with safety be transplanted unless early in the spring, or after blooming in the fall. Most of the plants, both of the woods and meadows, that bloom in April, May and June, such as violets, blue-bells, cowslips, the crowfoot, lady's slipper, etc., can be transplanted when found blooming. The wild columbine is exceedingly tender, and care must be taken in the time and manner of its removal. Flowers with bulbous roots should be removed early in spring, or in the fall, or you cannot, the first season, succeed in having so perfect a bloom. I have succeeded admirably, however, in all my attempts at so rich an accession to a flower garden. As to the manner it is easy and artless; nevertheless there is much taste and science in their arrangement and cultivation. More of this anon.

Have your flower-bed well prepared—choose a cloudy day, and if possible after rain; retire to a good locality—use a garden trowel or a small spade in removing them from their places. Do this with care. *Be sure and obtain all the roots, and remove considerable earth with them.* Before transplanting, take a pot of water and wet the earth well, (if in dry weather,) where they are to be set—plant them among trees or shrubbery, or in some shady place, or otherwise give them an artificial shade for several days; and in this manner we promise you most gratifying success. If desired, I will with much pleasure, give more

**Important Truth.**

The Cincinnati Chronicle, (a moderate partizan paper) expresses the following wholesome sentiment in speaking of the embarrassed condition of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and contrasting those States with New York and Massachusetts:

"What is the matter with those old states?—Both of them have frittered away half their energies on partizan politics. They have both of them neglected great interests to run after small things. Had Virginia statesmen employed the time they have devoted to making Presidents, in devising ways to get rid of their slaves, they would have accomplished that great object; they would have developed their resources; they would have let mind free, and it would have gone forth on the mountains to do its mighty miracles. So in Pennsylvania, had they established Common Schools in the beginning, and reared up a mass of intelligent people, the State would not only have accomplished the public works it has done, but accomplished them at far less expense and at far more profit.—Pennsylvania is industrious and her people frugal; yet with all that, she has wanted that scientific economy and that far-seeing enterprise which adapts means to ends and makes all resources profitable. There must be the mind to direct as well as the labor to achieve. In time this will come forth; but it might have come forth much earlier.

"We do not mean to say, by any means, that Pennsylvania has not a great number of intelligent men; but only that the mass are not so thoroughly informed and so intellectually alive that the spirit of enterprise, improvement and progress can take that rapid flight and vigorous motion which it has in some other states."

We copy the foregoing for the purpose of inviting our readers, the farmers of Ohio, to consider seriously and apply to their own use the important lesson it contains. Who that has any knowledge of the political history of this State for the past five or ten years, does not know that Ohio too, has "frittered away half her energies on partizan politics." And unless those who are not yoked to the car of party, will perceive the evil, and speedily resolve to exert their influence to check it, our condition as a State will soon be no better than that of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH we learn has resigned the office of Commissioner of patents, and the Hon. EDMOND BURK, of N. H. has been appointed in his place. A son of Mr. Ellsworth, from Indiana, has been appointed Charge to Sweden and Norway.

**ENGLISH NEWS.**

By the steamer Hibernia we have English dates to 19th April. The following extract is all we discover having reference to agriculture:

The American Provision Market has improved by the accounts which the Cambria brought home. Previously the market was firm, but they led to an advance in the rates. Prime brands of Beef have realized from 70s. to 75s., and the same descriptions of Pork 50s. to 60s. Cheese has advanced 2s. on previous quotations. The impression is general, that the present year will witness a greatly increased demand for American Cheese. In American Butter there has been less doing, owing to the heavy arrival of Dutch Butter and other causes.

The Corn trade is inanimate, and although the season is backward, it is found favorable for seed sowing. There is an absence of all speculation, and the trade merely supplies their temporary wants. Wheat has sustained a decline of 2d. per bushel of 70 lbs., and Flour 1s. per sack of 280 lbs. In foreign Wheat, as well as Wheat under lock, there are few sales to report. The accounts from the Grain districts represent the appearance of the Winter Wheat to be as favorable as could be expected.

**THE MARKETS.**

CINCINNATI, May 13. Pork, no sales. Flour, City Mills, \$3 75 @ \$3 80—Country, \$3 62. Wheat, 75 cts.; Corn, 33; Oats, 28.

CLEVELAND, May 9. Large sales of Flour were made at \$4 00, and 400 bbls. Akron City Mills, at \$4 37. Mess Pork at \$12 00, and Prime at \$8 50.

NEW YORK, May 9. Ashes are in fair demand for shipment; Pots at \$3 81 @ \$3 87, and Pearls at \$4 25. Flour, best Ohio and Genesee sells at \$4 87 @ \$5 00, and fancy brands at \$5 25. There has been some revival of speculation in old Pork; sales of Mess at \$12 62, and Prime at \$9 56. New Pork is dull—is quoted at \$10 37, and \$13 37.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, May 8. At market, 1000 head of Beef Cattle, 500 taken to New York; 280 Cows and Calves; 450 Swine, and 1800 Sheep.

Prices—Beoves in moderate request at \$5 @ \$6 1/2 for ordinary to prime the 100 lb.—about 50 head left unsold.

Cows and Calves were sold at \$12 @ \$25.

Swine—Sales at \$5 @ \$5 1/2 the 100 lb.

Sheep—Prices range from \$14 @ \$1 each, as in quality.

**Latest Dates and Prices.**

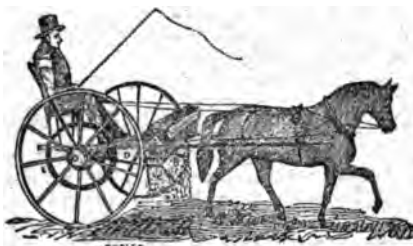
Boston, May 7	Flour, 4,87	Mess Pork, 14,00
N. York, " 9	" 4,75	" 13,75
Baltimore " 12	" 4,50	" 13,50
N. Orleans, " 3	" 4,12	" 13,50

**COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.**

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, May 15.

<b>GRAIN.</b>		Honey, comb, lb., 10 a	
Wheat, full wt., bu. 62 1/2 a 64		" strained, 12 1/2 a 14	
" lt. qualities, 57 a 60		<b>POULTRY.</b>	
Indian corn, 31 a 32		Turkeys, each, 25 a 37	
Oats, 20 a 22		" Geese, " 18 a 23	
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>		Ducks, " 8 a 10	
Flour, retail, bbl. 3,62 1/2 a 3,75		Chickens, " 6 a 8	
" 100 lbs. 1,75 a 1,80		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
" Buckwheat, 1,25 a 1,30		Apples, sound, graf. 75 a 100	
Indian meal, bu. 37 1/2 a 40		" dried, 100 a 1,25	
Honolulu, quart, 3		" common, a	
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs. 2,50 a 3,00		Peaches, dried, 1,50 a 1,75	
" fore quarter 2,00 a 2,50		Potatoes, 37 a 40	
Pork, large hogs, 3,75 a 4,00		Tallow, tried, lb., 5 1/2 a	
" small, 3,50 a 3,80		Hay, ton, 4,50 a 5,00	
Hams, country, lb. 6 a 7		Wood, hard, cord, 1,25 a 1,50	
" city cured, 7 a 7 1/2		Salt, bbl., 1,63 a 1,75	
Lard, lb., ret, 6 1/2 a 7		<b>SEEDS.</b>	
" in kegs or bbls. 5 1/2 a 6		Clover, bu. 3,00 a 3,25	
Veal, 10 a 12 1/2		Timothy, 1,50 a 1,75	
Butter, best, rolls, 10 a 12 1/2		Flax, 75 a 81	
" common, 10 a 11		<b>ASHES, (only in barter.)</b>	
" in kegs, 6 a 7		Pot. 100 lbs., 2,75 a	
Cheese, 5 a 6 1/2		Pearl, 3,50 a	
Eggs, dozen, 5 a 6 1/2		Scorched salts, 2,50 a	
Maple Sugar, lb. 5 a 6 1/2			
" Molasses, gall. 50 a			

**HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.**

THE inventor of this valuable machine intends visiting Columbus and Cincinnati within a few days from this time, and will exhibit one of the Machines in operation as soon as it can be manufactured. Persons desiring Machines or rights in Ohio or adjoining States, can address letters (post paid) to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator.

May 15

**SWEET POTATO SETS.**

A FEW thousand Sweet Potato Plants, for sale, at 25 cents per hundred, at the residence of the subscriber, five miles north-east of Columbus, on what is called the harbor road, (see our county map, northwest corner of southwest quarter of Millin tp.) Good time for planting, from 15th May to 15th June.

THOMAS MCCOLLY.

**EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.**

HAVING become over-stocked, I find myself under the necessity, for the first time, of publicly offering my cattle for sale; and that the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made the more inviting, I propose to put in my entire herd—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before, perhaps, been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, the Bulls, Cows and Heifers; all, either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were so, and of perfect pedigree. Those imported, were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale if offers do not come up to his expectations or the requirements of his interest. Such practices have a tendency to lessen the interest in public sales of this character, especially with those who cannot attend without considerable personal inconvenience. But in this case, assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and sold at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any persons; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced.

A full catalogue will be prepared and inserted in the May number of the Cultivator.

The sale will take place at Mount Hope, one mile south of the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MT. HOPE, near Albany, March 15, 1845.

IF Gentlemen from a distance, who wish to obtain stock at the above mentioned sale, and may find it inconvenient to attend in person, are informed that the subscriber will make purchases for those by whom he may be authorized. They can state the sum at which bids should be limited, and, if convenient, designate the animals they would prefer; or give such general instructions as they may deem proper, under the assurance that they will be strictly adhered to.

E. P. PRENTICE.

SANFORD HOWARD,

Cultivator Office, Albany, March 15, 1845.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

(Next building south of the State House—up stairs)

In making up the following assortment, the object has been to include all the kinds ordinarily wanted for the garden, and also to introduce some new varieties, known to be superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years past, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell.

(All the principal kinds are now on hand, but a few ordered from the East, have not yet arrived, though daily expected.)

IF They will all be sold in small papers, at 6 1/2 cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many of the kinds can be had by weight, at reasonable prices.

**CATALOGUE.**

ASPARAGUS—Large German.  
BEANS—Early China Red Eye; Early Yellow Six Weeks; Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf; Running—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, late and tender; Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural; Red Cranberry.  
BEET—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, superior; French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.  
BROCCOLI—Early Purple Cape.  
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early.  
CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Early Battersea; Late Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead; Red Dutch, for Pickling, &c.  
CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.  
CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.  
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.  
CUCUMBER—Early Frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Prickly; Small Gherkin, very small, for Pickles.  
EGG PLANT—Purple; White, ornamental.  
INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Sioux; Sweet, or Sugar.  
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cape Head; Imperial Cabbage.  
MUSK MELON—Large Yellow Canteloup; Skillman's Fine Netted; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.  
WATER MELON—Caroline; Long Island; Black Spanish.  
NASTURTIUM.  
ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.  
PARSLEY—Double Curled.  
PARSNIP—Long Dutch.  
PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato Shaped; Long Red Cayenne.  
RADISH—Early Scarlet Short Pot; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.  
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.  
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.  
SPINAGE—Round Leaved.  
SQUASH—Early Bush Scallops; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoonut; Acorn, or California.  
TOMATO—Large Red; Large Yellow; Small Round Red, or Cherry; Cuba, or Spanish.  
TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch; Yellow Malta.

**HERB SEEDS.**

Sweet Basil; Bene; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme; Tobacco.

**FLOWER SEEDS.**

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. The seeds were raised by a personal acquaintance, and all are of last year's growth. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds 50 cts. per dozen papers; 6 1/2 cts. each, for a less number.

To Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Public Officers, &c.  
AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

PERSONS in any part of the United States, who have business to transact with either Department of the General Government at Washington, or with any of the State Governments, or who require researches to be made in the Public Records any where in the Union, can have their requests promptly attended to, by addressing the undersigned.

Extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, consequent on connection with the newspaper press, with the Post Office and other public organizations, will greatly facilitate the prosecution of inquiries and transaction of business.

Lawyers, Public Officers, Contractors, and others having business arising under contracts, or under the Pension or Patent Laws—MERCHANTS desiring remission of duties, &c.—MECHANICS or Inventors requiring patents—and FARMERS having business with the General Land Office—may find this agency conducive to their interest in the way of promptness and economy. Claims under treaties with the Indian nations or Foreign Governments, also attended to.

Special attention will be paid to those who wish to buy or sell LANDS in Virginia and other Southern States; and inquirers, from the North or South, are respectfully referred to the Circular concerning "Agricultural Improvement in the Southern States," lately published in the Globe and other Journals, under the signature of John S. Skinner (Assistant Postmaster General) and the undersigned.

Satisfactory references given in any part of the United States, as there are few districts in which the subscriber is not personally acquainted. Charges reasonable.

IF Letters must be post-free, to insure attention; and may be addressed to the subscriber, either at Albany, N. Y., or Washington.

HENRY O'RIELLY

IF Mr. Bateham, Editor of the "Ohio Cultivator," will forward any orders for the above Agency.

**T. C. PETERS & BROTHER,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845—6m

**FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.**

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 200 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber. Address ISAAC HINKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois

Feb 5



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 1, 1845.

NO. 11.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

**TERMS.**—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished. **POSTMASTERS**, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### LOOK HERE!

**BACK NUMBERS** of this paper will be sent to all new subscribers, so as to make a complete volume with the index, for binding at the end of the year.

**PREMIUMS!**—A complete vol. of the *Genesee Farmer* for 1842, edited by HENRY COLMAN (now in Europe) will be sent gratis to every person who procures two new subscribers to this paper, at one dollar each, and forwards the pay in advance free of postage; or four subscribers at the club price, 75 cts. each. (The postage on the premium is only 12 cents within the State.)

**POSTMASTERS**, it will be remembered will not be allowed to frank remittances after the present month (June), so all who intend to subscribe in that way should improve the time. Postmasters who owe us small balances will please send them during the month.

**FREE OF POSTAGE!**—The new postage law, which takes effect 1st July, allows newspapers to go free to subscribers within thirty miles of the place of publication. This will offer quite an inducement for persons within that distance to subscribe.

**LETTERS CHEAP AND PLENTY!**—After this month we expect to receive letters giving accounts of the crops, markets, &c., from nearly all parts of the country, for each number of the *Cultivator*. This information alone will be worth many times the cost of the paper to farmers and business men.

### Raising Pork—Inquiry.

Mr. J. Clark, of Mifflin township, wishes us to inquire of some practical farmers, whether they find from experience, it is any advantage to feed corn to hogs, while running in good clover pasture, during summer. Some of his neighbors practice it, but he does not, and he thinks his hogs thrive better without corn than with it. His opinion is, that a little corn each day, tends to prevent the hogs from eating sufficient clover to distend and enlarge their stomachs, as much as is necessary for causing the most rapid growth and laying on of fat, when corn feeding in the fall. What say you pork farmers?

**RAISING CLOVER SEED.**—Daniel Brown, of Miami county, wishes some person to give instructions through the *Cultivator*, as to the proper time and manner of cutting and harvesting clover seed, and the mode of thrashing and cleaning.

**Good!**—In the same letter, Mr. Brown says, "We go dead set against intemperance here. The judges of our court have resolved to grant no licences for retailing intoxicating drinks within the bounds of the county."

**P-l-o-u-g-h, vs. P-l-o-w.**—In a work on Husbandry, published 306 years ago, we find the latter way of spelling this word, as common as the former.—N. E. Farmer.



### Agricultural Exhibition,

In connection with the Ag. Convention, at Columbus, June 25th and 26th, 1845.

We are happy in being able to announce that there will be an interesting exhibition of farming implements and machinery, together with some very choice cattle and other stock, at the time of the Agricultural Convention at Columbus, on the last week of this month. Among the important articles expected to be present, are the following:

**McCormick's Virginia Reaper**—a very curious and effective machine, well worthy the attention of the farmers of the west—manufactured by A. C. Brown, Cincinnati.

**Hatch's Broadcast Sowing Machine.**—This is another article that can hardly fail to excite interest and admiration, and will no doubt come into very general use in a short time.

**Subsoil Plow**, from Boston, Mass.; introduced by R. W. Steele, Esq., Dayton. This implement is destined, we believe, to effect great improvement in the farming of Ohio—especially on clay lands.

**New kinds of Plows**, of various patterns, will be exhibited by the inventors or makers. Also, improved bee-hives, churns, cheese presses, &c. &c. The machines and implements will be exhibited in operation, as far as possible, and a committee will be appointed to make a report thereon for publication. Mechanics, or others desiring to exhibit articles, are invited to do so freely.

**Cattle, &c.**—For the gratification of those who may attend the convention, the beautiful herd of Short Horn cattle, belonging to M. L. Sullivan, Esq., near Columbus, together with his Jacks and Mules, and some choice English sheep, will be driven into the city for exhibition; and if the weather should not prove too warm, it is probable there will be some fine animals from other places.

It is also expected that Mr. GILL will be present with samples of his beautiful domestic silk goods, from Mt. Pleasant, and it is hoped that Mr. SWIFT will attend from Lorain, to show a specimen of his Ohio madder, and give those who desire it, an account of the manner of its growth and preparation.

\*.\* EDITORS will please insert or notice the above in connection with the call for the convention.

### The State Agricultural Convention.

A large portion of the newspaper presses have warmly seconded the call for the Convention, and urged their readers to immediate action upon the subject. The following from the Cincinnati Gazette, expresses the sentiments that should animate the breast of every true friend of Ohio: A convention of the friends of Agriculture in Ohio, is to be held at Columbus, June 25 and 26. The object of the convention is to discuss and consider:—

1. The several agricultural propositions brought before the last Legislature.
2. The establishment of a permanent State Board of Agriculture—the encouragement of county societies—the Agricultural Survey of the State,—obtaining Agricultural Statistics, and protecting the interests of Agriculturists.

The subjects are important. The learned professions are crowded; all business avocations are thronged. We need, therefore, greater attention to agriculture; the cultivation of that feeling

which shall carry out the common conviction, that man's highest employment almost is, in delving the earth. All other professions have advanced rapidly. Within the last twenty years, the world has witnessed an advance in them, in all utilitarian respects, which has quadrupled wealth, comfort, and all facilities of trade and travel. That of agriculture has not kept place with this progress. Now it may do so, and what is more, it may do it in a way to advance the growth of society, as well as its wealth—to add to the happiness and well-being of man, as well as to put money in his pocket—for all that is required, is, to let the farmer know how best to cultivate the earth, and to combine rightly a right use of labor, and a proper cultivation of head and heart.

The first practical step to be taken in this matter, is to agitate this whole subject in the counties of the State. Each should have an agricultural society, and each should be represented at Columbus. If there be none, let an informal meeting be called in township, or county, and delegates be sent, and thus make a right beginning in the right way. A few spirited men can do this, and they ought to do it. For what are we worth, if, when an opportunity is presented to secure a wide spread and permanent good, we neglect to improve it? Money spent in this way, is the best investment man can make. If it lighten the pocket, it enricheth the heart; improves the head; adds a wealth to the whole community, which will forever increase, and bless all who may come within its influence. Let the farmer think of this. For what are broad lands left to his boy, if with all these, he be wanting in integrity, manliness, and that noble, yet prudent generosity, which, while it takes care of its own, looks beyond self, and labors for the future as well as the present?

The second practical step is, not only to begin this work with correctness, but to pursue it with patience. We Americans are ever hasty in every thing. We want to see immediate results in all things. If we start a plan, if we commence any moral movement, or social effort this year, we grow faint-hearted—doubtful—if the fruits are not seen the next. This is all wrong. It is neither consonant with true wisdom nor the order of Providence. All true progress is slow.—Often it takes generations to accomplish the good which has been began by the far sighted and faithful. We must learn patience—learn to labor and to wait. If no good is done this year, work harder the next, still if you see no fruit, delve away stronger—plow deeper—until the soil is stirred up—enriched—and the desired "yield" secured. Patience and faith like this never did and never can toil in vain. It has always been—it always will be—blessed. Now then, as the *Cultivator* says, is the time for action among the farmers of Ohio. Let them assemble together in convention; let them greet each other as friends and brethren; let them begin by consultation, discussion and study to understand the true nature of their high calling, and the best means of upholding and advancing it.

We hope the convention on the 25th and 26th may be well attended from all parts of the State. If it be not, we trust those who are there will act as if such were the case. Numbers do not add to the force of truth, or to the excellence of any plan; these stand on their merits; if good truths, then, are wisely sown this year, if common sense plans are framed and judiciously urged—whether the convention be well attended, or not, we shall very soon begin to see the fruit of its labor, and to enjoy their benefits all over the State. To the work, then, farmers! and make yourselves felt now and hereafter in the permanent good you do for society.

**Deep Plowing—Sub soil Plows.**

BUCYRUS, May 14, 1845.

MR. BATHAM:—I am a reader of your excellent Ohio Cultivator, and it is very gratifying to see the increasing interest which is abroad, on the subject of agriculture. I own a farm on the Sandusky Plains, near Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, on which I purpose making some experiments. I have been doing something at ditching on it, and purpose doing more. I think we have failed here very much from want of deep plowing. I purpose, during this summer, to break up my fallow ground with three horses, and then, if I can obtain it, use a sub-soil plow, to run in the furrows, with one horse. Now, my object in writing to you is to ascertain what kind of plows are most approved for that purpose, and where they can be most conveniently obtained. I would further ask whether you could not, through the columns of the Cultivator, give a draft of one accompanied with such directions, that a common plough-maker could understand, and be governed by, in constructing one.

Pardon this intrusion, Mr. Editor, as I am a young hand at farming, and am anxious to receive information. I purpose turning my attention to the raising of sheep, and the growing of wheat and clover.

Respectfully, &amp;c.,

JOHN ANDERSON.

Answer.—It always gives us pleasure to receive such letters as the foregoing, and to furnish the information desired, when it is in our power to do so—especially when the subject is one of general interest; we hope, therefore, our friends will make no apologies for such "intrusions."

Friend Anderson is unquestionably right in regard to the advantages of deep plowing—we shall frequently allude to this hereafter, as we have done before—but he seems to be laboring under a very common mistake in regard to subsoil plowing—in supposing that it consists of simply plowing to an extra depth, so as to bring up a portion of the subsoil on to the surface.—This has often been called subsoil plowing, and a newly invented plow, for this purpose, at the west, is called a subsoil plow. But in Europe and the Eastern States, the term is only used to signify the process of loosening and breaking up the "hard pan," or subsoil, below the reach of an ordinary plow, without bringing the earth to the surface. This process is found exceedingly beneficial, especially to clay lands, and will, no doubt, prove of great advantage in most parts of Ohio. The plow usually follows in the furrow of a common plow; and runs from 10 to 16 inches in depth; so that it needs a very strong team, and to be strongly made.

The construction of a good subsoil plow, is so different from that of the ordinary plow, that a mechanic would hardly succeed in making one from a cut or description; though we will endeavor before long to give an intelligible representation of one. In conversation with Mr. Robert W. Steele, of Dayton, a short time since, he informed us, that he had recently procured a good one from Boston. We shall endeavor to persuade him to send it to Columbus, at the time of the Convention, that Mr. Anderson, and many others may have an opportunity of seeing it. We also hope that Mr. Steele will test the use of it thoroughly, on his farm, and in due time let us know the result.

We doubt whether Mr. Anderson can find any kind of plow that can be worked with advantage, in a previous furrow, with one horse. A plow of nearly the common form, with a long shank, or shin, and high mouldboard, can be used after another plow, with two or three horses, with good effect, where the object is to bring up the soil from a greater depth than usual.—Ed.

**TRENCH PLOWING.**—At a late meeting of the Highland Society, Scotland, Mr. Aitchison, of Drummore, read an account of experiments with trench-plowing, made by Mr. John Proudfoot, who has been in the practice, for several years past, of trench-plowing a considerable quantity of land every year for green crops, and last year

he trench-plowed 20 acres. The trenching consists of one plow going before and taking a furrow of 6 inches in depth, and another following in the same furrow, and taking 8 or 9 inches more, so that together, they reach a depth of 14 or 15 inches, which is accomplished in just double the time required for common plowing. The trench plowing land requires no working in spring, except harrowing or rolling before planting of the potatoes. Last year he planted 5 acres of potatoes on the trench-soil, and 6 acres on land worked in the ordinary manner in spring, the entire 12 acres being equally well manured, and though the trenched land was eight days later in being planted, the potatoe stems were as early above ground, were much stronger in the stem, and yielded 14 bolls, of 4 cwt., each, per Scotch acre more. The trenched ground yielded 62 bolls, and the other 41 bolls per acre Scotch, and both were a good crop of good quality.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**SUBSOIL PLOW IN VIRGINIA.**—This valuable invention, we are glad to learn, is fast getting into favor with the farmers of this neighborhood. It was doubted for a time, whether it could operate in a limestone soil, but one of our friends, who has tried it on a rocky lot, speaks highly of its performance—its effect being not merely to loosen the clay, or subsoil to an extraordinary depth, but at the same time, to turn up and throw out all the rock which could not have been removed without the use of powder. Two horses are sufficient to draw it, following as it ought, directly in the track of a Barshare.—*Valley Farmer, Winchester, Va.*

### Improvement of Flat (Clay) Lands by Draining and Subsoil Plowing—the Ag. Convention—Protection of Sheep Husbandry.

The venerable Mr. Johnson closes his communication, published in the 10th No. of the Ohio Cultivator, with the following sentence: "The county of Miami, must have lost, in the failure of the wheat crop, last year, \$40,000, and in pork, as much more, for the want of corn to fatten for market; the flat lands of this region, produced very little corn last season." Flat lands are found in every section of the State, except near to a part of our large streams. The loss of eighty thousand dollars, anticipated by the laboring portion of one county, in the productions of one season, must be seriously felt, in the derangement of plans to pay debts, to purchase land, to make new improvements, to erect or repair buildings, and in the domestic expenses, generally. Crops, on such lands, are not only liable to be injured by too much water, but by not having a supply. If the season is exactly right, they are exceedingly fertile, which proves beyond controversy, that the soil is strong.—Clay generally predominates, in what are designated flat lands, and the water, standing upon the surface, drowns the grain, or it is thrown out by the frost. A drought causes the surface to become hard, and what moisture there is below is not brought up by heat, to nourish vegetation; therefore, in either extreme, crops on flat lands, with a close soil, materially suffer. I have no doubt, such lands, by proper preparation and culture, will be esteemed eventually, among the most valuable in the State. Under draining, or blind draining, should be immediately commenced, and prosecuted, by every farmer who tills flat clay lands, until the water has an opportunity to escape. The number of drains required for this purpose, will materially depend on the surface, and whether the land is liable to be surcharged by springs. The drains should be sunk so deep, that the stone, or wood placed at the bottom, will not be disturbed by the plow. If the subsoil plow is to be used, which I think to be indispensable, it should be, before the drain is commenced, or a deeper trench will be required. It may be as narrow as the workmen can stand to throw out the dirt. If round stone, generally designated paving-stone, are at hand, they should be preferred. These are to be placed compactly, from six to ten inches thick, leaving the top as nearly even as is practicable, by selecting stone of the same size, or by adding small

ler stone to fill up the hollows. If these are not to be had, any other may be advantageously used. If too large, they may be split or broken, and set on the smallest point, to the thickness mentioned above. Flat thin stone may be cut to the width of six inches, and set nearly upright against one side of the ditch, to support the edge of another thin stone cut to the width of eight or ten inches; the other edge to rest on the ground, forming nearly a triangle, leaving beneath an open space for the water to drain off. In each mode cover the stone with no more straw or leaves, than will be necessary to prevent the dirt from falling, and filling up the interstices; and then fill up the ditch, reserving the best soil to the last. A drain thus constructed, will last, I have no doubt, for ages. Care must be taken of course, to have the water that settles into the drain, run off at an outlet. If stone cannot be had, use wood, either round poles, or split timber, the size of rails, covering with straw, and filling up, as mentioned above.

Dr. J. P. Kirtland informs me some Scotchmen, in Olmstead, in Cuyahoga county, have reclaimed, and made fertile, land so wet before they took it in hand, that it was not considered of much value for cultivation. They laid brush at the bottom of their ditches, and filled up with the earth dug out.

Clay moulded to the shape of the ridge of a house, or a triangle, whose sides will elevate the ridge from six to ten inches, is used to great advantage, when neither stone nor wood can be obtained. The pieces when formed are burnt like bricks or earthen ware.

The subsoil plow is a favorite implement of husbandry, in stiff soils, and its invention is among the most useful in agriculture, of the age. It is just the implement all want in many sections of this State, to make a deep soil; thereby permitting the water to settle, so that the crop, whatever it may be, will not be drowned out, nor languish for the want of moisture in a drought. A subsoil plow has no mouldboard.—The wood work is similar to that of other plows. A common plow turns over the soil—the subsoil plow immediately follows, and pulverizes the earth to the depth of from eight to fourteen inches—as the agriculturist chooses, without turning over a furrow. A small wheel is placed in front to gauge the depth.

I have mentioned these subjects, with the hope they may engage the attention of the Convention, when assembled on the 25th and 26th of next month. We cannot abandon our flat lands, nor can we in all instances, abandon the plow for the dairy. And if it were otherwise, water standing on pasture, or meadow land, causes coarse sour grass to root out other grasses, more nutritious. The loss of eighty thousand dollars to a county, or one-half of that sum, is a sore disappointment to those who have toiled industriously to earn it. In this matter, as in all others connected with our individual wealth, the State is deeply concerned. We have a debt of nineteen millions of money, most of the interest on which, is to be paid annually, in taxes, by the agricultural part of community, who rely on their crops, not only as the source from which they raise money to discharge these annual debts, but for their subsistence. If the crop of wheat, or Indian corn, should be cut off, there are many, in a large proportion of the State, who could not pay their taxes.

The breeding of sheep for sale, or for wool, as an article of merchandise, is limited to a comparatively small territory; although farmers in every section, keep a few for domestic use. This business will increase, and I see no reason why the broken hills on the Ohio, Muskingum and Hocking, should not be converted into sheep pastures. In some sections of the State, it is now an important interest. If the protection of this useful animal, from the destruction of dogs, shall be brought before the Convention, as is proposed, I know it will be discussed without the efforts at wit, which has uniformly been resorted to, when the subject has been before the Legislature.

I have never been able to see why an investment in sheep is not to be protected, with the



Mr. L. Temple is also purchasing, and will pay good prices for broom corn to export.

We are glad to notice all enterprises of this kind, and most heartily wish all engaged in them, he success they deserve.

Morgan county, we are happy to know, is doing a good business in the culture of broom corn,—for export, we believe. Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, of Windsor, in that county, has three hundred acres planted, and is contracting for corn planted by others."



Hatch's Sowing Machine in Ohio.

The inventor of this machine is now in Cincinnati. He informs us that he will have a machine ready for operation in 3 or 4 days, and will then invite the public to witness its performance. It is expected that a committee of the Hamilton co. Ag. Society will be present on the occasion. Mr. Hatch also intends to exhibit the Machine at the Convention, in Columbus, on the 25th and 26th inst.

A very important improvement has been made in the machine, during the past year, by means of which the quantity of seed to be sown is regulated with the greatest ease and certainty. It will sow all kind of grain and grass seed, lime, plaster, &c. (Broad cast) at any desired rate per acre, and from 25 to 30 acres in a day, with one horse and a man, or smart boy,—and more evenly than it can possibly be done by hand,—and without being materially affected by the wind—thus saving a large amount of severe labor and at the same time, increasing the yield of the crop. The price of the machine in its improved form is \$50. As Mr. Hatch cannot stay long in the State, he does not intend to build machines, but will sell rights for Western and Southern States, or counties, on very advantageous terms.

The following notice of a similar, but much more complicated and expensive machine used in Scotland, was copied into the (Albany) Cultivator last year:

**SOWING MACHINE.**—T. Sullivan, in his "Sketches of East Lothian Husbandry," published in the Agricultural Gazette, thus describes a machine for sowing grain and grass seeds: "A machine very extensively used in this county, is that for sowing corn and grass seeds, broadcast. Its great recommendations are, the regularity with which it distributes the seed, the saving thereby effected, and in remedying the inconvenience and loss of seed arising from sowing with the hand, during high winds. The machine consists of an oblong box, 18 to 19 feet in length, supported upon a frame-work on three wheels. A revolving horizontal spindle, with pinions in the inside of the box, scatters the seed. Clover and grass seeds are now rarely sown by hand, this machine being peculiarly adapted for sowing such small seeds, and obviating the difficulty always experienced in distributing the small allowance usually given per acre, especially during winds, when from the lightness of the seeds, they are liable to be blown away." Would not such a machine be exceedingly useful in this country?

**To protect Hens from Vermin.**—A gentleman from Hanover requests us to state the fact, that *Penyroyal* woven in their nests, will perfectly and certainly protect hens from the annoyance of vermin. He generally makes the nest entirely of this strong scented herb.—*Southern Planter.*

"Pa, what do potatoes have eyes for?" "So they can see to grow, son." "Well, beans don't have eyes." "True, but they grow wrong end up."

☞ Cheap postage July 1st—we intend to mail 100 letters that day.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Agriculture and Floriculture.

(BY A LADY.)

Aspiring man, what higher theme,  
Say, would'st thou seek thy thoughts to share,  
Than from the wild waste to redeem  
This earth entrusted to thy care?

The cultivation of the earth was the primeval occupation of man. God appointed him its superintendent. He made him Lord of creation. He endowed him with ability to improve and beautify it; to make it indeed, a Paradise. To what higher and holier calling can he aspire? Or who is there that realizes more pure and exalted pleasure, than the skilful and intelligent husbandman! The fact of its being man's earliest effort, not only proves its congeniality to his nature, but that it is indeed his peculiar sphere. Hence he feels that in the exercise of his agricultural pursuits, he is not merely gratifying his own inclinations, but that he is verily serving God. He is conscious of the approbation of Heaven. Nor is woman excluded from this blissful enjoyment. She, too, may share the pleasure of cultivating the soil. She may adorn her garden with Flora's choicest bloom. Yes, she may ornament her home with beauty and fragrance, not to be witnessed without a sensible impression of their purifying influence on the heart. Those who mistakenly imagine, that the care and culture of flowers is too gross an employment for the refined and accomplished to participate in, who fear that to wield the hoe, would entail upon them eternal disgrace, deprive themselves, may I not say, of a foretaste of Heaven. If we would cherish the good, and the excellent in our own nature—if we would cultivate true taste, exalted and refined feeling, let us not fail to devote a portion of our leisure hours in this holy employment.

Has earth a spot that might have attractions for, or around which angels, and the dear departed spirits of our friends might linger, is it not amid these spotless emblems of Heavenly purity!

Belmont co., O.

R. N.

### Picture of an English Lady.

DRAWN BY AN AMERICAN.

The following beautiful chapter from "Colman's European Agriculture," may be read with profit by females of America. We sincerely wish that not only farmers' wives and daughters, but every would-be refined city lady might read and profit by the lesson it contains. It may be thought by some, that the picture is overdrawn, and is more of a fancy sketch than a real portrait; but from an intimate acquaintance with the writer, as well as from personal observations made a few years since, when on a visit to the same country, we are confident that such is not the case. It is true, the individual described may be considered, in some respects, an extraordinary character; but all who have had favorable opportunities for observing the "lights and shadows" of "rural life in England," have seen enough examples of a similar kind, to convince them that the "pencil sketch" is a picture of reality:

### A Pencil Sketch.

I must claim the indulgence of my readers, if I give them an account of a visit in the country so instructive, so bright, so cheerful, that nothing but the absolute breaking up of the mind can ever obliterate its record, or dispel the bright vision from my imagination. I know my fair readers—for with some such, I am assured my humble reports are kindly honored—will feel an interest in it; and if I have any unfair readers, I beg them at once to turn over the page.

I had no sooner entered the house, where my visit had been expected, than I was met with an unaffected cordiality, which at once made me at home. In the midst of gilded halls and hosts of liveried servants, of dazzling lamps, and glittering mirrors, redoubling the highest triumphs of art and taste; in the midst of books, and statues, and pictures, and all the elegances and refinements of luxury; in the midst of titles, and dig-

nities, and ranks, allied to regal grandeur,—there was one object which transcended and eclipsed them all, and showed how much the nobility of character surpassed the nobility of rank, the beauty of refined and simple manners all the adornments of art, and the scintillations of the soul, beaming from the eyes, the purest gems that ever glittered in a princely diadem. In person, in education and improvement, in quickness of perception, in facility and elegance of expression, in accomplishments and taste, in a frankness and gentleness of manners tempered by a modesty which courted confidence and inspired respect, and in a high moral tone and sentiment, which, like a bright halo, seemed to encircle the whole person,—I confess the fictions of poetry became substantial, and the *beau ideal* of my youthful imagination was realized.

But who was the person I have described? A mere statue, to adorn a gallery of sculpture? a bird of paradise, to be kept in a glass case? a mere doll, with painted cheeks, to be dressed and undressed with childish fondness? a mere human toy, to languish over a romance, or to figure in a quadrille? Far otherwise: she was a woman in all the noble attributes which should dignify that name; a wife, a mother, a house-keeper, a farmer, a gardener, a dairy-woman, a kind neighbor, a benefactor to the poor, a Christian woman, "full of good works, and alms-deeds which she did."

In the morning, I first met her at prayers; for, to the honor of England, there is scarcely a family, among the hundreds whose hospitality I have shared, where the duties of the day are not preceded by the services of family worship; and the master and the servant, the parent and the child, the teacher and the taught, the friend and the stranger, come together to recognize and strengthen the sense of their common equality in the presence of their common Father, and to acknowledge their equal dependence upon his care and mercy. She was then kind enough to tell me, after her morning arrangements, she claimed me for the day. She first showed me her children, whom, like the Roman mother, she deemed her brightest jewels, and arranged their studies and occupations for the day. She then took me two or three miles on foot, to visit a sick neighbor, and while performing this act of kindness, left me to visit some of the cottages upon the estate, whose inmates I found loud in the praises of her kindness and benefactions. Our next excursion was to see some of the finest, and largest, and most aged trees in the park, the size of which was truly magnificent; and I sympathized in the veneration which she expressed for them, which was like that with which one recalls the illustrious memory of a remote progenitor. Our next visit, was to the greenhouses and gardens; and she explained to me the mode adopted there, of managing the most delicate plants, and of cultivating, in the most economical and successful manner, the fruits of a warmer region. From the garden, we proceeded to the cultivated fields; and she informed me of the system of husbandry pursued on the estate, the rotation of crops, the management and application of manures, the amount of seed sown, the ordinary yield, and the appropriation of the produce, with a perspicuous detail of the expenses and results. She then undertook to show me the yards and offices, the byres, the feeding-stalls, the plans for saving, and increasing, and managing the manure, the cattle for feeding for breeding, for raising, the milking stock, the piggery, the poultry-yard, the stables, the harness-rooms, the implement-rooms, the dairy. She explained to me, the process of making the different kinds of cheese, and the general management of the milk, and the mode of feeding the stock; and then, conducting me into the bailiff's house, she exhibited to me the Farm Journal, and the whole systematic mode of keeping the accounts and making the returns, with which she seemed as familiar as if they were the accounts of her own wardrobe. This did not finish our grand tour; for, on my return, she admitted me into her boudoir, and showed me the secrets of her own admirable housewifery, in the exact accounts which she kept of every thing connected with the



## MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

It would not be too late yet to expect a crop of these, provided the seeds could be made to vegetate with certainty; but in dry hot weather, this cannot be done, and we cannot recommend sowing them now. Indeed, very few of those who have sown them this spring, have succeeded in getting them up. They may still come, if we have rain of several days continuance; but it will be safer to sow the ground over with rutabaga, than to rely on the beet seeds.

Carrots might also be raised with advantage, sown now, if we were sure of a week or so of wet weather to bring them up. They are first rate food for horses and cows.

## POTATOES.

Farmers who have plenty of potatoes on hand fit for planting and good land for the purpose should immediately put in several acres.

We found one of the best farmers in Licking county, plowing land for this purpose, a day or two since, and he assured us that he generally found the first week in June, the most suitable season for planting potatoes for winter use—and even the middle of June he considered a good time. The potatoe crop may prove a very good one this year, and every body knows it can be made a substitute for almost every other, both for the sustenance of man and beast. Let us have plenty of potatoes, then next winter, if there should be a scarcity of wheat, oats and corn, and they will prove of great value to the farmer.

## BUCK WHEAT.

This, we believe, is the latest article that can be sown for producing a crop the same year; and it occupies less time in coming to maturity than any other. The heat of summer being unfavorable to its growth, it is commonly sown in the month of August, and harvested in October. We are not sure whether it is generally found to succeed well in the south part of this State, but we presume it is a pretty certain crop, if the fall is not too dry and hot. It will be well to sow this, if other things fail; we will refer to it again hereafter.

## The Drought and the Cold.

There has been no rain, sufficient to saturate the ground and fill the streams, since last fall. A light snow passed off early in March, and left the ground in good working order, almost immediately.

Since then, there has not been rain enough to wet the ground to the depth that seeds are ordinarily planted. Some seeds sown early in March are in the ground yet, or are just peeping up. Corn planted three weeks since, if steeped, is mostly dead; and if not, lies in the ground as dry as if it remained in the chamber. And so of other seeds. Oats and spring wheat come up, but do not grow. The meadows are so dry, that the fire runs over them like stubble. The pastures are dry and short as in mid summer. The winter wheat, (what is not killed by the frosts) is shooting out its beards, and apparently about to mature; though it is not twelve inches high. Wells that have always had an abundance of water, are nearly or quite dry.

The frosts on the fifth, the fifteenth and the twenty-fifth of May, killed all the fruit, except a few of the currants, and some strawberries, that had not blossomed, together with the early sown wheat. It cut off the leaves (and this year's growth of wood,) from the grape, the locust, the mulberry, &c. &c. So much of the early planted corn and potatoes as came up, was cut down on each of the above named days.—And vines, clover, and flax were killed.

At this writing, (26th) the weather is so cold, as to require a fire in sitting-rooms, throughout the day. Nor is there any present appearance of rain, or warm weather. The prospect for the farmer, in this region, is certainly not very good. But complaints will not remedy the evil. Though the fruit is all gone, we can do without it, and by taking pains increase the size and thriftiness of our young orchards. If the meadows shall have to be used for pastures, (as from present appearances they will) there is time to raise millet, corn, &c. for fodder, beets, rutabagas, &c., in place of grain for the cattle, (i. e.) if it should rain

before long. If instead of muttering and complaining then, we set ourselves diligently to use the means yet left us, we may hope that neither man nor beast will really suffer from the present almost unexampled cold and dry weather. Seed time and harvest are promised.

North East, O., May, 1845.

T.

## A 'Star' in Clinton County.

Mr. Bateham, Editor of the Ohio Cultivator:

DEAR SIR:—Having received the numbers of your valuable paper directed to the 'Star,' we take the liberty most cheerfully of thus expressing to you the favorable opinion we entertain thereof, and our ardent wishes for your success. With pleasure we will recommend the 'CULTIVATOR' to the farmers here, as occasion may present.

To be a good farmer, is a proud distinction for a citizen of this State. The soil here teems with richness, and it is every cultivator's privilege to enjoy its abundant harvests if he farms it right. To do which, it is necessary to have his attention directed to results that are obtained by those who cultivate on the most correct principles.—The means to improve the business of farming becomes important, necessarily as countries become older; the lands becoming exhausted from frequent tillage, and the extent of acres in the farmers domain being cut into narrower limits as the lands are taken up, necessity arises of seeking to apply such methods of tillage as will produce as much from a smaller number of acres as originally constituted the product of larger farms. This, it is presumed, is the essence, the perfection of good farming. And hence, the older States, where they depend upon agriculture as the basis of their wealth, are far ahead of us in the business of farming, and with them originate those sound practical maxims in agricultural science so worthy of our observation.—To keep pace with the new lights of the day, and to possess the recent results in products of the soil, its analyzation, and the application of labor by means of improved machinery, together with the knowledge of the best breeds of stock, and of modes of cultivating the variety of fruits are undoubtedly important considerations with the western farmer? A good agricultural paper, therefore, presents stronger claims for his support than may at first be imagined by the farmer, who, in this country occupies comparatively new territory susceptible of rapid improvement, and with the quality richly to repay the best modes of tillage, and which in the elapse of a few years will be filled with a dense population.

The youth who are destined to be successors in the work of cultivation would find many hours profitably employed in perusing the 'CULTIVATOR,' around the fireside of the parental domicile, deriving not only the ordinary improvement in reading from the various tastes and styles of composition, but enrich their minds with stores of knowledge pertaining to their future occupation in life derived from the experience and observation of those who have gone before them? Almost all kinds of business require the aid of numerous works relating to principles and modes of operation—the lawyer must have his reports and treatises—so the physician. Many of the mechanical pursuit must be enlightened by works treating of the principles of the craft. The business of farming, correctly viewed, will be found to present an extensive field, also, for research, and to develop many scientific principles for the proper application of labor.

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion of this article, permit us to remark, that in fulfilling your purposes of visiting many of the farming districts of our State, we hope you will not pass round little Clinton, for as yet you could have no cause to be satisfied with a tour through the State, where so fertile a farming district should be left unvisited.—Eds. Dem. Star.

Wilmington, Clinton co., O., May 1, 1845.

Thats right, Mr. "STAR," we like your sentiments respecting agriculture, right well, and hope you will continue to shed such light upon the minds of your farming readers till they see and feel the need of engaging in the great work

of improvement that is now commencing throughout this State. We would, with pleasure, comply with your invitation, and pay a visit to "little Clinton," this summer, did we not feel that we should be *too much of a stranger* there; and had we not some doubts about its being a very "fertile farming district." On looking at our subscription list, we find that we have *not twenty subscribers in that whole county*; which is a less number than in any other county in the State, having as great a population; and far less than in any other, claiming to be a "fertile farming district!" We fear Mr. "Star," that you are no traveller, and not having seen much of other parts of the State, you have formed too high an opinion of your own district!—Ed. O. Cul.

## Letter from Jefferson County.

SMITHFIELD, 5th mo., 1845.

RESPECTED EDITOR:—At a meeting of farmers of Jefferson county, held at Richmond, 10th of 5th mo., (May.) I was appointed to furnish the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, the requisite information concerning the proceedings of that meeting. It was a meeting called by a few individuals, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, now contemplated. I give the proceedings of that body as they stand on minute:

Wm. Watson being called to the chair, and Wm. H. Ladd appointed Secretary, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions and offer them to the meeting. The following were presented and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting elect viva voce, six delegates to attend the State Agricultural Convention, to be held at Columbus, on the — day of —, 1845, to represent and act on behalf of the farmers of Jefferson county, in the proceedings of that body.

The delegates were then elected, and action taken on the second resolution.

2. It being the undivided opinion of this body, that the interests of agriculturists, are materially promoted by Agricultural Societies, which act as a medium through which the knowledge of one is readily communicated to others, and also, engender an enterprising spirit by awarding premiums to those most successful in the cultivation of grain raising, stock &c. &c; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will and do hereby, most earnestly invite the farmers of Jefferson county to convene at Steubenville, on the — day of —, 1845, for the twofold purpose of hearing the report of the delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, and to form a County Agricultural Society. Madison Gladden and Wm. H. Ladd, were then appointed a committee to have 100 copies of the 2d. resolution, together with its preamble, printed and circulated through the county, and, also, to have it inserted in the county papers.

Wm. H. LADD.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

## Steeping Seeds.

The Agricultural papers have long advised to soak, steep, or even scald the various garden and field seeds, before sowing, especially such as have a hard covering, as the beet, the corn, the bean, &c. Doubtless, it is a good plan, *with one exception*. When the ground is so dry, as to attract the moisture from the seed, it will delay its vegetation, if it does not actually kill the seed. I have tried it faithfully, for some years, and this is the result of my experience. I have had seeds vegetate and put forth leaves in five days, from planting, and have had them lie weeks in the ground, and in some instances, (especially this spring) lose all their moisture, and with it the vegetating principle itself. All that has been said about steeping seeds is valuable, *if the ground be sufficiently moist to retain the moisture of the seed*. It will shoot up sooner, and grow more vigorously if it is well soaked, (swelling, and even sprouting will not injure it.) But when the ground is not as damp as the seed, it is altogether best to plant dry seed.

The best way to soak seed, is after it is thoroughly wet, to pour off the water. It will retain enough when set in a damp place to make it



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## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

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M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete Index will be furnished.

POSTMASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

**Travelling Agent.**—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

### ATTENTION!

BACK NUMBERS of this paper will be sent to all new subscribers, so as to make a complete volume with the index, for binding at the end of the year.

**PREMIUMS!**—A complete vol. of the *Genesee Farmer* for 1842, edited by HENRY COLMAN (now in Europe) will be sent gratis to every person who procures two new subscribers to this paper, at one dollar each, and forwards the pay in advance free of postage; or four subscribers at the club price, 75 cts. each. (The postage on the premium is only 12 cents within the State.)

POSTMASTERS, it will be remembered will not be allowed to frank remittances after the present month (June), so all who intend to subscribe in that way should improve the time. Postmasters who owe us small balances will please send them during the month.

**LETTERS CHEAP AND PLENTY!**—After this month we expect to receive letters giving accounts of the crops, markets, &c., from nearly all parts of the country, for each number of the *Cultivator*. This information alone will be worth many times the cost of the paper to farmers and business men.

**FREE OF POSTAGE!**—The new postage law, which takes effect 1st July, allows newspapers to go free to subscribers within thirty miles of the place of publication. This will offer quite an inducement for persons within that distance to subscribe.

The following is a list of the post offices within 30 miles of Columbus, as furnished by Capt. Blain of the Post Office:

Franklin co.	Fairfield co.	London,
Alton,	Canal Winchester,	Rosedale,
Blendon,	Courtright's,	Summerford,
Central College,	Talbot's,	W. Canaan,
Dublin,	Lancaster,	W. Jefferson,
Georgesville,	Lithopolis,	Delaware co.
Harrisburgh,	Millersport,	Alum Creek,
Hope,	Pickerington,	Centre,
Lockbourn,	West Carrollton,	Delaware,
Ovid,	Licking co.	Galena,
Reynoldsburgh,	Etna,	Genoa,
Wert's Grove,	Kirkersville,	Harlem,
Westerville,	Hebron,	Kilbourn,
Worthington,	Jersey,	Limmon's X
Clark co.	Pickaway co.	Roads.
Brington Cen.	Circleaile,	Scioto bridge,
Union co.	S. Bloomfield,	Sunbury,
Darby Creek,	Madison co.	Trenton W's.
Darby Plains,	Lafayette,	Williamsville.

### Sowing Turnips.

Owing to the severity of the drought, a majority of the farmers of Ohio, will cut a very scant crop of hay this season, and oats and other coarse grains will not be very abundant; every judicious farmer, therefore, will supply the deficiency as far as possible by cultivating such crops as may yet be sown to furnish food for stock next winter. We mentioned a number of articles adapted for this purpose in our last, and promised to say more about TURNIPS. These are of the easiest cultivation, may be sown very late, and will afford an abundance of good winter food, for nearly all kinds of farm stock.

**The Ruta Baga,** or Swedish turnip was mentioned particularly in our last, with directions for its culture. The present season of showers and warmth is an excellent time for sowing this crop. Any time in June, will answer, or as late as the middle of July, if a very favorable season.

**English Turnips** may be sown from the 20th of July, to the 1st of September—the best time being about the 1st of August, in central Ohio; a week sooner, in the northern, and a week later in the southern parts; but if the weather is hot and the ground dry, it is better to defer sowing till rain occurs.

Newly cleared land is the best for turnips; next, any good rich, sandy, or gravelly soil, rather inclining to moisture, but not wet. If old land, apply a good dressing of rotted manure, and plow and harrow thoroughly. Where there is no vacant land suitable, a piece of wheat stubble may be prepared after harvest, for the purpose.

Half a pound of seed is sufficient for an acre, if sown evenly, (broadcast.) When the plants have attained 4 or 5 leaves, go over the field with hoes, and thin them out to about 8 inches apart, where they stand too thick, and kill the weeds if they appear likely to out grow the turnips.

There are several varieties of English field turnips, as the common white flat, the round, or white globe, the red round, the long tankard, &c. The two first named, are the largest, and the best for ordinary soils and purposes. The red round is a smaller turnip, white below and inside, but red where the root is exposed to the air. It is firmer, and keeps better than the large white kinds; and is better adapted to old and light soils. The long tankard is a very quick growing and productive variety, in favorable circumstances, but not so well adapted to this climate. In addition to these, we might name twenty more varieties were it necessary; but these are sufficient, and seed of others cannot be had here at present. We will mention, however, the yellow stone turnip, a medium sized, or rather small variety, that is found well adapted to this climate, and is very excellent for table use during winter.

Imported seeds, of ruta бага, and all the varieties named, excepting the long tankard, can at present be had at the office of the *Ohio Cultivator*, (price \$1 per lb.) also, at the seed stores in Cincinnati and Cleveland.

**Sowing Buckwheat.**—A farmer informs us that we were in error, in stating in our last, that buckwheat is commonly sown in August. He says it should be sown, in this climate, by the middle of July, in order to avoid danger from frosts the latter part of September. This is certainly true of those parts where frosts occur in September; but we think that is not generally the case in central and southern Ohio. We have known good crops of this grain produced in Western New York, sown in August. The best rule is, to defer sowing as late as can be done, and allow two months for the crop to grow, before there is likely to be frost.

For hints on Gardening, see our last No.



### Agricultural Convention and Exhibition.

(At Columbus, June 25th and 26th, 1845.)

Wherever we go we find the best of feelings among the farmers and friends of agriculture, in reference to the approaching convention. The newspapers generally, throughout the State, have called the attention of their readers to the subject, and many counties and agricultural societies have already appointed delegates; so that there can be no doubt that there will be a large attendance, and that the results will be highly conducive to the interests of agriculture and the prosperity of the State.

There are still many counties, especially the more distant ones, where public attention has not been called to the subject, and nothing has been done in the matter of appointing delegates; in some of these we trust it will yet be done, but in others, owing to the distance or apathy, it is probable no delegates will be appointed; and in order that as many counties as possible may be represented, we invite friends of the cause from such counties to come "on their own hook," and take a part in the discussion, as delegates. Some friends of the cause, who may not be practically engaged in farming, may have other business this way, at the time, so that it will be convenient and agreeable for them to attend; all such will be welcome; and can act as delegates from the counties where they reside. To every friend of agriculture, and true friend of Ohio, we say COME IF YOU CAN!

### REGULATIONS.

It is expected that the convention will meet in the State House, and organize at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, June 25th.

The exhibition of farm Stock, Machinery, &c., will be on the afternoon of the 1st day, (Wednesday.)

If it is desired, the convention will be prolonged for discussion on practical or scientific agriculture, after the special business has been disposed of.

It is very desirable that as many of the delegates as possible be present at the time of organizing the convention.

### Letter from Clark County.

SPRINGFIELD, June 7, 1845.

DEAR SIR.—We have just had a meeting, and appointed delegates to represent our noble little county, in the forthcoming Farmers' Convention. We cannot say what number will attend, but we doubt not, the genius and enterprise of Clark will be well and truly reflected. Our friend, Wm. Whitely, will be present with his his matchless, three-horse plow; for which we bespeak the attention of every plowman. This plow is constructed on a mathematical scale, instead of being built at random; but its chief merit consists in the peculiar manner of hitching. Give it a fair trial.

We hope the subject of agricultural chemistry will be pressed upon the convention, as no subject appears to be less understood—especially by those to whom a knowledge of it is of the first importance. In vain is often the very best farming, with every advantage of soil and season, for want of a knowledge of the properties of that soil, and the plants to which it is adapted. The fact may be generally known that "one field will

bear wheat, but no peas; another, beans and turnips, but no tobacco; that a third will yield a plentiful crop of turnips, but will not bear clover," &c. But in most cases, even this knowledge is purchased at the expense of a crop—the farmer preferring to trust to *blind experiment*, rather than to obtain by a little patient study, the requisite knowledge to *save his seed and labor*—in other words, to plant and sow with *certainty* of a crop. "If a farmer," says Leibig, "without the guidance of just scientific principles, is trying experiments to render a field fertile for a plant which it otherwise will not bear, his prospect of success is very small." While on the other hand, "the path indicated by *science* exposes to no danger of failing, but, on the contrary, furnishes every guaranty of success."

Wishing you an ample return for your laudable efforts to raise the agricultural standard in Ohio,

I remain respectfully, &c. ●  
C. F. McWILLIAMS.

#### South Charleston Agricultural Society. CLARK COUNTY, O.

Pursuant to previous notice, the annual meeting of the South Charleston Agricultural Society was held in South Charleston, for the purpose of electing officers, &c., June 7th, 1845.

Vice President J. F. Harrison in the chair. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, to wit:

*President,* John F. Harrison.  
*Vice President* Alexander Waddle.  
*Secretary,* Charles Harrold.  
*Treasurer,* Daniel O. Heiskell.

#### Curators,

William Harpole, Benjamin B. Browning,  
George Chamberlin, Andrew Ryan,  
David Littler, Mathew Madison,  
Joshua Harrison.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved,* That a special meeting of the board be held on the first Saturday of August next.

*Resolved,* That an exhibition be held by the society, at South Charleston, the ensuing fall.

*Resolved,* That the officers be requested to invite the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator to attend the exhibition to be held the coming fall.

*Resolved,* That Messrs. Alexander Waddle, John F. Harrison, Elwell Pratt and Charles Harrold are hereby appointed delegates to represent the South Charleston Agricultural Society, in the State Convention to be held in Columbus, on the 25th and 26th instant.

*Resolved,* That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Ohio Cultivator and Springfield Republic.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN F. HARRISON, *Pres't.*

C. HARROLD, *Sec.*

WELL DONE SOUTH CHARLESTON! We like the spirit of the foregoing right well, and have no doubt that the enterprising farmers of that region will have an interesting and instructive exhibition next fall. We shall certainly comply with their polite invitation to be present, if no prior engagement or unavoidable circumstance occurs to prevent.—ED. O. CULT.

#### Letter from Hon. B. Summers.

We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last, that we received a private letter from Judge Summers, chairman of the committee on Agriculture, in the late House of Representatives, in which, after speaking of our expose of the doings of the late Legislature in reference to Agriculture, (in No. 9, p. 70,) he gives some reasons which influenced his committee in recommending the postponement of the bill for obtaining agricultural statistics, &c., We have never doubted the truth of the remark in his letter, that he "may have erred in judgment, but not from any hostility or indifference regarding the great interests of agriculture." The explanation to which he refers us, we here willingly insert for his benefit, as reported in the State Journal of March 7th:

"Mr. Summers said it might be proper to make a brief statement of the reasons which had induced the committee to recommend the postponement of the bill. 1st. It does not appear to have been asked for by the people. 2. Although the information sought to be obtained, is very proper to be known, still it is not absolutely necessary. 3. To obtain this information this year, as contemplated by the bill, now that the assessors have performed their duties in taking the assessment, would incur an expense to the state of from 7 to \$10,000, which in the depressed state of our finances, the committee believe unreasonable. 4. There are many petitions for a state board of Agriculture, which the committee believe would conduce much more to the great interests of the state than the statistical information provided for by the bill. He said the committee on agriculture, &c., of the two houses had conferred together, and would be glad to see a state board organized; and it might be organized and placed on a firm basis, by an appropriation of only a small part of what it would cost to get this statistical information this present year; yet they have become satisfied, an appropriation direct from the Treasury could not be made for that purpose, and as another enumeration will not be made under two or three years, when the assessors might perform this duty with little expense, they recommended its postponement for the action of some future Legislature."

#### Agriculture in New York.

We give below, a copy of the law for the promotion of Agriculture in New York. This may afford useful suggestions for the approaching convention, though we do not think it is just such a law as is needed in Ohio. For instance, we are not in favor of organizing a State Ag. So. at the present time, in this State. A State Board of Agriculture can do more good, with much less expense and labor, at least for some years to come. Indeed, we perceive that some of the periodicals in New York, are advocating the appointment of such a Board.

#### LAW TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK.

The following is a copy of the law passed by the New York legislature, in 1841, and renewed with slight amendments in 1845:

*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

1. The sum of eight thousand dollars per annum, shall be and hereby is appropriated for the term of five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in this State, in the manner following, to wit: (Here follows the list of counties and the amount which each would be entitled to, *pro rata*) according to the number of inhabitants.)

2. When the New York State Agricultural Society, and any county agricultural society now formed, or which may hereafter be formed in this state, or the American Institute in the city of New York, shall raise by voluntary subscription, any sum of money, the president and treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the facts of the formation of such society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof, which affidavit shall be filed with the comptroller of this state, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription, not however, exceeding the amount to which such county or state society would be entitled, according to the apportionment aforesaid.

3. The New York State Agricultural Society, and the several county agricultural societies now formed, or which shall be formed in this state, during the continuance of this act, shall annually elect such and so many officers as they shall deem proper; and it shall be the duty of such officers, annually, to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of this state, having especial reference to the nett profits which accrue, or are likely to accrue, from the mode of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the article thus offered, with the intention that the reward shall be given for the most economical or profitable mode of competition; provided always that before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, shall deliver in writing to the president of the society as accurate a description of the process in preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be; and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in value of the animal, with the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop, or feeding or fattening the animal.

4. The president of the State Agricultural Society, and the several presidents of the said county societies, who shall receive or expend any of the moneys hereby appropriated, shall, annually, in the month of December, transmit to the comptroller a detailed account of the expenditure of all the moneys which shall come into their hands under this act, and stating to whom and for what purpose paid, with the vouchers thereof; and the said presidents of the several county agricultural societies shall annually transmit, in the month of December, to the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, all such reports or returns as they are required to demand and receive from applicants for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceedings during the year.

5. The Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society shall examine all reports and returns made by the presidents of the presidents of the county agricultural societies, and condense, arrange and report the same, together with a statement of their own proceedings, to the secretary of state, in the month of January in each year.

6. The president of the several county societies, or delegates to be chosen by them annually for that purpose, shall be ex-officio members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the county clerks in the several counties of this state, to cause notice to be given in one or more newspapers in each county, of the time and place of a meeting to be held in such county for the purpose of organizing such county agricultural society; and notice thereof shall be given at least four weeks previous to such meeting.

#### Things in Licking County.

Our visit to this county, as remarked in our last, was a very hasty one, and mainly of a business character; so that we spent but little time with farmers on whom we called, and we called on but very few among the many in that county, whom it would give us pleasure to hold a chat and take a stroll with, on their farms. We hope to be able to see more of that county during the summer; in the mean time a few places and things that interested us on this occasion may not be uninteresting to our readers.

#### Granville Agricultural Society.

The only Agricultural society now existing in Licking county, is a township association at Granville. This society has been sustained with a good degree of spirit, for several years past, and has been the means of effecting considerable improvement in agriculture and horticulture, in that vicinity, and contributing largely to the enjoyment of those concerned. The village of Granville has long been noted, for its educational institutions—there being two large female seminaries, and a college located there, and all, we believe, in a flourishing condition. A good degree of horticultural taste is observable in the place, though there is much room for improvement in this department, as well as in architecture, especially in reference to the seminaries, and other conspicuous locations. The lands around Granville, are of excellent quality, finely rolling, and well adapted for wheat as well as corn and grass. The farmers are mostly from the Eastern States, and their grounds, generally, bear good testimony of their character for industry and intelligence.

The following gentlemen are officers of the Granville Ag. Society, for the present year:

JOSEPH FASSETT, *President*;  
SIMEON REED & LEVI ROSE, *Vice Presidents*;  
JAMES G. IRWIN, *Secretary*;  
A. P. PRICHARD, *Treasurer*.

The list of premiums for the next annual exhibition has been published in the Newark Gazette. A copy of that paper was sent us by the Treasurer, in our absence, but has been mislaid.

#### Dairy Business in Licking County.

This department of farming, we learn, is on the increase in Licking county, and as the land is mostly well adapted for grazing, (as well as for grain growing,) it will doubtless be found profitable when well managed, especially with



the present and prospective advance in the price of cheese.

The only dairy farm that we visited, was that of Mr. E. Follet, near Granville, which we believe is the best in the county. The farm consists of about 400 acres of land, mostly in grass, (with some woods,) on which are kept 100 cows, about 80 of which are giving milk. Quite a number of the cows, we noticed, are partly Durham—a few nearly or quite full blood. Mr. Follet informed us that his cows average about 350 lbs. of cheese per year; but he could select half of them that would yield about 450 lbs. His cheese has obtained a high reputation in the markets, and brings the highest prices. Some that we saw and tasted was certainly very good. Mr. Follet grows root crops for feeding cows in winter—sugar beets mainly, but the severe drought has been hard on them this year.

#### Farm and Stock of Mr. Brice.

The farm of Mr. J. W. Brice, near Newark, is the finest that we visited in Licking county, for its size, fertility and good state of cultivation. We were sorry, however, to find its proprietor so much of a political misanthrope, that he is desirous of renting his farm or selling out, and going to the west. He is a man of much intelligence and energy of character, however, and we hope that good crops and fair prices this year, will effect an improvement in the state of his mental health! He has a number of very choice cattle and sheep, some of them imported and procured at great expense. Among these is a splendid Durham cow, imported for him by Mr. Sotham, of Albany, in 1841, bred by the Earl of Warwick; also a bull of the same importation.

Mr. Brice has over 200 acres of fine bottom land, planted with corn. It was much checked by frost and drought, but the late fine rains will doubtless bring it forward rapidly.

VISIT TO I. DILLE.—We were unfortunate in not finding our friend and correspondent, Dille, at home. His residence and grounds are beautifully situated, just outside of the village of Newark. We found the garden and nursery suffering severely from the effects of frost and drought, but presenting as good an appearance otherwise as could have been expected. The nursery contains a good assortment of young fruit trees, of the different kinds, and much shrubbery, &c., of an ornamental kind. With the well known taste and knowledge which Mr. Dille possesses on horticultural affairs, we have no doubt that in a few years his grounds will contain a most valuable collection of trees, &c.

#### Fine Sheep in Licking County.

We called on Mr. Abram Miller, near Etna, a few days since, and found him at work shearing his sheep. His flock consists of about £00, all of them of fine quality, mostly Saxon, part crossed with Merino, and some pure Merino. They were selected with much care from various sources—some of them from Dutchess co., N. Y., and others from Pennsylvania, &c. About 30 of his sheep are descended from a pair selected from the celebrated flock of the late Mr. Dickinson, of Steubenville, in this state, who died some years since in Texas. These are Merino, and more nearly resemble the Paulars in fineness and weight of fleece, than any others we have seen in Ohio. We weighed three of the fleeces without selecting: the weight was 3½, 3½, 3½ lbs., well washed and with less gum or yolk than is common in Merino wool at the east. The Saxon sheep of Mr. Miller's flock average about 2½ lbs; some of these are very fine. Mr. Miller has a noble farm of very fertile land, bordering on a fine stream.

MR. P. ATKINSON, on a farm adjoining Mr. Miller's, has also a stock of several hundred fine sheep—similar to the majority of Mr. Miller's. They propose sending their wool together to Massachusetts for market.

MR. JACOB STOOFFIRE, near Hebron, on whom we had not time to call, informs us that his two bucks, from which he pulled the sample of wool mentioned in our 9th No., page 68, sheared this season, No. 1, 8 lbs, and No. 2, 6½ lbs of wool, washed on the sheep. This is a large yield for wool of so fine a quality. His flock is unquestionably one of the best in the state; it numbers

about 600—average yield of fleece, 2½ to 3 lbs.

We also found a flock of fine sheep on the farm of Mr. H. C. Taylor, of Granville, and we heard of several others, in all amounting to many more than we supposed existed in any one county in Ohio.

#### Improved Bee Hives.

In passing through the little villages on the national road from Columbus to Hebron, we saw as many as three or four kinds of newly invented beehives, all ingeniously constructed, and claimed to possess some superior qualifications. Some of them were in actual use, but we could not learn that they had been tried a sufficient length of time to fairly test their qualities. The one that interested us most was shown us by Mr. J. W. Smith, Post Master at Hebron. It is the invention of a Mr. Ridenhour, of Licking co. This hive is of the ordinary size and form; and instead of holes or an opening for the passage of the bees in the ordinary way, a tube or spout 2½ or 3 feet long is inserted near the bottom of the front of the hive, through which the bees pass in and out. At the bottom of the hive is a strip of tin 4 or 5 inches wide, perforated with small holes, to admit air into the hive; and underneath is a box or drawer which is said to act as a trap for the miller. We have some doubts about its effectually excluding the worms or moths, though it is said to work admirably thus far.

#### Plowing with Three Horses.

(Answers to the inquiry of MARION, in No. 10.)

We have received three communications on this subject, all of them from old plowmen, and containing valuable suggestions. We abridge them slightly, to save space. The writer of the first informs us, that he is on the verge of his eighty-seventh year! His manuscript gives evidence of a tremulous hand, but not of a feeble mind:

MARIETTA, O., May 21, 1845.

“I have not followed farming for many years past, but I was brought up to that business, and have plowed many hundred acres with three horses abreast, and never found any difficulty. Since I quit the business, everything seems to have undergone a change. The plows we used, were made of wood, except the share and cutter, which were of wrought iron, steeled at the points, and about half the weight of those now in common use. The notched clevice was placed horizontal, instead of perpendicular, as at present; and the notched end being under the beam, made the plow run more steadily.

But the great cause of difficulty with Marion, I think I can easily explain: Common plows, for two horses, are made with an allowance of from one to two inches to land; that is, the point of the share stands to the left of the beam that distance from a straight line with the beam; but a plow for three horses, should have no such allowance—it should be made straight with the beam. If made in this way, it is as easy to plow with three as with two.

Another important circumstance in plowing with three horses, is, the weakest horse should be placed on the near, or left side (in using a right hand plow,) and in proportion to his strength, let advantage be given him by increasing the length of his end of the trebletree. This will throw the plow a little more from land. A plow for three horses may, of course, be made so as to cut a wider and deeper furrow than ordinary two horse plows.

Yours respectfully, &c.,  
JOSEPH WOOD.

MR. BATEHAM:—Your correspondent, Marion, observes that he has frequently seen farmers in Pennsylvania, plowing with three horses abreast. I am an old Pennsylvania farmer, and it is possible, he may have seen me plowing in that way; but if he did, I am sure he did not see my plow-tackling such as describes. In his case, I conceive there are two important circumstances that cause his difficulty: In the first place, he has attempted to work three horses with a two horse plow. Now, it is a well established rule, that a three horse plow must be made without any inclination of the point to the land—i. e.,

the line of the beam, and of the bottom of the land side must be parallel, so that when in motion, it will run directly in the line of the furrow; whereas a two horse plow has the point inclined towards the land, and consequently, when in motion, it constantly presses in that direction. The second error is, I perceive from his cut, that Marion uses a right hand plow. Now I am convinced that he never will be able to plow with satisfaction with three horses abreast, and a right hand plow, and I would advise him to abandon forever, such plows, if he wishes to become a first rate plowman. With a right hand plow, his near, or lead horse will be too far from the previous furrow, and will not go steadily. With a left hand plow, the lead and middle horse should be attached to the double-tree, (and the third, or right hand horse to the trebletree,) then he will have the lead horse in the furrow—and the other two on the smooth land; in this way, they will walk steady, instead of zigzagging about, as they do on a right hand plow. Another thing to be observed, is, that a plow for three horses, does not require as much pitch to give it depth as a two horse plow; as the additional weight of gearing will tend to give it depth.

If these directions are followed, I am sure that Marion will no longer find difficulty in plowing with three horses abreast.

Respectfully, &c.,

May 26, 1845. CHAMPAIGN FARMER.

NOTE.—The writers of the foregoing, both require that a plow should be procured on purpose for three horses. The following proposes a plan for avoiding that expense, and making a two horse plow answer:—Ed.

“In the first place, my plows are of the left hand kind. No. 8 or 9 is a good size for three horses. The double and trebletree, shown in the cut as used by Marion, are the kind in common use. I place my lead horse on the long end of the trebletree—he walks in the furrow, the other two on smooth land. I make my plow cut the desired width, by turning the clevice off to the right side of the beam, securing it there by a block of wood 2 or 3 inches thick, placed between the clevice and the beam, with a small hole through it, to admit the temperpin, which will hold the block in its place. I am speaking of a plow which has “land” sufficient for two horses.

I see, sir, in your remarks, you express some doubts as to a plow's running quite so well with the clevice turned on one side. This, I believe, is the common opinion, and was formerly held by me, but 10 or 12 years experience have convinced me to the contrary. I have had two plows that worked very well in this way; one with a coulter, the other with a cutter; I have frequently run these plows 40 or 50 rods without touching them or the lines on the horses, and they turned a good furrow from one end to the other, and as well with three horses abreast, and the clevice turned on one side, as with two horses and the clevice straight. I have now a new plow, which I have also tried with the clevice fastened on one side with a block, as before described, and it runs as well that way as when the clevice is straight. I use a jockey staff to keep the two off horses in their places, when plowing with three horses.

Greene co., O.

A FARMER.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

#### Science of Mowing.

It was my good fortune—for so I regard it—to have had a few years' experience in early life as a practical farmer; and as I advanced from boyhood, I remember among other things, my first effort and ultimate success in the science of mowing. For a time, I had much difficulty in keeping my sythe sharp. This, however, I found indispensable; no man can approach anything like an easy, or a good mower, without it.

I had become a good mower, when I fell in company with not only a good mower, but a scientific one; and after the second or third day, finding I could not keep up with him without doing myself an injury; and painful as it was for me to acknowledge it, (for I was ambitious,) yet I was constrained to call my friend to a stand, in



the midst of my swarth. I said, "Mr. Picket, (for that was his name,) if you know anything which you can communicate to me, of the skill of mowing, I beg of you to do so, for I am exhausted, and I may as well confess at once, that I cannot keep up with you."

He stopped, came back, took my scythe, and explained to me the main governing principles. I adopted them; and in less than one hour, I could keep up with perfect ease. Indeed, I had at least, 20 per cent. more physical strength than he had. It was science alone, which enabled him to lead me to this extreme.

During the following summer, I came in contact with about a dozen good mowers, and I may say some three or four of them professed fast mowers. I adhered strictly to the science I had learned the preceding summer, and I could lead the field with great ease, but I kept the secret to myself. \* \* \* \* \*

And now for the art! I will try to describe it; not as the inventor, be it remembered, but as the successful practitioner under it.

1st. The scythe should hang natural and easy, as I have said before, it must be kept in first rate order.

2. As you approach the standing grass, let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a backward or forward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure the utmost capacity forward of your scythe, take a quick, easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass, and your body with it, though leaning back, by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear on the scythe, without twisting the body from right to left, (as many do;) thus giving ease to each clip, and ability to repeat in an advanced position, without fatigue.

NOTE.—If you swing 6 inches too far back, and 6 inches to far in pointing out, it makes 24 inches loss! Then apply the same strength to a scientific forward motion, and you will find it difficult for ordinary mowers to keep up.

JOHN R. PITKIN,

#### Food for the Hard Working Season.

Every good farmer knows, if he wishes to have an animal well prepared for enduring work, that it must not only be well fed, but the food must be of the proper kind; otherwise it will get too fat or too poor, soft and watery, or carry too much bulk in its stomach. Just so it is with man; and to be able to accomplish his task with ease and energy during the most busy part of the season, he should pay particular attention to his food. His object should be to acquire the greatest degree of muscle with as little fat and bulk as possible. In fact, to use a trainer's phrase, he must get into condition, which will add greatly to his strength, and ease and quickness of motion. To acquire muscle, then, we must eat such food as makes it in the greatest perfection.

The lean of venison, beef, mutton, pork hams and shoulders, is the best meat for this purpose; next comes veal, poultry, and the drier kinds of fish; side pork is too fat and gross, and should be avoided as much as possible, especially during the summer season. It is decidedly better to eat meat fresh: salted it makes one so thirsty that he is apt to overload his stomach with water, and thus become heavy and sluggish. Oatmeal is undoubtedly the best for bread; but as the American farmer is not accustomed to it, he prefers wheat, then rye, with both of which a slight quantity of Indian meal should be mixed. We have heard barley bread much vaunted; yet as we have little experience in it, and that not of the most favorable kind, we do not recommend it; and if we did, we doubt whether our farmers would consider it fit for their tables. Oatmeal cakes we have often eaten, and relish them highly. Corn-bread has a large percentage of oil in it, and for this reason it is rather too freely used at the west and the south. Rice is much used at the south for bread, and should be placed before corn. Of vegetables, beans and peas stand far higher than any other within our experience; mealy potatoes come next on the muscular list; but as to most of the other kinds

of vegetables, they are too watery, and should be eaten sparingly during the hard-working season. Cheese is good, especially that made from skim-milk, as it abounds more in caseine than the other kinds. Butter should be avoided as too fat. Milk is not solid enough for hard work.

The best drink we ever found to quench thirst, was water slightly sweetened with sugar, and then made a little tart with pure cider-vinegar. It is also one of the most wholesome of drinks. Weak tea or coffee, with milk and sugar in it, is usually healthful, drunk with breakfast and supper.

Half an hour to an hour's rest should always be taken after dinner; this gives the stomach an opportunity of digesting the food well, which is important to a hard-working man.—*Am. Agri.*



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1845.

### Ho! for the Convention!

READER, see the notice on the first page of this paper, and if you are an Ohio farmer, or friend of agricultural improvement, just make your arrangements, if possible, to be at Columbus on the 25th inst.

EDITORS, especially in distant counties, can render important aid by calling attention to the subject. Will they not do it?

### The Weather and the Crops.

Thanks to kind Heaven, we have at length, been favored with a number of most genial showers. Rain commenced on the morning of the 10th, and has fallen gently, but freely, at intervals, for 3 or 4 days, with the weather quite warm; so that vegetation has revived wonderfully. Already has the face of nature changed from dreary brown to lively green, and the countenances of our farmers are again lighted up with hope and confidence.

The wheat and grass crops were so far advanced, that they must be quite light in most parts of the State, although the rains will greatly benefit them, and the yield will be better, generally, than was anticipated. Being light in straw, wheat will be less liable to suffer from rust, than is usual, so that the yield may be as great, if not greater than for several years past, especially in the central and southern parts of the State. Corn is now advancing with great rapidity. We have just returned from a tour through much of the best corn region, and have no doubt the crop will prove, at least an average one.

From other States, the accounts of the crops continue quite favorable; especially, at the east and south. Some of the western States, as Indiana and Michigan, have suffered in some parts, from the late frosts and drought.

*Influence of the Moon on Agriculture.*—We have several times been requested to take up this subject, and discuss it seriously. We design to do so before long; in the mean time, in order that we may have some tangible materials to do it with, we wish such of our readers as have in their own experience, met with any facts, going to prove the existence of lunar influence, on the weather, the soil, the growth of seeds, or plants, the productiveness of crops, &c. &c., would send us statements of the same, either for publication or our guidance in discussing the subject. Or if facts cannot readily be found, give us the most prevalent opinions on the subject, and the explanation or reasons for the same, if any are adduced.

Our thanks are due to E. Hooper, of Cincinnati, for the use of a number of wood cuts.

### Our Trip South.

We have just returned from a tour of ten days in the south parts of the state; passing down the Scioto valley to Portsmouth, by the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and home via Lebanon, Xenia, &c. Our time was not half long enough, but the trip was a very pleasant and instructive one, and we should like to tell our reader about a thousand things that we witnessed; but alas! our printer tells us that we must hold up for this time, for he has already more copy than can be disposed of in this number. Well, we will tell some of it in our next, any how! for such lands, and towns, and cities; such men and women! such farmers, and cattle; such vineyards, and last, but not least, such strawberries and cream! are not often met with, and shall not all be unnoticed, or very soon forgotten!

### Need More "Cultivating."

The editor of the Springfield Republic, (who was Speaker of the late House of Rep.,) after commenting on our expose of the votes on the several legislative bills relating to agriculture, and exculpating us from the suspicion of party bias, makes the following humiliating remarks:

"But these bills were in no sense party measures, and we only look at the votes in that aspect because of what had been previously said on the subject. We wish to call the attention of the Cultivator to this view of the case: the measures whose failure it regrets, were defeated by the votes of the farmers in the Legislature! Other professions voted for them, but the farmers almost unanimously against them. On the first bill, 22 farmers voted for indefinite postponement, and 9 against it. On the passage of the second bill, 13 farmers voted for the bill, and 18 against it. So you see, friend Bateham, the farming mind of the state will require considerable *Cultivating* before it will justify or insist upon special legislation for farmers."

Yes, friend Gallagher, it is too true that the farmers are the last to perceive the need of the advancement of their own profession. But this apathy is not peculiar to the farmers of Ohio: it was just the same in the New York Legislature only five years and a half ago, when with our Genesee Farmer we commenced the advocacy of that system of legislative aid which has since wrought such obviously beneficial results, that all parties and professions are in favor of the continuance and increase of the appropriations for that object. And so, we are convinced, it will be in this state; although it is true that a less number of the farmers are readers of agricultural papers, and consequently have less knowledge of the improvements that can be effected in their profession, and of the advantages that will result from legislative encouragement; hence the remark is a just one, that the farming mind of Ohio needs "*Cultivating*," and we trust the friends of the cause will take the hint, and aid us in performing this work. It has progressed finely thus far, and its influence will be felt in the next legislature, and upon the future prosperity of the state.

*Subsoil Plows*, of a good quality, from Cincinnati, will be for sale at the convention in this city—price \$10, and canal charges.

*Sowing Corn for Fodder*, as mentioned in our last, may now be done with the best prospect of success.

*YIELD OF CORN FODDER PER ACRE.*—It is stated in a report of Mr. Leak to the Pedee Agricultural Society of S. C., that an acre of corn, when first cut for fodder, weighed 156,816 lbs.—over 70 tons; and that when thoroughly cured for forage, the same weighed 27,297 lbs.—over 10 tons. It was thought the dried forage would have been something more had not the corn been cut too early.

☞ This number completes the first half of one volume; reader, if you are well pleased with it thus far, ask your neighbors to subscribe.

☞ Remarks on leached ashes, &c., in our next.



**Revolving Horse Rake.**

This implement ought to be in more common use in Ohio. Few farmers in New York are now without them. They save a vast amount of time and labor in haying—when time and labor are most valuable. They cost only 6 or \$8, and we believe, are not restricted by any patents. Why are not more made, and used throughout Ohio?

**Cutting Rusted Wheat.**

The wheat straw is so light this year, in most parts of Ohio, that much less injury than usual, is anticipated, from the rust. There will, doubtless, be some fields attacked by this plague, however, and it will be well to remind farmers, that it is best to cut wheat as soon as the rust makes its appearance, if the grain is grown to its full size, as it generally is. This practice has often been recommended in the papers, and well established by experiments. The following extract from a letter, is to the point:

"I would suggest to farmers everywhere, (though it is hard to make many believe it,) that wheat struck by the rust, say a week before it would ripen, should be cut immediately, as the spread of the disease is thereby stopped, and there is nutriment enough in the straw to fill out and harden the grain. This matter was well tested, by one of my neighbors, to whom I gave this advice, at my mill, last summer. He went home, fully determined to carry out my suggestion, and actually commenced cutting his wheat, but after cutting one acre, he concluded it was too green, and deferred the rest till it ripened. The consequence was, the acre cut green, produced plump, well filled wheat, while that left to ripen was so badly shrunk as to be of very little value. More at another time. Yours, &c.,  
Union, Montgomery co., O. A. GEORGE.

**Dogs vs. Sheep.**

Within a few days past, there has been a large number of sheep, belonging to different individuals, in this neighborhood, killed by dogs—some we believe, have lost as high as 20 or 30. We hear like accounts from other portions of the State, which admonish us that something must be done to remedy the evil. What can be more provoking, after having reared a fine flock of sheep, than to have them destroyed by a gang of worthless dogs. If there was any excuse for keeping so many ravenous, half starved, prowling animals, the evil could be born more easily, but there is none whatever. The number of sheep destroyed by dogs, in Ohio, in one year, if we mistake not, is estimated at upwards of twenty thousand. This is taxing sheep for the benefit of dogs, with a vengeance, and is too grievous to be borne. We go in for taxing sheep, but not in this way, and if the evil cannot be remedied in any other manner, a heavy tax will have to be levied upon extra dogs.

We wish our friends in the several townships would furnish us with an estimate of the number of sheep killed by dogs per year, that we may show the tax one part of community pay for the support and amusement of the dogs of the other. What say you friends, to giving the required information?—Warren, Trumbull co. Dem.

✂ The Cincinnati Hort. Soc. will send delegates to the Convention, to introduce the subject of extending the law for the protection of gardens

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT.****Letter from a Lady, with Inquiries on Reclaiming Prairie Lands—Care of Peach Trees, &c.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 31, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.:—The establishment of an Agricultural paper at Columbus, is welcomed by all interested in the improvement of our country, as an omen of good presage—and when we see that Horticulture is to find a place on your pages, and that the Ladies are invited to give their aid, we are sure that a good work is in progress. We wish you God speed—and though our welcome has been tardy, be assured it is sincere.

I have inquiries to make, and some experience to give, that may be useful to your readers—but the subjects crowd before me so importunately, I scarcely know how to select. The first in importance, (to me) perhaps, is, to learn what is the best method to get prairie land into good meadows? The land is so light, that to plow where it is dry, is to give the soil to the winds; and a part is too wet to plow at all, though the ditches are kept open.

Should the land be harrowed, and seeded down, and at what time?

Will timothy do well on black prairie soil! and how managed? How can flags best be exterminated, where they have taken possession?

Is it best to pasture heavily, this prairie land? Will the treading of cattle be an advantage, to make the soil more compact?

This ground is intended for hay and pasture, alternating the fields. You will much oblige me by giving information on this subject.

There is much written on the subject of peach trees; but I do not see noticed, the use of tobacco. I once knew a tobaccoist, whose peach trees lived to a good old age, free from worm or disease; all he did, was to tie a good bundle of tobacco stems at the crotch of each tree—the rain did the rest, and made a solution strong enough to prevent the worm from doing mischief.

Another plan was adopted by an aged Horticulturist with great success; When he planted his young peach trees, he put earthen crocks, open at each end, like those used for stove pipes, over each tree; in the spring he filled those with sand. The fly deposits its egg at the surface of the earth, or sand, where the bark is tender—as soon as frost came, the crock was raised, the sand removed, and the bark hardened through the winter. The same process was repeated every year.

If, in addition to this care, a little saltpetre and common salt be added, early in March, vegetation would be retarded, and we might anticipate with more certainty, the pleasure of eating peaches. At a future time, I may speak of blight in pears—and curculio on the plum.

I have read with much pleasure, a communication from I. Dille, of Newark, and should much enjoy a visit to his orchard, in the season of ripe peaches.

If Mr. Dille would give us a list of the best apples for each month, and the proportionate number for each—he will do good service to many who look at a printed catalogue in despair, lest a good selection may not be made.

Yours, &c.,

A. A.

**Remarks.**—The foregoing is from a lady, whose talents and experience eminently qualify her to afford instruction and pleasure to our readers, and we hope it may be convenient and agreeable for her frequently to use her pen for that purpose. Our fair readers must not suppose, from the style of the foregoing, that the writer is more familiar with the operations of the field and the garden than with the affairs of her household; for such we are sure, is not the case; and if so disposed, she can readily convince them that she is still more at home amid the duties and pleasures of the family circle, and above all, in the exalted occupation of cultivating the immortal mind.

We regret that our space will not, at present, allow us to fully answer her inquiries respecting prairie lands: nor could we do so in any case satisfactorily, without more particular knowledge of the soil alluded to. We are in hopes, how-

ever, that an opportunity will shortly present, for us to call and inspect it; at which time, it will afford us pleasure to give such advice as our limited knowledge may suggest. In the mean time, we shall be pleased to hear from any of our correspondents, who have had experience in the management of such lands.

We can briefly remark, that, in our opinion, it will be necessary to drain more effectually, the wet portion of the land, before timothy, or any of the cultivated grasses will flourish on it, and in order to exterminate flags, &c., where they have taken possession. The dry and light portion would doubtless be most permanently and effectually improved, by a good dressing of loam, or clay soil, evenly spread over the whole surface, and harrowed at the time of seeding to grass. But this may be too expensive, and other plans will be needed. If the subsoil is more compact than the surface, we should advise plowing, and thorough harrowing before seeding; and even if all is light sand or muck, we would stir and mix it well before sowing grass seed. If done late in the fall, or early in spring, the moisture will prevent much injury being done by the wind.

A dressing of lime and leached ashes, (either or both,) will be found of advantage, especially in exterminating wild carex, flags, &c.

The common time for seeding is as early in the spring as the ground is in good order; and a thin sowing of oats is usually applied at the same time, in such cases, as a protection to the young grass. We do not think that timothy is the best grass for such lands, though it would be well to mix some of it with other kinds. Red-top and blue grass, would be more likely to flourish, and a mixture of all three would be safe and sure. (The seed can be got at seed stores in Cincinnati.)

We second the call for advice on making a selection of fruit trees; and as our friend Dille is travelling this summer, we would solicit the favor from Dr. J. P. Kirtland, whom we know is eminently qualified for the task.—Ed.

**Letter from "Rosella of Richland."**

MR. EDITOR:—Since you have been so kind as to devote a portion of your paper to the use and benefit of your female readers, I cannot resist the temptation to throw in my mite, if it is only to inform you that your labors are appreciated, and to persuade others to aid you in making the Ohio Cultivator useful, and entertaining to those for whom it is designed. I have been highly delighted with it thus far, and feel gratified to think that our own Ohio is no longer behind her sister States, in that important aid to prosperity, a well conducted, and I trust, well sustained agricultural paper.

But what a pity it is, that so many young farmers—those who would derive most advantage from its pages, are not subscribers and readers of the Ohio Cultivator! And this should remind us of a duty that we can perform in reference to such. Girls! we have a deep interest in their welfare, and we should seek to promote their improvement and elevation, by persuading all within the sphere of our influence to subscribe and become reading, thinking men—more pleasing companions, better farmers and better neighbors.

Now, Girls! I propose that we all set about this work at once, and make a special effort, and at the end of the year let us see which of us will procure the largest number of subscribers, as a new year's present for the (editor) bachelor, (detestable word.) This, I'm sure, will gladden his cold heart, and if proper efforts are put forth, on the part of his friends, in this way, he will no longer have any excuse for not engaging that "assistant, to take charge of the Ladies' Department," which he promised in the first number of the Cultivator, he would obtain when the list was sufficiently large to warrant such a step.

I am much pleased, Mr. Editor, to find that your ladies' department is so well appreciated, and contributed for, by your female readers. I hope we shall be favored with communications from many farmers' wives and daughters—such as are more gifted than I am, with ability to af-



ford instruction and amusement. Wishing you all deserved success, I am very respectfully, &c.,  
ROSELLA OF RICHLAND.

Noble and Generous ROSELLA! Your letter is of the right stamp exactly. Its sentiments are calculated to reach the *pocket*, if not to affect the heart! and the former is with many, the main spring of action. Then, too, you have given us your real name and address, so that we might not suspect your letter was from a scribbler of the other sex. Thank you for that. We would travel fifty miles out of our way to call and see you, were it not for the words, "detestable" and "cold heart," in your letter!

We like exceedingly, the idea of those new-year's presents! But why not send them half a year in advance! Or, what is better, call them fourth of July presents! This would serve our purpose much better. And besides, (*whisper!*) they might enable us to obtain the "assistant," you speak of, before the first of January!

#### Sheep Farming in Ohio.

ELMWOOD, Fayette co., O., June, 1845.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—Enclosed I send you a few samples of my wool. Some of them were taken about three months before shearing, and the remainder were taken from my lot of 600 fleeces, promiscuously piled. I could not tell from what part of the fleece, or whether ewes, lambs or bucks, but trust they will not suffer much, if fairly tested, taking the age and condition of the animal into consideration. There are diseased and feeble sheep in most flocks, from which very soft and beautiful samples of wool may be procured. The samples taken early, which you will perceive, by their being unwashed, and more oily, were taken from bucks and ewes of full months, in good wholesome order, and shearing from 3 to 5 pounds each, independent of the loose locks, of an average of 1-4 pound each, taken off previous to shearing.

My stock were selected with great care, by my friends and self, from some of the best full blooded Saxony flocks, in Dutchess county, N. Y.; my place of nativity and residence, until the last five years, which I have spent in this place, experimenting somewhat in the management of sheep, for wool growing. I will here state that I have been raised to farming and wool growing; that my father and ancestors were farmers of considerable extent, occupying from seven to ten hundred acres each; which gave me an opportunity for an acquaintance with the business, at an early age, and likewise, of the great improvements in farming and managing stock in that county, for the last fifteen years, which, to my knowledge, enables a farmer to support a family, educate and set them up in business, much better on two hundred acres of land, at present, than formerly on five of the same natural advantages.

As to my experience here; the first eighteen months proved almost fatal to my flock, from acclimating. They travelled from Dutchess county, New York, to Highland county, Ohio, wintered and summered without any loss of moment, and then they commenced dying from a disease of the liver, and continued to die for about one year; no cause discoverable, other than a change of climate, as they were in good order, and on an old improved farm of rolling ground, well watered, purchased by a brother, expressly for the health of the sheep. They stopped dying after a loss of 3-4 of the original flock, and then remained stationary for about one year, when I removed my part of the stock to my present residence, in quite a level country, where they are fast redeeming themselves, being as healthy, and increasing more rapidly than I ever had a flock in New York, and a part of the remainder of the flock are on the same farm, in fine condition. It would be desirable, if any one could suggest a plan by which so great a loss might be avoided. I have heard of several flocks having the same result.

As it respects quality of the wool, I was in Dutchess county last fall, and brought samples from the same flocks from which mine were selected, and I confidently believe them to retain their fineness of wool, and if any thing, to improve on the samples, but am of the opinion,

they will shear, on an average, about 1-4 pound less wool in this climate, than in that, in the same order. This may, perhaps, be accounted for, by natural causes, as in warmer climates, less fleece is required for the comfort of the animal.

I was at the New York State Fair, held at Poughkeepsie, last fall, and saw all the fine sheep there exhibited, brought samples home, and compared with samples here, and I see nothing in our way of being as great a fine wool growing region as that. I was indeed highly pleased with their grand exhibition of stock of all kinds.—On my return, I immediately attended a neighborhood fair, at South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, where I saw a lot of Durham cattle, presented by Judge Harrold, near that place, that I thought were not excelled in quality or beauty, at the great State fair of New York, except one might fancy color; the Judge's are mostly a roan; there were likewise presented by a lady, from Springfield, Ohio, two counter-panes, that very much excelled any thing of the kind, I saw at Poughkeepsie. I feel quite satisfied in my own mind, that we have as good a stock of cattle, and as fine sheep in Ohio, as they have in New York, but they are not so generally diffused among the people, and it is important that their minds be directed to the subject. I hail the appearance of your paper with delight, as a means of calling the attention of farmers to these matters. You will find the people in southern Ohio, not generally as well educated as in N. Y., but the congeniality of the climate to intellect makes up the deficiency in a measure, when compared with the head-stopping colds of N. Y., or the sultry inactive regions of the south, and you will only have to get your paper in their hands, and they will appreciate its benefits.

Respectfully yours,

JACOB T. PUGSLEY.

REMARKS.—With the foregoing, we received 36 samples of wool, neatly arranged, and of very fine quality, which sheep-farmers are invited to call and inspect. We do not think we have any finer specimens than these, though some have a better appearance as to color and feel; this we cannot think is owing to some defect or unhealthiness in the sheep, as intimated by Mr. P. We have always supposed such beauty of appearance was attributable to quite an opposite cause.—Ed.

#### On the breeds of Sheep.

The following letter is from an experienced sheep farmer, to whom, at his request, we forwarded specimens of wool from Mr. Randall's Paular Merino sheep. We do not fully agree with all its positions, but shall leave the matter to those having experience to guide them, in settling disputed points.—Ed.

CARY'S ACADEMY, HAMILTON Co., O.

May 5th, 1845

MR. BATEHAM:—I am much obliged for the specimens of wool, the produce of Col. Randall's flock. The quality is very superior, and the weight quoted is even more remarkable. Probably I may request your assistance in procuring a buck, when you go to New York; but of this you shall hear again. I am aware that this sort of sheep will pay more than the South Down or Bakewell, where the pastures are large, such as prairie or the table and mountain lands in the south, where the flocks are numerous, and the sole object is the fleece; but in [this part of] Ohio, the flocks are generally small, and kept principally for family use, or for their mutton or market; for these purposes the South Down and Bakewell breeds have vastly the superiority in their wool for domestic uses; and as to the quality of their mutton, both in appearance and taste, there is no comparison; in addition to the above, the *constitutions* and *symmetry* of the South Down would warrant their importation for crossing all other breeds, except where raising fine wool is the object.

Arthur Young says,—"The South Down sheep has many advantages for early maturity, an endurance of hard stocking; the flesh is finely grained, and the wool of most useful quality." Ellman, on 500 acres of land, kept 700 South

Down ewes, and lambs and wethers, in winter, and 1450 in summer, besides 140 head of cattle, &c. He used to let out his rams at 40 to 50 guineas per head for the season; and the Duke of Bedford let at 80 guineas for the season. The Marquis of Sligo, an extensive breeder, bought a South Down buck to improve his flock, but incautiously, when an old friend came to visit him, told his shepherd to kill the *best* sheep in the flock; during the dinner, the Marquis asked his friend how he liked the mutton, and added, it ought to be good for it cost me 2 guineas per pound—200 guineas for the sheep!

Although we backwoods farmers have many advantages in sheep raising, over those in Europe, yet we have not the practice and experience which the numerous agricultural societies have tended to produce in England. I calculate that when the South Down breed have been fairly introduced here, their mutton will be so much valued for its flavor and its tendency to health, that it will supercede the too common use of pork; this article will now be wanted for export in the shape of lard and oil, for which it is principally valuable.

Excuse for being tedious, and believe me

Sincerely Yours, &c.

GEO. SMITH.

#### Legislative aid to Agriculture.

LOYDSVILLE, June 1st, 1845.

MR. EDITOR:—The inquiry is often made, "what can the State or General government do for the promotion of agriculture?" Build up an agricultural school, says one, like the national military academy at West Point. I do not believe much can be done in this way. I have been perusing Colman's account of the Agricultural Institutions in England, Ireland and Scotland. None of these seem to be well adapted to our country. Those based on something like the manual labor system, might do the best; but all of them look to the formation of a superior class, a kind of priesthood among the farmers to superintend and direct the rest. This might be a good arrangement in the slave States; with us, we want something general, something that every man may partake of freely.

Allow me to suggest a few thoughts. Let there be a permanent office created, the holder to be styled the commissioner of agriculture.—Let him be required to understand mineralogy, geology, botany, and agricultural chemistry.—Let it be his business to visit, in succession, the several counties in the State, to make his home among the farmers, to examine the soils, mines, and whatever else is interesting; to investigate and note the various modes of culture, management of stock, and the whole process of agriculture; to suggest improved modes, and to deliver occasional lectures at the county seats, and to make an annual report of whatever may seem to be important.\*

A small experimental farm, with a suitable superintendent, connected with this office, would seem to complete the arrangement. On the farm trial and exhibition could be made of the improved processes.

We are told, upon authority not to be questioned, that fifty, and even eighty, and one hundred bushels of wheat, can be raised on an acre, and certainly it is worthy the consideration of our farmers, to consult with each other, how it is to be done. The superintendent of agriculture, and his annual report, would form a medium of communication. He would form the connecting link between science and labor. He would bring the treasures of knowledge from the four quarters of the world, and pour them into the lap of the industrious husbandman. He would not deal altogether in books, but he would see the farmer at his home, he would communicate with him orally, and in many matters exhibit practically, what can be done. He would ascertain and report the best seeds, grains and grasses, and the most useful and valuable animals. He would kindle up every where the fire of improvement, and it would run from farmer

\* The New York State Agricultural Society have adopted this plan, and employed Dr. D. LEE, a well qualified individual, to traverse the State for these purposes.—Ed.



to farmer, until the whole State would be in one common blaze of agricultural prosperity, giving plenty and comfort to ourselves, and beaming up a glorious light among the sisters of the republic.

On the matter of expense, I would just say: considering the farmers have the members of the bar, the medical profession, the ministry, and the officers of the State, and general government to provide for and sustain, and considering these contribute little, directly or indirectly, to actual production, it would seem reasonable that one man can be sustained, whose direct object and business, shall be to increase the wherewith, to meet our taxes, our doctor bills, our attorneys fees, and the wants of those who have the care of our spiritual welfare, and that leaner portion left for ourselves.

Yours,

E. NICHOLS.

#### Treatment of Transplanted Trees.

I had intended to speak of the transplantation of fruit trees, but it is now out of season, and I will only give a few hints as to those already set out. If you water them, take off two inches of the surface, make the ground loose, deep around the entire roots, pour on not less than one gallon of water, wetting as far as possible the stem and branches, and when the water is absorbed replace the two inches of removed earth, which will prevent the wet portion from drying and baking. Partially wetting the ground causes the surface to bake as deep as wet, say from one to two inches, and forms a crust, which excludes air, heat and dews, and does decidedly more harm than good. The wettings should be copious and not frequent. But, in my judgment, watering is very seldom necessary. All that is needed is to pulverize the soil deep, and keep it well stirred—say once a week.

Cultivators should recollect the danger is not over when the trees put out in leaf, and especially if they have been removed in the spring, late. Frequent plowings and hoeings, is the best means of securing their growth and prosperity.

E. NICHOLS.

Wheat here is little injured—corn all cut down by frost, but it is rising again.

E. N.

#### Transplanting Pine Trees.

The planting of ornamental trees and shrubbery has engaged the attention of persons of taste for the adornment of their residences, and will be more attended to as the country improves, by the lovers of natural scenery. But it is not our purpose to enter into an essay on this subject, but to inquire through the Cultivator, the proper means to cause the growth of the pine; we refer to the 'yellow pitch pine,' in soils where they do not grow spontaneously. There appears to be a constant failure in having this tree to grow—at least, such has been the case in this neighborhood, so far as has come under our observation. The soil here, is generally of a fertile character, the lands are level, and such as were covered originally with spice, papaw, ash, hickory, sugar, beech, maple and oak. The chestnut and cedar grow when transplanted here, and so, also, other trees, as far removed in their spontaneous production as the pine—some of them further.—Pines grow naturally, within, perhaps, 40 miles of where we write, and would doubtless, be considered there of not sufficient value to be worth the trouble of setting out—but here a yellow pine tree, growing, would be an ornament as well as a curiosity, and considerable has been expended from time to time, by many persons, in purchasing the young trees, as they have been brought along, but they have not succeeded in raising them, none scarcely ever surviving over a few weeks, when their foliage turns yellow, and they die without apparently receiving any nutriment from the soil. We bought a few of the young trees about the first of last month, to make the experiment, thinking that we might perchance, adopt some method to procure their growth. The season was favorable, except being dry, which was supplied by watering, and they received all the attention we could bestow, but to no purpose.

We concluded there was something uncommon in the nature of the plant in adapting it to this soil, known perhaps to those more skilled in agricultural chemistry than ourselves; and with

this impression, concluded the subject might not be deemed unworthy of notice in the Cultivator, where agricultural science seems to bid fair to shed a brilliant ray over the territory of our State.—*Eds. Dem. Star.*

Wilmington, Clinton co., O., May 1, 1845.

**Remarks.**—The people of Columbus, and many other places, can sympathize with those of Wilmington, in respect to the above named source of disappointment. Hundreds of young pine trees were sold here, the past spring, and planted in this vicinity, as has repeatedly been done before, and not one in a hundred of them will survive the first summer. There is no impossibility in the way of success, however, for we occasionally see instances where these beautiful trees have been transplanted with entire success, and are now the admiration of all beholders. Such may be seen on the grounds of Alfred Kelley, Esq., and a few others in this region. Nor is there any secret, or wonderful art, which must be discovered in order to succeed. All that is necessary, is a slight knowledge of the laws of vegetation, and of the nature and habits of the tree.

The pines, and most other evergreen trees and shrubs, have sap of a resinous character, and do not recover from injury, or form new roots after removal, so readily as common deciduous trees; and as evaporation from the leaves is constantly going on, the tree becomes exhausted and dies, in ordinary cases of removal, from the loss of its numerous rootlets, or mouths, which are severed in taking up. It is utterly in vain, therefore, to expect pine trees to grow after being taken up in the manner that those are, which are brought in for sale. The right way is, for those who want trees, to go themselves, or send good men with teams for them; and selecting those of a moderate size, where they stand singly as possible, dig them up with a large ball of earth, so as not to break or disturb the small roots, and set them into tubs or boxes, (old barrels, sawed in two, are very suitable,) filling the sides with fine earth, and giving plenty of water. In these, take them to the place for planting, and with holes properly prepared, take them out of the tubs or boxes, (or break these to pieces) so as not to disturb the ball of earth in planting.

Pine trees removed in this way, will seldom fail to grow—other circumstances being ordinarily favorable. It is true, this method requires considerable labor, but it is the only successful method, and the reward is richly worth its cost.

It should here be observed that a clay soil is unsuitable for pine trees. They delight in sandy and gravelly loam. If wanted on soil with a clay bottom, the holes should not be dug into the clay, but the surface raised by carting on sandy earth, around them. In this way, they will succeed in any locality that is not extremely wet or dry—though much exposure to wind, is also injurious to them.—*Ed.*

#### Murrian in Cattle.

In our rambles among the farmers, this summer, we have heard of several instances of cattle dying from what is supposed to be the Murrian. We know but little, personally, of this disease, though much has been published in books and periodicals, respecting it. The following from a correspondent, may prove serviceable.—*Ed.*

**MURRIAN.**—This disease has been a serious injury to the farmers of this State, especially in its early settlement; and in some parts, it prevails to a considerable extent, at the present time. A suggestion or two on the subject, may be of advantage to some of the readers of the Cultivator.

First, to prevent the disease, a liberal use of ashes with salt, has, in the opinion of many, been found very beneficial.

Second, when the disease has become seated, it is generally thought to be incurable, but I believe this is a mistake. I am acquainted with a gentleman, who says he has cured many animals affected with this disease, and has not failed in any instance, where he had a fair chance.

To show his mode of procedure, I will mention a case of my own: I had a fine young ox, that I observed to be sick in the morning, but being called away, I did not see him again till towards evening, when I found him much bloated,

ed, and in great distress. I procured the help of a neighbor, and tried to bleed him, but could raise no vein. I then sent for this gentleman, who arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening; the creature worse, and very little hopes of his living. Two men were directed to commence rubbing him briskly, with wisps of straw, one on each side; this was continued 20 minutes, we then succeeded in raising a vein, and drew 4 quarts of blood, which was all we could get; then gave a table spoonful of saltpetre, (a heavy dose,) and in half an hour, followed it with half a pint of strong (soft) soap, mixed with a pint of new milk. The creature soon appeared easier; in the morning he eat well, and had no further trouble. This gentleman informed me that he never failed in curing Murrian, if the animal was not so far gone, as to prevent drawing blood, that to be followed with a strong purgative.

Respectfully, &c.,

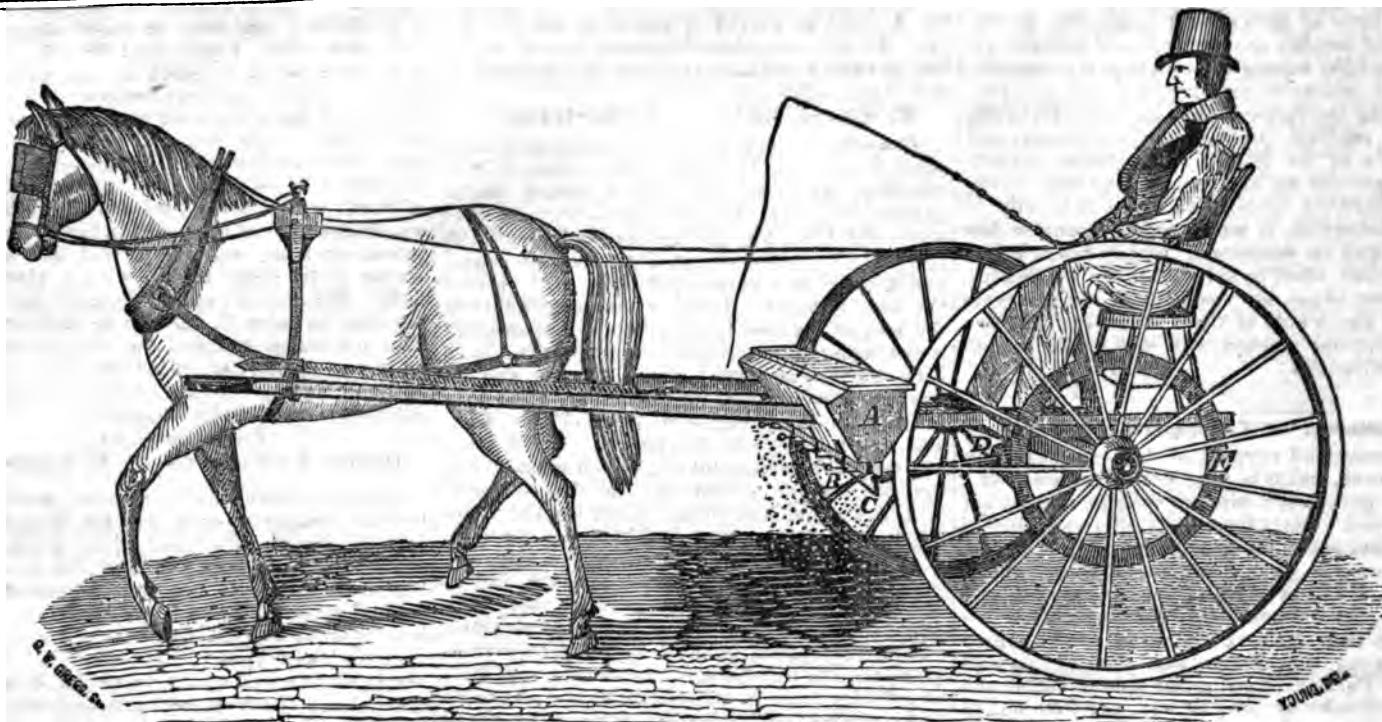
Oberlin, Lorain co. O. D. B. KINNEY.

**CLEAN CULTURE.**—In a dry time, we frequently hear farmers say—"It will not do to work my corn or potatoes, they need all the weeds to keep the ground from drying." Now, this is all a mistake—the grass and weeds make ground dry faster and deeper. But it is alleged that corn has been injured by plowing or working when the weather was very dry. We admit that this effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is, that the roots have become extended, and they plow off so large a portion of them, that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and soon withers. This is the way the 'fired' corn, sometimes spoken of at the south and west, is generally produced. But it is only when the roots of corn have become widely extended, and mutilated in the operation that any such consequence follows. If the crop is worked, as it ought to be while it is small, no fears of injury need be entertained.—*Albany Cultivator.*

**DEPTH OF ROOTS.**—In light subsoils, the roots of trees have been found at a depth of ten and twelve feet. Roots of the Canada thistle have been traced 6 or 7 feet below the surface. Wheat, in a rich, mellow soil, will strike roots three feet downwards, and much further horizontally.—The roots of oats have been discovered 18 inches from the stem, and the long thread-like roots of grass, still further. The fine roots of the onion, being white, and easily trace in black soil, have been followed two feet deep. The importance of a mellow soil for these fine roots to penetrate, is obvious.—*English paper.*

**SUBSOIL PLOWING.**—By the aid of the subsoil plow, crops which formerly were condemned to draw their sustenance from six or nine inches of soil can, now descend 18 to 20 inches. A double store of food is thus unlocked; and he who opens, and, by draining, renders wholesome the surface of his fields to a double depth, does, in reality, add in effect to the available extent of his possessions. He makes them capable of yielding him larger returns, and for a longer period of years, without the the risk of exhaustion.—*Edinburg Review.*

**PRESERVING FRESH MEAT.**—We gave a very good article on this subject in our last, and now add another. But first, animals should be properly butchered, or it is of no use to attempt to keep the meat. They must fast at least one day in the winter, and double that time in the summer, before being killed; for when not tolerably clear of food the flesh will almost immediately spoil in hot weather. As soon as the meat comes into the house, let it be carefully examined and wiped, and if it has been blown by flies, that part must be cut off and thrown away. It should then be kept covered with a cloth, first scattering a mixture of salt with pepper, or ginger, or mustard, or any spices over it inimical to the fly. Now put it into the ice-house, the well, in the cellar, or a wire sieve, hung up in as cool, dry and windy a place as can be found. Pieces of charcoal, or a complete envelope of it, is a very good method to preserve fresh meat.—*American Agriculturist.*



## HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

The inventor of this machine gave an exhibition of its performance in Cincinnati, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 4. It was tried with wheat, oats, and grass seed, successively, which it sowed over the market place and main street with such speed and perfect regularity, as surprised and delighted the numerous spectators who were assembled to witness its performance. A committee from the Hamilton co. Agricultural Society were present, and have made a very favorable report, which will soon be published.

The machine in its present improved form, seems absolutely perfect, and must speedily come into general use in grain growing regions. It will be exhibited at the convention in this city on the 25th inst., and it is hoped that some enterprising mechanic will procure the right and manufacture some for this portion of the state, in time for next wheat sowing.

Persons wishing to obtain rights for any part of Ohio, or adjoining western and southern states, can apply, by letter or otherwise, to M. B. BATEMAN, Columbus, or Wm. H. H. TAYLOR, Cincinnati.

**"PROFITABLE SHEEP."**—Mr. Joseph Gregory, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, has sold in one year from a flock of full bred merino sheep 45 in number, wool and sheep to the amount of \$342.-60, besides increasing his flock ten per cent.—Farmer boys, what do you think of that?

We caught the above paragraph in a stray paper on our desk. If there is no mistake in the figures, Mr. Gregory's are, indeed, "profitable sheep," and we should feel much obliged if he would send us more particular information concerning them.—*Ed. O. Cul.*

**BE KIND TO THE BIRDS.**—It has been ascertained that a pair of little sparrows, with young to maintain, will destroy 3,360 caterpillars per week. We have no doubt that the birds of every country town destroy tons of insects, which, if left to grow to maturity, would devour all our grain, roots, and grass crops, and ultimately make a famine in the land. Consider, then, that birds are among your best friends, and that they should be cherished and protected, instead of stoned, shot at, and tormented in various ways.—*American Agriculturist.*

**SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,** suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

### THE MARKETS.

ENGLISH NEWS is to May 20. Of the American provision trade, the report is as follows: Since the 4th inst., imports very trifling. Demand steady. Stocks considerably reduced. Sales beef and pork to a fair extent, with a tendency to advance, particularly in former, which is 1s to 2s dearer. In latter rates more stationary. No arrivals of cheese, save by Great Western, now just stored. Quantity in this market small compass, and nothing but the near approach of hot weather prevents our realizing much higher rates. Still we have an excellent demand, at a farther advance of 2s per cwt, with a certainty that the present supply will be well cleared off at full prices. Butter has proved a very dangerous article. Lard nearly cleared off. The high price in the U. S. has almost prevented any shipments, and the reduction of the duty has simply put so much extra profit into the pockets of the American shippers.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The past week has been very dull, owing to the low state of the river, and the stoppage of the Miami canal. Sales of provisions quite limited; prices nominal, mess pork \$12, prime \$10, Hams, country, 6¢ @ 7¢; city, sugar cured, 8¢ @ 9¢; Lard

7¢ @ 8¢; butter, for packing, 5¢ @ 8½¢; in rolls, retail, 12¢ @ 16¢. Cheese in boxes, for export, sales large, and demand fair, at 5½¢ @ 6½¢. Flour, sales at 3,75¢ @ 3,77¢. Some waggon loads have been taken to Columbus! Wheat, supply small, continues at 75¢. Corn brings 43¢ to 50¢. Oats 37¢ @ 44¢. Hay is still \$13 to 15 per ton, but the tendency is now downward. Wool comes in slowly, prices steady; common to 1¢ blood, 20 to 23¢; 1 to 1¢ blood, 29 to 28¢; full blood 30¢. CLEVELAND, June 13.—1600 bushels of southern wheat sold at 86¢—100 lbs. mess pork at \$12½. Flour at retail, is about 4.50 per bbl. The Wool Market throughout Ohio, remains the same as quoted in our last. The demand is moderate, and prices not quite as high as last year. In the principal towns, the range is, for common 20¢ @ 22¢, 1 to 1¢ blood 25¢ @ 28¢, full blood Merino and Saxony 30¢ @ 33¢.

**FLOUR AND WHEAT.**—The panic which existed a few days since, throughout the central parts of the State, was quite unreasonable in view of the abundant promise of crops in the adjoining regions, and it has speedily ceased since the rains.

### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, June 9	Flour,	4,87	Mess Pork,	13,50
New York, " 10	"	4,75	"	13,25
Baltimore, " 11	"	4,50	"	13,00
N. Orleans, " 2	"	4,12	"	13,00

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, June 14.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	75¢ a	Turkeys, each,	25 a 37
Indian corn,	44 a 50	Geese, "	18 a 25
Oats,	33 a 37	Ducks, "	8 a 10
PROVISIONS.		Chickens, "	7 a 9
Flour retail, bbl.,	4,25 a 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
" 100 lbs.,	2,25 a	Apples, graf., bu.	
" Buckwheat,	a	" dried,	1,25 a 1,50
Indian meal, bu.,	50 a	Peaches, dried,	1,75 a 2,00
Hominy, quart,	4	Potatoes,	62¢ a 50
Beef, hind quarter,		Tallow, tried, lb.,	54 a 6
" 100 lbs.,	2,50 a 3,00	Hay, ton,	7,00 a 6,00
" fore quarter,	2,00 a 2,50	Wood, hard, cord,	1,25 a 1,50
Pork, large hogs,	3,75 a 4,00	Salt, bbl.,	1,02 a 1,75
" small,	3,00 a 3,50	SEEDS.	
Hams, country, lb.,	6 a 7	Clover, bu.,	3,00 a 3,25
" city cured,	7 a 8	Timothy,	1,50 a 1,75
Lard, lb., ret.,	7 a 8	Flax,	75 a 81
" in kgs. or bbls.	6 a 7	WOOL.	
Butter, best, rolls,	10 a 12½	Common,	20 a 23
" common,	8 a 10	Fine and 1 bld.,	25 a 28
" in kegs,	6 a 7	Full blood,	30 a 31
Cheese,	6½ a 7	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Eggs, dozen,	10	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75 a
Maple sugar, lb.,	5 a 6½	Pearl,	3,50 a
" molasses, gal.	50 a	Scorched salts,	2,50 a
Honey, comb, lb.,	10 a		
" strained,	12½ a 14		

### EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

HAVING become over-stocked, I find myself under the necessity, for the first time, of publicly offering my cattle for sale; and that the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made more inviting, I propose to put in my ENTIRE HERD—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before, perhaps, been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; all, either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were so, and of perfect pedigrees. Those imported were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by buy-bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale, if offers do not come up to his expectations, or the requirements of his interest. Such practices have a tendency to lessen the interest in public sales of this character, especially with those who cannot attend without considerable personal inconvenience. But in this case assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and so'd at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any persons; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced.

A full catalogue will be prepared and inserted in the May number of the Cultivator.

The sale will take place at Mount Hope, one mile south of the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. P. PRENTICE.

Mt. Hope, near Albany, March 15, 1845.

IF Gentlemen from a distance, who wish to obtain stock at the above mentioned sale, and may find it inconvenient to attend in person, are informed that the subscriber will make purchases for those by whom he may be authorized. They can state the sum at which bids should be limited, and, if convenient, designate the animals they would prefer; or give such general instructions as they may deem proper, under the assurance that they will be strictly adhered to.

SANFORD HOWARD,  
Cultivator's Office, Albany, March 13, 1845.

### SWEET POTATO SETS.

A FEW thousand Sweet Potato Plants, for sale, at 25 cents per hundred, at the residence of the subscriber, five miles north-east of Columbus, on what is called the harbor road, (see our county map, northwest corner of southwest quarter of Millin tp.) Good time for planting, from 15th May to 15th June.

THOMAS MCCOLLY.

### HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

THE inventor of this valuable machine intends visiting Columbus and Cincinnati within a few days from this time, and will exhibit one of the machines in operation as soon as it can be manufactured. Persons desiring Machines or rights in Ohio or adjoining States can address letters (post paid) to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator.

May 15.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 1, 1845.

NO. 13.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

**Travelling Agent.**—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

### Cheap Postage---Hurrah!

Newspapers free if not over 30 miles! Letters, (weighing not over half an ounce,) 5 cents any distance not over 300 miles, and 10 cents any greater distance! Blessings on Uncle Sam—give him plenty of work now he does it so cheaply! Send on those subscriptions for the *Ohio Cultivator*, that you ought to have obtained for us months ago—your neighbors have not half of them subscribed yet—indeed, we presume some of them scarcely know there is such a paper! Fie upon you, friends of improvement! Hear this liberal proposal:—We will allow all remittances, (if current bills,) to be sent us by mail, at our risk and expense, and the discounts and premiums as formerly, besides; those sending, to be able to prove by a witness that they enclosed the money to us, properly directed, and put in the post office.

BACK NUMBERS of this paper will be sent to all new subscribers, so as to make a complete volume with the index, for binding at the end of the year.

PREMIUMS!—A complete vol. of the *Genesee Farmer* for 1842, edited by HENRY COLMAN (now in Europe) will be sent gratis to every person who procures two new subscribers to this paper, at one dollar each, and forwards the pay in advance or four subscribers at the club price, 75 cts. each. (The postage on the premium is only 12 cents within the State.)

CHILLICOTHE.—We have 86 subscribers at the Chillicothe office, being a greater number than at any other in the State, except Columbus, and 75 of them are business men, mechanics, &c., residing within the limits of the city. We were at first surprised at this, but on visiting that place a short time since, we found such evidences of improvement, and general display of horticultural taste, as we have not seen elsewhere in Ohio. We have heard Chillicothe spoken of by strangers as a place that had got its growth, and was passing into its dotage; but let such persons visit it now, and they will soon change their opinion on that subject.

Will friend Rennick be so good as to send us the dimensions of that magnificent ox?

A "hand" in measuring horses is four inches.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

AT COLUMBUS, June 25 and 26, 1845.

The convention met in the Senate chamber, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

**President.**  
Ex Gov. ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Highland.

**Vice Presidents,**  
Gen J. T. WORTHINGTON, of Madison,  
GREENBURY KEEN, Esq., of Portage,  
SAMUEL MEDARY, of Franklin.

**Secretaries,**  
ALEXANDER WADDLE, of Clark,  
WM. H. LADD, of Jefferson

On taking the chair, the president expressed a high sense of the honor thus conferred upon him; said he anticipated a pleasant task in presiding over the deliberations of a body of such men as he now saw before him. They had not assembled to discuss matters of party interest, or personal ambition; but they had left their farms and homes, and come together to deliberate on the great interests of their noble state; to consider what can be done for the promotion of our agriculture. As farmers, they had not come up here to rebel against the decree that man should eat bread by the sweat of his brow; but, by peaceful counsels, to try in some degree to mitigate the severity of their common lot. In conclusion, he congratulated his brother farmers on the respectable number in attendance, and the certain prospect of elevating their noble calling.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of ten persons be appointed to report resolutions and business for the action of the convention; which having been agreed to, the president appointed Gov. M. Bartley, of Richland, and Messrs. Stanley Watson, of Madison; M. L. Sullivan, of Franklin; D. B. Kinney, of Lorain; R. J. Thompson, of Portage; J. F. Harrison, of Clark; J. W. Gill, of Jefferson; J. C. Brand, of Champaign; R. W. Steele, of Montgomery, and M. B. Bateham, of Franklin.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to examine plows and other implements of agriculture offered for exhibition:

Messrs. John Bishop, R. E. Neil, David Nelson and S. Baldwin, of Franklin; John F. Chenoworth, of Madison, and Jonathan Pierce and Thomas Swayne, of Clark.

On motion of Mr. C. Harrold,

The following persons were appointed by the president a committee to examine and report on the specimens of wool, viz: John Howell, Wm. H. Latham, Jonathan Pierce, Wm. Ladd and R. E. Neil.

On motion of Mr. J. Sullivan,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to collect information and report on the subject of the culture and manufacture of silk in Ohio.

Whereupon, the president appointed Messrs. Sullivan, Gill, Vanaunderdale, W. Harrold and R. W. McCoy, said committee.

Mr. Bateham informed the convention that a number of plow makers had proposed to exhibit their plows in operation; and that Mr. M. L. Sullivan would, for the gratification of the members of the convention, have the greater part of his fine herd of Durham cattle driven into the city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was very sorry to announce that the reaping machine and the sowing machine, which it had been advertised would be present, had not arrived. They were shipped from Cincinnati in time to have reached here, but the captain of the canal boat, had, that morning, informed him that they were left at Portsmouth, on account of some difficulty in getting them into the boat. He was sure this announcement would cause much regret to many present who felt a great desire to witness these important machines. But it could not now be helped.

The convention then adjourned, to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening, in order to attend the exhibition of agricultural implements, cattle, &c., and to allow time for the committees to prepare their reports.

The exhibition was an interesting one, and attracted a large concourse of spectators; though much regret and disappointment was occasioned by the non arrival of the reaping and sowing machines. The plows exhibited, (10 or 12 in number,) were mostly of beautiful workmanship, and their performance generally gave great satisfaction. The operation of the subsoil plow was an entire novelty in this region; and as an evidence of the impression it creates on the minds of the best farmers present, it may be stated that no less than twelve of these implements were engaged on the spot.

The fine herd of Durham cattle, consisting of about 30 head, and several very large jacks and jennies, belonging to M. L. Sullivan, Esq., excited universal admiration; though, owing to the severity of the drought, they were not in as good order as is usual at this time of the year.

EVENING SESSION, 7 o'clock.

The convention was called to order by the president, and a number of additional delegates were added to the list, making in all about 150 and representing 30 counties. (A

number more were in attendance the next morning, but proper pains were not taken to obtain a perfect list of the delegates.)

Mr. BATEHAM, from the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee had performed, in part, the duty assigned them; but before making a report, he wished to inform the convention that letters had been received by him from a number of individuals whom it was hoped would have been present on this occasion, expressing regrets that they were prevented from meeting with us, and manifesting a lively interest in the cause for which we are assembled. Among them are, Hon. E. Whittlesey, Wm. Wetmore, B. Summers, Wm. L. Perkins, Hon. David Chambers, John M. Gallagher, Eli Nichols, S. Rosa, delegate of Lake co. Ag. Soc.; J. W. Caldwell, President, and W. H. Taylor, Cor. Sec. Hamilton co. Ag. Soc.; and Darius Lapham. Mr. Bateham said he should have been glad to have read several or all of these letters to the convention, but it would occupy quite too much time; he would, therefore only ask leave to read one, namely, that of Darius Lapham, who was well known, by name at least, to most of those present, as an ardent friend of, and talented laborer in the cause of agriculture. He then read Mr. Lapham's letter, which will be found in another part of this paper.

Mr. BATEHAM then read, as the report of the committee, the first six resolutions as numbered in the following abstract of proceedings.

Gov. M. BARTLEY, who was detained from acting with the committee, then moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table, until to-morrow morning. He thought the resolutions asked for that which, in the present state of our finances, we should not be able to get. The people of Ohio were complaining of onerous taxes, and under such state of feeling, he did not think the Legislature would grant \$7,000 per year, for this purpose. He would be willing to see agriculture encouraged by the State, and the National Legislatures—he had always been in favor of its promotion; during his whole life, to within a few years, he had been a practical farmer, and he still felt much absorbed in its success; but he was not in favor of asking for that which, in his opinion, could not be had.

Mr. BATEHAM was fully persuaded of the friendly disposition of the Governor towards this cause, and he was also well aware of the embarrassment which oppresses the financial affairs of our State, and of the onerousness of the taxes which the people are required to pay. But in view of all this, he was in favor of the resolutions, and he was fully convinced that in no other way but by an appropriation from the treasury, could any thing be done effectually, to advance the cause of agriculture in Ohio; and in no other way, but by improving the agriculture can the people of Ohio ever expect to obtain relief from their embarrassments, and their onerous taxation. The farmers of Ohio have got to pay her large indebtedness out of the productions of her much abused soil; and in no other way can it ever be done. Her Legislators may appear to afford relief for a time, by devising new schemes of taxation, creating new banks, or increasing facilities of commerce—all very well, as far as they go, but they do not create wealth, and will never pay our State debts, without an improved system of agriculture. We may talk about sustaining agricultural associations, and other measures for this purpose, by private liberality and enterprise; and the supposition is a plausible one; but unfortunately, all experience and history prove that it is utterly impossible. Although a young man, he had given almost his undivided attention to these matters for ten or twelve years past, had watched the operation of experiments of this kind in New York, and several other States, and he could positively assert that in no case had there been an instance where extensive or lasting results had been produced without Legislative aid. He then gave, somewhat in detail, the history of agricultural associations in New York; also, spoke of efforts made in eastern and southern States, and in Indiana, to show the great good that would arise from such assistance, and the certainty of failure without it, and ex-

pressed his firm conviction that the people of Ohio were beginning to see this matter in its true light, and will soon demand an appropriation from their treasury for this purpose.

Mr. R. DAVIS thought the Legislature would be more likely to aid us if we would first put our own shoulders to the wheel; and he would propose that a State Agricultural Society be formed, and county societies recommended, and efforts be made by individual contribution, before aid is asked from the Legislature. He had embodied his views in a set of resolutions, which he would offer as a substitute for those of the committee.

The chair decided his motion out of order, the question being on laying the resolutions on the table.

Gov. BARTLEY then withdrew his motion and the first resolution was read for adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That as Agriculture is the great source of our wealth, and the basis of our prosperity as a State, it is highly essential that vigorous and systematic measures be adopted for the promotion and improvement of agriculture throughout Ohio.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend this resolution by adding words expressing a determination to now form a *State Agricultural Society*.

Mr. BATEHAM said he was quite willing to hear an expression of the sentiments of the convention on that question, for he had no doubt that some delegates had come here with the expectation that a state society would be formed, and efforts made to get up state shows like those which have excited so much interest in the State of New York. But for his part, he was opposed to the amendment. He was fully persuaded that the farmers of Ohio were not yet enough of them prepared to co-operate with a state society, to render it useful or respectable; and if a state society now be organized, he was sure it would soon die, or at least drag heavily, and would only dishearten our best men, and put the cause back for years.

Some gentleman, whose name the reporter did not learn, asked what constituted the great difference between the farmers of Ohio and those of New York, in reference to sustaining such a society, and thought this convention might safely follow an example that had been so eminently successful.

Mr. BATEHAM replied to the gentleman, that in the first place, there were in the State of New York, when the present system was there commenced, five different agricultural papers, having an aggregate circulation of at least fifty thousand copies. When the case becomes at all similar in Ohio, we, too, can have a state agricultural society, and exhibitions that will excite the admiration of fifty thousand spectators. But remember, also, in the second place, these results in New York were not accomplished without an appropriation of \$3,000 from the state treasury. Give us like causes and we shall have like results. But until the minds of a greater portion of the farmers of Ohio become interested in the cause of improvements, by means of agricultural papers, and well sustained local societies, it will be found that an efficient state board of agriculture will be more useful and vastly less expensive than a state society.

Gov. BARTLEY thought it would be well to form a state society. If the legislature grant aid, well and good; if not, let us go on.

Mr. STEELE thought the convention should weigh well the project of forming a state society without funds; for it certainly cannot be expected where there is not sufficient liberality to sustain county societies in that way, that a state society could be sustained. How can we raise the funds to offer the large premiums, and defray the incidental expenses that would be required to give sufficient stimulus to the farmers to induce them to bring their stock and productions from distant parts of the state?

Mr. WADDLE said the experiment had already been tried: about seven years since, he acted as an officer at a meeting in this house for organizing a state agricultural society. A constitution was adopted, and a number of members paid their dollar each, and that, he believed, was the last that was heard of the society or the money! Farmers can not and will not leave their occupations and come up to Columbus to attend meetings of a state society. He was in favor of a state board, and of asking aid from the legislature. He felt deeply impressed with the conviction that efficient measures must speedily be adopted to improve our agriculture; for it cannot be doubted that we are falling behind other states in our knowledge and practice of farming; and that our great staple crop has diminished instead of increased with the increase of population. If we can devise means to increase our staple crop, we shall at once increase the profits of our labor, and, by increasing the business of the canals on which our products are exported, we shall lessen the taxes of the people.

Mr. LADD thought each farmer in the state could soon learn to increase his crop of wheat at least one bushel per acre with no additional expense. This alone would be about one million of bushels, or enough to pay, many times over, the amount required to sustain agricultural societies, and a good share of our taxes besides. In passing from Zanesville to Columbus, he had seen enough of wretched farming to convince him of the need of efforts in this cause. He saw many corn fields in which the weeds were three times as high as the corn; the proprietors having suffered them to grow with the fallacious idea that weeds were a partial protection from drought. If they had

taken the Ohio Cultivator, it would have told them of the folly of such practice.

After a few minutes further debate, in which a number of delegates expressed their sentiments, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, and lost. The first resolution was then adopted unanimously, as reported.

The second and third resolutions were then read and adopted unanimously.

2. *Resolved*, That as four-fifths of our population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at least, four-fifths of our State taxes are paid by farmers, the improvement of agriculture deserves the first attention of our Legislators and a share in the appropriations from the treasury.

3. *Resolved*, That this convention are fully aware of the necessity that exists for the exercise of the most rigid economy in the management of the affairs of the State, but at the same time we are fully persuaded that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars annually, for the promotion of agriculture, would be found the surest and most effectual means of increasing the revenues of the State; thereby lessening the need of taxation, and at the same time increasing our ability to pay taxes by increasing the productiveness and value of our lands.

4. *Resolved*, That the next General Assembly be requested to enact a law providing for the election by delegates from the different county or district societies, of a permanent State Board of Agriculture, to consist of seven members, residing in different parts of the State, who shall have the general supervision of all plans for the promotion of Agriculture throughout the State, give instructions for the management of county or district agricultural societies, and obtain reports from the same, procure analyses of soils, lectures, &c., and generally perform such acts as may tend to promote improvements in agriculture, horticulture and domestic industry, also, make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing an account of their own proceedings, together with an abstract of the reports from the county societies.

(The 4th resolution, as first reported by the committee, asked the legislature to appoint a state board of agriculture, &c.)

Mr. BATEHAM spoke at some length on the importance of such a state board, and the necessity there is that county societies should be conducted on a uniform system, and be required to make full reports to the state board. By this means the annual reports of the board would give the whole people a knowledge of agriculture, and the experiments and discoveries that were made in all parts of the state; and where premiums were awarded for extraordinary crops, &c., we should all be informed of the particulars respecting the soil, mode and expense of culture, &c. It was in this way, chiefly, that the present system in New York had led to the adoption of improved modes of tillage, and great increase of crops among the reading class of farmers in that state.

Mr. T. J. GALLAGHER (of Hamilton) thought such a board would more or less be identified with the politics of the majority of the members who appointed them. He would propose that the legislature give to the state society the right to elect this board of control, in which event he felt confident that it would not be a political board.

Mr. HARROLD (of Clark) suggested several amendments to the resolution. He thought if the legislature granted an appropriation, the funds might be apportioned among the different agricultural societies, directly, by the state auditor or treasurer, without the intervention of this board of control. He was desirous, especially, that those matters should be kept clear of politics, and he believed they would not be, if managed by men holding their appointment from the legislature. He further desired that local agricultural societies should not be limited by the bounds of a county. He was a delegate from the South Charleston society, which was mostly confined to one township, though it had some members from an adjoining county.

Mr. HARDWICK (of Preble) said he thought it was wrong to spend so much time in discussion, when our wheat is ripening for the sickle, and very possibly, in order to save the crop, we had need to be after it with a sharp stick. We appointed a learned committee of ten, who have prepared the resolutions with much care; and for his part, he was prepared to swallow the whole dose, calomel, lobelia and all, believing it will produce healthful results.

Mr. BATEHAM remarked that he was confident the convention were generally desirous of having a state board of agriculture—but not to be called a "board of control," he did not like that term. He was as desirous as any one, that it should be kept clear of politics, but he did not think the legislature would appoint the members with reference to party considerations; besides, if the resolution passed, he would suggest that this convention nominate the members of the board, and request their appointment by the legislature. He did not care how they were appointed; but he thought it would be necessary for the board to be sanctioned, or constituted a body corporate, by an act of the legislature, in order that they might act efficiently, and have power to secure proper returns from the county soci-

eties. He would remind Mr. Harrold, that the resolution asking an appropriation, did not contemplate placing the money designed for the societies, into the hands of the board: it would remain in the state treasury till drawn for by the societies. As to the limits of local societies, there were many reasons in favor of their being confined to counties; but as this would be an after consideration, he saw no objection to amend the resolution so as to read "county or district societies;" and he would now move such amendment.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. BATEHAM, and carried.

After considerable further debate on the subject of the mode of appointing the state board, in which quite a number of the delegates participated; and a majority seeming inclined to the opinion that it had better be done by an annual meeting of delegates from the county societies, a resolution was moved and adopted to refer the resolution to a select committee for amendments; whereupon, the chair appointed Messrs. Waddle, J. Sullivan and C. Harrold; who reported the next morning, amending the resolution, (as above,) so as to request the legislature to enact a law providing for the election of a state board of agriculture, by an annual meeting of delegates from the county societies; in which form, after some further debate, it was passed by a nearly or quite unanimous vote.

The next resolution was then read for adoption.

5. *Resolved*, That the Assembly be also requested to repeal the existing law relative to agricultural societies, and to adopt a plan similar to the one now in successful operation in New York; allowing each society a small sum annually, from the State Treasury, conditionally, that an equal amount be raised by the society from fees or contributions of members, and that the society conform to the regulations of the State Board, in making full returns, &c.

Mr. BATEHAM, by request, briefly explained the character of the existing law. It provides that county commissioners may, if they deem it expedient, pay a sum not exceeding \$100, annually, to the agricultural society of the county. But it was always found that a considerable number of farmers and other taxpayers were opposed to such societies, and would use their influence to persuade the commissioners that it was not "expedient" for them to pay any money to the society. If it should be paid, it would cause much grumbling and complaint among this class; and as they were commonly poor farmers, they would call it taking money from the pockets of the poor, to put it into the pockets of the rich; and in some counties it was even made a party question in their county elections; so that we find there are not more than half a dozen agricultural societies in the state, and most of these scarcely exist. The law, therefore, is, in fact, a dead letter, and may as well be repealed, whether we get a better one or not.

The resolution was then adopted.

6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, a sum of not less than seven thousand dollars, should be appropriated from the treasury annually for the promotion of agriculture; and of this sum two thousand dollars should be placed at the disposal of the State Board and the remaining five thousand dollars be distributed *pro rata* to the county or district societies, that may be organized, according to the population of the counties, but no society to receive more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually, and not more than shall have been already raised by the society.

As the subject matter of this resolution had already been a good deal discussed under another form, it excited but little debate now, and was adopted by a large vote.

It being now 10 o'clock, the convention, on motion, adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock

The Convention being called to order by the President, the reports of the several committees were read and adopted; viz:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLOWS, &c.

The committee appointed by this convention to view the different agricultural implements offered for their inspection, having performed the duty assigned them, beg leave to report:

With the plows presented, your committee were much pleased. After a careful examination, and seeing them used, the undersigned have no hesitation in naming those presented by Mr. Franklin and Mr. Whitley as decidedly the best sod plows exhibited. The Ridgway, Lyng's Patent, Kentucky, and the Michigan plows are each, for fallow grounds, excellent, but in cutting sod are not, in the opinion of your committee, equal to the plows first named.

Your committee were happy to witness the operation of a sub soil plow, which was manufactured in Boston by Ruggles, Nourse, and Mason, and they are fully satisfied that it will answer the purpose intended. Plows of the same pattern are manufactured in Cincinnati, a couple of which were sent to the exhibition.

Three cheese presses were also presented to your committee for examination, and all of which are considered well contrived. The double lever, self-acting press, presented by Thomas J. Alexander, of Westerville, from its cheapness, is preferred. Its cost is but three dollars and fifty cents. Those presented by Mr. Gorge, of West Jefferson, and Mr. E. F. Carpenter, cost more in their construction, and as these are times that cheapness, when combined with



great utility, is of vast importance, the undersigned prefer that first named.

The several cradles exhibited were deemed well worthy of the farmer's attention. That presented by Messrs Salisbury and Smith, of Delaware county, is a decided improvement upon those heretofore used, and your committee recommend it as the best exhibited.

The committee also examined a very ingeniously constructed multiplying Bee Palace, invented by E. W. Phelps, of Granville, Licking county, and think it deserving the consideration of the public, and a fair trial at least. It is so contrived that the honey can be taken without disturbing the bees, and the swarms can be divided or combined at pleasure. It appears well adapted, also, to prevent the depredations of the miller.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. S. In addition to the implements named in the foregoing report, there were a number of *Horse Rakes*, exhibited, manufactured by Mr. Pierce of Clark county. They are of the most approved construction, and the best workmanship—very cheap, at \$10, at which price they will be for sale at the shop of J. Ridgway, Jr., & Co., Columbus.—*Ed. O. Cult.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WOOL.

Your committee on Wool beg leave to report that, after the most careful examination we are capable of making, with the facilities afforded, we agree to report that it is impossible for us to determine, from the samples presented, who has the most desirable stock of sheep. We, however, agree to present the following as the result of our investigation. For fineness of fibre, we believe that Mr. Ladd, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Harold, Mr. Neil, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Allen Trimble, and Thomas Wood, have the preference among the wools that have been presented for the examination of this committee. Of these wools we cannot fully agree which has the decided preference; neither could we, with propriety, give a decision unless we had the sheep, to inspect the condition of them, and the respective weight of their fleeces.

Signed on behalf of the committee by

JOHN HOWELL.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SILK.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the culture and manufacture of silk, beg leave to say that they have had this subject under consideration, and regret that for the want of time and the means of information, they are not able to present such a report as they could wish, or as the importance of the subject itself demands; for we consider it one intimately connected with our agricultural interests, and that it could easily be incorporated with and made a profitable branch thereof, by every farmer in the state; thus adding to the general and individual wealth of the country. Experience has proved that our soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry and the rearing of silk worms; and that by using the simple but almost indispensable necessary apparatus, called *Gill's Ventilating Cradle*, the labor and expense of feeding is diminished one half, the product of silk greatly increased, and, in short, there is now no more difficulty or uncertainty in raising a crop of silk, than there is in raising a litter of pigs. And we are happy to say the manufacture of silk into most of the staple goods is successfully carried on in this state, and to an extent far beyond the production of the raw material; thus affording a ready market for an increased production to our citizens; and we have no doubt that the demand will always be fully equal to the supply, even should that be very greatly increased. We, therefore, respectfully recommend to farmers to plant each for himself an orchard of mulberry, and feed silk worms; and a little experience will convince them that it will be to their interest to enlarge and continue it. And we would also suggest the propriety and expediency of petitioning the Legislature to give this subject that consideration, and, if necessary, that encouragement which its importance demands.

Mr. BATEHAM, from the committee on resolutions, made a further report, consisting of resolutions Nos. 7 to 10 inclusive, which he read and the report being accepted, the 7th resolution was offered for adoption.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the great importance and extent of the wool growing interests in this State—amounting, as it does already, to an investment of about twelve millions of dollars, and in view of the great losses sustained by wool growers in the destruction of sheep by dogs—this convention earnestly request the next General Assembly to pass a law for the protection of sheep, against the damage and injury constantly thus accruing—by imposing a sufficient tax on dogs to effect the object—the revenue thus derived to go into the State Treasury.

Mr. T. WORTHINGTON moved that the resolution be so amended as that the law should have a prospective operation—say to take effect one year after its enactment. In support of his motion, he said he had once known a law passed imposing a tax on dogs, and the principal effect was, to induce owners to discard their dogs and drive them from the houses, to avoid paying the tax; so that the evil was worse than before, as the dogs were obliged to kill sheep to obtain subsistence. He spent one whole winter, when a lad, in doing nothing else than shooting dogs, and selling their hides to the tanners, to pay for powder and shot.—By giving the law a prospective operation, he thought people would destroy the pups and in a short time, greatly reduce the number of dogs. He was in favor of a law of this kind.

Mr. BATEHAM briefly supported the resolution, and opposed the amendment. He said, from what he had learned of

the damage sustained by wool growers from this source, and from the sentiments of the farmers with whom he had held correspondence or intercourse, he felt sure that such a law was needed in this State, and that it would be a popular law among the great majority of the people; he also thought that the farmers would not be willing to wait another whole year before the law should take effect. But for his part he had no personal interest in the matter; there were many wool growers present and they could speak and vote their sentiments on the question.

After some further remarks by different individuals, the question was taken on Mr. Worthington's amendment and lost. The question then occurring on the resolution the discussion was renewed.

Gov. BARTLEY hoped the resolution would not be adopted. If the project is unpopular with the people, it will throw a degree of odium on the convention. Many persons of limited means had dogs for which they felt strong attachment, even though of no use to them. He thought the whole matter had better be left to the Legislature. If, however, honored with a seat in that body, he would vote for a law to tax all dogs; and he was willing to sign a petition to the Legislature to that effect; but he did not wish to see the influence of this convention injured by passing a resolution that would be unpopular with the people.

Mr. KEEN, (of Portage,) said he would prefer that the tax on dogs should go to the school fund, instead of into the general treasury. He thought this would, in a great measure, remove the odium which gentlemen apprehended would attach to the measure, and would tend to make it popular with the people.

Mr. LADD concurred in the remarks of Mr. Keen.

Mr. BRAND, (of Champaign,) thought those who kept dogs and no sheep were not generally those that cared much about the education of their children. He was in favor of the resolution as it stood. The committee on resolutions had spent much time in discussing that measure. It had been strongly urged by letters from various sources, and a decided expression was generally anticipated from this convention. In reference to the disposal of the funds, he preferred it should go into the State Treasury, inasmuch as we had decided to ask an appropriation (though of a less amount than this tax would yield,) from that source.

Mr. BATEHAM said the convention was expressly called to consider upon the various projects, having reference to agriculture, that were brought before the Legislature last winter, and as this was one of them which was strongly petitioned for, he was unwilling it should be passed over.

Gov. TRIMBLE asked leave to make a few remarks on the resolution. He fully admitted the extent of the evil complained of. In his township 300 sheep had been destroyed by dogs, during the past year. He had himself, lost many valuable sheep in that way—some of them purchased at great prices, from the celebrated Grove flock at Medina, last fall; but he would remind the convention that a law of this kind would undoubtedly meet with much opposition, and the members of the Assembly would avoid the subject if possible. He did not doubt that the law would be popular with that class of farmers with which Mr. Bateham mainly has correspondence and intercourse; but there were many farmers in his district and in other parts of the State, who would feel greatly aggrieved by the enactment of such a law. While on the floor he would make a further suggestion on the subject of taxes. He was in favor of appropriating a part of the funds arising from the tax on pedlers, mountebanks, sales at auction, &c., to the support of agricultural societies.

After some further remarks by Gen. Worthington, Mr. Ladd and various others, the question was taken and the resolution adopted by the vote of a large majority.

The eighth resolution was then read, and adopted unanimously, without discussion.

8. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as correct statistics are of great importance to the State, and highly useful in devising plans for the promotion of agriculture, this convention respectfully ask the next Assembly to pass the bill introduced at the last session, by Mr. Bartley, or a similar one, providing for obtaining correct statistics of the agriculture and domestic manufactures of Ohio.

9. *Resolved*, That the next Assembly be also requested to amend the act passed last winter, for punishing the offences of destroying fruit and ornamental trees, stealing fruit, &c., so that its provisions shall extend to all parts of the State, instead of only to certain counties as at present.

COL. S. MEDARY here presented a letter, which was read by the secretary, certifying to his appointment as a delegate to advocate this resolution in behalf of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. Col. M. said he had been a corresponding member of that society for several years, and had just returned from a visit to Cincinnati, where he met the officers of the society, and as the delegates they had previously appointed for that purpose, were unable to attend, he cheerfully consented to attend to this duty in their behalf. He was not in favor of enacting sanguinary or over severe laws in relation to this subject; but some law was necessary for the proper protection of fruit yards and gardens, and in order to encourage the cultivation of fine fruit, &c. He believed the law referred to in the resolution was not unduly severe, and he saw no good reason why its benefits should not be extended to Hamilton, as well as Franklin and other counties. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. BATEHAM said that the law passed last winter he considered a mild one. It did not prescribe punishment unless the offence was committed maliciously. He had received

several letters from other parts of the state, requesting this resolution to be adopted. He saw no reason why such a law should be a local one, when there were no local circumstances to justify it. The resolution was then adopted.

The following resolution was then read and adopted.

10. *Resolved*, That a committee of three persons be appointed to prepare a memorial in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, to be presented to the next General Assembly, in the name of this Convention; and also to prepare petitions for general circulation and signature, a copy of which shall be sent to each of the members of this convention, and to such other persons as will be likely to obtain signatures.

The chair appointed Messrs. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Samuel Medary and M. L. Sullivan as said committee.

Mr. BATEHAM, from the committee on resolutions, reported resolutions Nos. 11 to 15, inclusive; which report was accepted.

Resolutions Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 were then severally read for adoption; and with little discussion, were all unanimously adopted.

11. *Resolved*, That it is important that the farmers of this State should, in the selection of candidates for Representatives and Senators, in the General Assembly, secure those who are known to be friendly to the cause of agriculture, and who will regard the prosperity of the State as of more importance than the interests of a party, and will consequently spend less of their time and the people's money, in making party speeches, and in legislating for party purposes, than has usually been the practice in our State Legislature.

12. *Resolved*, That this convention are deeply sensible of the need of better facilities of education, whereby farmers' sons may, at small expense, obtain a knowledge of those branches of science that are intimately connected with agriculture, and essential to a complete knowledge of farming as a science, as well as an art, and we hope the time is not far distant when these sciences will be taught in our common schools, or when agricultural schools will be established and sustained in Ohio; and we also suggest to the teachers in our schools, academies and colleges, the propriety of delivering, or causing to be delivered to their pupils, frequent lectures on agriculture and horticulture, and of requiring boys, especially those destined to be farmers, to write compositions on these subjects.

13. *Resolved*, That this convention earnestly recommend the formation of township Farmers Clubs and libraries, and that young farmers, especially, be encouraged to cultivate a taste for, and knowledge of the natural sciences, to read books and periodicals, and hold social discussions on matters relating to agriculture; to the end that they may become scientific and successful farmers and acquire such a taste for the profession of agriculture as will prevent all desire to forsake it for those professions that are already over-crowded, and in which success can only be attained by a few.

14. *Resolved*, That the first and most necessary work to be done for the promotion of agriculture in this State is, to awaken interest in the minds of farmers, by inducing them to become readers of well conducted agricultural papers; for all experience and observation teach us, that until this is done more effectually, few, comparatively, will co-operate in the measures that may be devised or the societies that may be formed for this purpose.

15. *Resolved*, That agriculture ought to receive more attention from the General Government of the United States, and that there should be established a Home Department, a portion of whose official duties should be devoted to the agricultural interests of the country.

*Resolved*, That the agricultural societies throughout the Union be, and they are hereby requested to memorialize Congress in favor of this measure.

The fifteenth resolution was reported in a somewhat different form, and was amended on a motion made by Gen. T. Worthington, so as to read as above; in which form it was adopted.

The convention then spent some time in discussing the subject of now appointing a state board of agriculture; and without coming to a decision, took a recess for dinner.



HALF PAST 1 O'CLOCK.

Resumed the discussion on the appointment of a State Board of Agriculture. The following resolutions were then introduced, and advocated briefly by different individuals, and severally adopted by the Convention:

On motion of R. W. Steele,

**Resolved**, That a State Board of Agriculture consisting of nine members be elected by this convention, who shall discharge the duties of said Board, as contemplated in resolution No. 4, for one year, or until their successors be appointed.

**Resolved**, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to nominate to the convention suitable persons to constitute said Board.

The chair named Messrs. Steele, Worthington, Harrold, Bateham, Medary, J. Sullivan, C. Wright, Thompson, McLean, Ladd, who reported to the convention the names of the following gentlemen, and they were duly elected as a State Board of Agriculture:

M. L. SULLIVANT, Franklin.  
SAML. MEDARY, ' , Franklin.  
ALLEN TRIMBLE, Highland.  
GREENBURY KEEN, Portage.  
SAML. SPANGLER, Fairfield.  
DARIUS LAPHAM, Hamilton.  
Dr. J. P. KIRTLAND, Cuyahoga.  
JEREMIAH H. HALLOCK, Jefferson.  
JOSEPH VANCE, Champaign.

On motion, it was then

**Resolved**, That the committee already appointed to draft a memorial, &c., also be a committee to notify the members of the State Board of their appointment, and to urge upon them energetic action in the cause of agriculture.

On motion of R. W. Steele,

**Resolved**, That the "Ohio Cultivator" merits our warmest commendation. That the efficient manner with which it has been conducted since its commencement, is a guarantee of its future usefulness as it becomes more widely circulated; and that it deserves the cordial support of the farmers and friends of agriculture in Ohio.

On motion of the same gentleman,

**Resolved**, That this convention also recommend to the patronage of farmers, and especially horticulturists of Ohio, the "Western Farmer and Gardener," of Cincinnati, and the "Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture," of Cleveland, as ably conducted periodicals, well calculated to promote the good cause of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement.

On motion of Mr. T. Worthington,

**Resolved**, That it would be expedient to appropriate the fund arising from the tax on Auctioneers and public exhibitions, or a portion thereof, to the promotion of agriculture in Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Ridgway,

**Resolved**, That this convention has been highly gratified at the rich display of beautiful and highly finished silk goods from the manufactory of our enterprising fellow citizen, J. W. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant; and we most earnestly and cheerfully commend his establishment to the liberal patronage of the people of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Harrold,

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. M. L. Sullivan for the exhibition of his fine herd of Durham cattle, and other improved stock.

On motion of Mr. J. Sullivan,

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this convention be hereby tendered to the presiding officers and Secretaries, for the very able and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The President made a brief reply to this resolution, and paid a handsome compliment to the members of the Convention. He said he had presided in that Chamber as Speaker of the Senate, when many of Ohio's gifted sons were members, and also over other assemblages, but never had he seen a body of men, taken as a whole, more gifted, or who conducted their business with more good feeling and decorum than the farmers before him had during the session of the Convention now about to close.

On motion of Mr. T. Worthington,

**Resolved**, That when this convention adjourns

it will adjourn to meet again under the call of the State Board of Agriculture.

On motion, it was

**Resolved**, That M. B. Bateham, J. Sullivan and S. Medary, be a committee to prepare a report of the proceedings of this convention, for publication; and that newspapers throughout the state be requested to publish the same.

Mr. BATEHAM desired, before adjournment, to say a word or two in regard to the time at which this convention had been called. Regret had been expressed that it should have been at a time of so much pressure of business with farmers; and no one regretted that circumstance more than himself. But before the time was designated, he wrote letters to friends of the cause in different parts of the state, asking them what time in summer would be most convenient for farmers in their sections; and the answer of a majority was, *just before wheat harvest, and just after working the corn*. This period of time, in the greater part of the state, is usually the last week in June; but owing to the extraordinary character of the season, it has so happened that wheat is ripe at least a week earlier than common, and the corn is not yet worked. This, of course, could not have been foreseen, and consequently no one is to be blamed for the inconvenience occasioned thereby.

The convention then adjourned.

NOTE.—The foregoing sketch of the remarks made in the convention, all who were present will perceive, is very imperfect. Our own time was so entirely occupied with the business of an important committee, that we could not take notes of the speeches. And we especially regret that the same cause prevented our making the acquaintance of many of our friendly readers who were present. We are indebted to Mr. Flood, of this city, for notes, from which the foregoing is mainly compiled.

Editors who have not room for the remarks, can, of course, copy the resolutions and such other portions as they may deem important.—ED. O. CULT.

The following counties were represented in the convention: Brown, Belmont, Champaign, Clark, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Lorain, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Richland, Ross, Summit, Union and Wayne.—30. (It will be seen, that although these are not half of the whole number of counties in the state, they include something over one half of the whole population of the state.)

### The Weather and the Crops.

In this region, and we believe throughout all central and southern Ohio, the past two or three weeks have been as favorable for the growing crops as the heart of man could desire. The fine rains mentioned in our last, have continued at intervals of not more than two or three days, so that the ground is now well saturated, and the warmth has brought on the corn with astonishing rapidity. The wheat, too, that was not killed by frost, has filled out more plump and heavy than has been known for many years in these parts, and the yield, though very light in straw, will, it is judged, be greater than for two or three years past, though this is not the case in many of the more northern counties, where the most wheat is commonly produced. We regret to learn that the late rains have not generally extended over the Reserve counties, and they are again suffering from drought to a degree that precludes all hopes of realizing a hay crop, so important to that region. If the farmers do not provide plenty of turnips, &c., in those parts, there will be great suffering among the cattle next winter.

It is not yet too late to sow Ruta Bagas with good prospects of a crop, if the season proves moist, as it is likely to do. Other turnips, as mentioned in our last, can be sown any time this month and August.

The accounts of the crops in other States continue to be very favorable.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 1, 1845.

### The Agricultural Convention.

FARMERS OF OHIO! You will see by the proceedings in this paper, that your convention has done its work—we think *done it well*. It was a gathering of your friends and brother farmers—not "kid glove" farmers, as had been sneeringly predicted by some, but men with hands used to honest toil, and hearts animated with a desire to promote the welfare of the whole State. They were the TRUE NOBILITY OF OHIO, and we believe the sentiments expressed in the resolutions they adopted, will meet a hearty response from the farming community. Now then, farmers of Ohio! the way is open, and it is for you to say whether your noble profession shall occupy the place it deserves, and whether your proud State shall rid herself of the incubus of debt that weighs down her energies. The power is in your own hands—your resources are boundless, and you have now good men appointed to give direction to your efforts and utterance to your sentiments. All that you want is hearty co-operation—union of efforts—to carry out and diffuse abroad the spirit of the resolutions you have in convention adopted.

We would suggest that at the next meeting of the several Agricultural societies, they give an expression of their sentiments in reference to the doings of the convention; and in counties where societies do not exist, the farmers should hold a meeting during the summer or fall, for the same purpose. A meeting of the STATE BOARD will, doubtless, be held in due time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—A number of letters, together with samples of wool and many other things, we received by the hands of delegates at the convention, but we have not space nor time to notice them now. We are sure our friends will excuse us without further apology; they shall have attention in time for our next. "LADIES DEPARTMENT" is also crowded out; we beg pardon—could not help it.

THE SILK GOODS, on hand at the close of the convention, were left, by Mr. Gill, at the new clothing store of Mr. Hubbell, in the Neil House, in this city, where the public are invited to call and inspect or purchase them.

SUBSOIL PLOWS.—We have two on hand, made at Cincinnati, after the Boston pattern, for sale at \$10 each. A dozen were engaged by farmers at the convention, to be manufactured for them.—Good!

The plows from Clark co. were very much admired, and justly so. One from C. S. Wheeler, of Springville, Ky., only needed a coultter to make as good work as any of them, almost.—Ed.

The sowing machine, and, perhaps, the Reaper, will be exhibited in or near this city within 3 or 4 days.

BEAUTIFUL.—A night-blooming cereus, (*Cactus grandiflorus*) at the greenhouse of Mr. Buttes, in this city, had three blossoms open on Saturday night, 28th ultimo.

Farmers, don't let your wheat get too ripe before you cut it, else it will shell off badly, the grain is so very plump this year.

A clean skin is almost as necessary to health as food.

A bushel of wheat weighing 62 pounds contains 550,000 kernels.



The following letter was not intended for publication, but it is so expressive of the sentiments that we believe, animate a large portion of the farmers of the Reserve, and that should be cherished by every Ohio Farmer, that we cannot refrain from giving it publicity along with the doings of the Convention.—Ed.

**Letter from the Hon. W. L. Perkins.**

PAINESVILLE, June 21, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the 17th inst., I received yesterday. It finds me engaged in Court, which will not adjourn till after the agricultural convention shall have closed its session.

As a matter of important State policy, I feel a great and every day increasing interest in the welfare and progress of agriculture in our State. It is our main resource. From the creation of the world, the Almighty has, from age to age, enriched and fertilized the soil of this great valley of the west, reserving it as a choice portion of his heritage, to this late period, for us. We are placed here with riches incalculable all around us—not hidden in deep recesses, requiring immense sacrifices of health, morals and life to make it available, but upon the surface of the earth, which like a munificent mother, asks of us but the healthy, moral self-invigorating labor of an industrious, intelligent, and judicious cultivation of the charms of her face, to empty into our bosoms her full lap of prosperity. To neglect these rich provisions of nature, for want of intelligent and well directed industry, when knowledge is as free and accessible as are the productions of the soil on which we stand, is as reprehensible as to lose them by sloth and indolence. To pursue an unproductive and wasteful course, because our fathers did so, savors more of animal instinct than of mental intelligence. To allow ourselves to fall behind our Eastern brethren in wealth and power, envious of their prosperity, the result only of well directed effort, when we are really better provided for than they are, would be folly indeed. Nature gave them mountains, hills, rivers and water falls, but denied them a fertile soil, for she could not furnish both. They have "assisted nature," and are reaping a certain harvest of co-incident action. To us, she has given a luxuriant soil, rich in the capacity to produce, but withheld from us the rocks and hills, and mountains, and falls of water, because both together are inconsistent. Let us follow the example of our more prosperous neighbors, "assist nature," and rejoice in her alliance and smiles.

The failure of the efforts for promoting the interests of agriculture in the last Legislature, was a temporary source of mortification to me, but the result was, in truth, to have been expected. All such efforts have to meet and grapple with formidable opponents. Ignorance, doubt, fear, jealousy, unbelief, must be overcome. Then there is a worse than all class of opposers—those who themselves never act from any motive other than selfishness, cannot be made to believe, for they cannot understand, that men exist whose bosoms are warmed with a desire for the common good. They do not know, for they never felt it, the ardor that glows from the love of country.—They therefore suspect that ambition, office, or some other selfish motive actuates all such efforts; yet patience and perseverance will satisfy the doubting and quell opposition.

I look to the result of the convention with expectations of certain good. I regret that I cannot be with you. I regret that you cannot report many delegates from the Reserve counties. The distance is great, and the times busy. It is also true in Ohio, as every where, the farmers themselves are the last to see benefits which await them from more liberal views and enlarged intelligence. We want a central board—we want a commissioner of agriculture—a learned man, and an intelligent farmer, to appropriate his whole time and talents, in different parts of the State, to this great business. We want knowledge to be diffused—scattered broadcast over the land. We want to cherish and stimulate the growth and production of silk; the manufacture of oil and stearine candles out of hogs; the curing and packing of butter, beef, hams, cheese, and lard,

for market in all parts of the world. It is a shame, and we ought to blush to have it said with truth, that Ohio produce sells lower in a distant market because it is Ohio produce. Let the farmer look into the prices current of the eastern cities and be ashamed. We want PUBLIC OPINION, that all-powerful engine for good, in a free government, to be created and kept awake and active on this all important subject.

Tell the convention not to be afraid of doing too much. Public sentiment is moving, and will be aroused by and by, and will sustain them.

With much respect,

I am truly yours,  
WM. L. PERKINS.

**Letter from the Lake Co. Ag. Society.**

PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., June 20th, 1845.

To the President and Members of the State Agricultural Convention.

GENTLEMEN:—Being apprised of the call for an agricultural convention, the Lake County Agricultural Society appointed me their delegate to represent them in the convention. Circumstances beyond my control have rendered it impossible for me to be present with you; I therefore have thought it proper for me to address you.

There are many departments of our farming interests, which call loudly for legislative protection, in this, I believe there is but one opinion, such as the protection of sheep against dogs, &c. The running at large of hogs, and many other minor matters.

A society for the promotion of agriculture was organized in Geauga county some 18 or 20 years since. In 1840 this county (Lake) was set off from Geauga, and an agricultural society formed the same year; since which time, there has been much individual exertion to promote the general interest. Our fairs have been numerous attended annually, with much show of fine cattle and vegetable productions. But we feel greatly the want of general co-operation—a uniformity throughout the State, in all matters pertaining to farming, and the action of agricultural societies—these are requisite in order that we may profit by the experience of the whole State, by methodical interchange of views and results of practical experiments.

As proposed, we feel the importance of agricultural surveys, including a Geological description of soils of every portion of our State; giving the line of demarkation where one stratum is lost beneath another, &c. &c., and what component is wanting in one portion to make it equal to another, for the different crops. Another arrangement appears to us important, viz: to require each society to make a regular annual report of all the agricultural statistics, within the county, also to assess an annual tax, in the county tax assessment, collected as other taxes are, and at the same time, sufficient to defray the legitimate expenses of the society, such as premiums, &c. There are many inconveniences arising from raising funds by memberships.

As this is the first meeting of the kind ever held in this State, it affords cheering evidence that the farming interest is claiming notice and immediate action at our hands, and so far as my knowledge extends, the people generally are becoming alive to this subject.

Respectfully yours,

S. ROSA.

**Letter from Darius Lapham.**

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1845.

DEAR FRIEND:—In consequence of sickness in my family, I shall not be able to attend the convention of farmers to be held at Columbus, on the 25th and 26 instant. It would have afforded me great pleasure to meet and exchange greetings with the farmers from all parts of the State, who will be there; and to have examined the various kinds of farm stock, and implements of husbandry, which will be exhibited on that occasion.

I request you to do me the favor to convey to the members of the convention my deep sense of the importance of the GREAT CAUSE which has brought them together; and to assure them of my cordial co-operation, so far as my humble abilities will admit, in carrying out the measures

which they may adopt for elevating the profession of Agriculture in Ohio, and placing it upon a more noble, secure, and permanent basis.

Let us for a moment take a glance at the position of our noble State. Placed in a latitude intermediate between the sultriness of the south, and the frigidity of the north, she possesses a climate eminently adapted to the development of the great staple products required for the sustenance of man, and the domestic animals. The soil is endowed with a capacity of inexhaustible fertility. She already carries the palm of superiority in the production of one of the most important agricultural staples. She stands the third only, in the list of States, in the number of free population. The Ohio river washes her whole southern border, upon which, by the power of steam, and with the speed of the race horse, are borne the surplus products of her soil, and mines, and workshops, to the islands and continents of the south. Lake Erie laves nearly the whole extent of her northern border, upon the bosom of which are transported, with the combined speed of wind and steam, the rich products of the northern portion of the State, to seek a market on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, or in Europe. The interior of the State is well supplied with streams and noble rivers, which if not useful for navigation, "are made to supply navigable canals," and to furnish water power for manufacturing purposes.

But we have not yet "told the half" of her facilities for agricultural, commercial and manufacturing purposes. With a courage unflinching, and with a well grounded confidence in the future, the Legislature at an early day pledged the faith of the citizens of the State for money to construct two great canals across the State, uniting together these great natural channels of intercourse with the whole world, which lie upon our northern and southern borders. She has also given her aid freely for the purpose of uniting them with an iron ligament, which can never be sundered. Auxiliary and tributary to these main lines of public improvement, the State has aided in constructing numerous canals, rail roads and turnpikes, which not only serve to enhance the value of the land themselves, but the products of those lands,—they also cheapen the cost of all articles the farmer has to buy,—they scatter mills and manufactories throughout the State, and place them almost at the door of every farmer in the State.

In view of all these natural and artificial advantages of a communication with the whole world, let me ask what more is wanting to place our noble State, not only pre-eminent in agricultural productions; but first in population, first in manufacturing, and first in commercial importance? Nothing more is wanting but an IMPROVED SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE. If we raise surplus food, MOUTHS will come here to consume it—if mouths come, HANDS will come with them, and these hands will work up the raw materials, into articles of commerce, which are so abundantly produced by the soil, and mines and forests. And all these furnish articles of transportation for the various public works throughout the State.

The chief object of your coming together is to consult upon the best means to be adopted to bring about so desirable a result. This can best be effected after a full, free, and candid expression of opinions of the farmers from the different parts of the State. It becomes us, as farmers, to put our own shoulders to the wheel first, before calling on others for help. We must organize agricultural societies in the counties, and endeavor to infuse a spirit of emulation among the farmers to excel in the productions of the soil.—We can then respectfully ask the Legislature to aid such societies, by appropriations from the public treasury, for the purpose of enabling such societies to offer premiums for the productions of their farms.

We should also create a fund, and ask the State to contribute to it, for the purpose of diffusing more information on the subject of agriculture among the farmers. There are constantly presented new discoveries of facts and principles in the sciences of chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, and natural philosophy, of great value



to the farmers and cultivators of the soil. Means should be found to place these within the reach of every farmer in the State. But besides, experiments are constantly being made, and facts developed, in the every day practice of farming, which it is important should be known by all, to enable them to avoid erroneous, or adopt judicious modes of practice in their farming operations. Then, again, our ingenious mechanics are constantly inventing machines for facilitating the operations of husbandry. The farmer ought not only to know of the existence of such machines, but he ought to be able to distinguish the good from the worthless, without subjecting himself to a great loss of time and money in testing the value of a machine which the Ohio Cultivator would have informed him had already been tried and found useless, at an expense of seventy five cents, with other valuable information thrown into the bargain.

The farmers, likewise, want information relative to the various qualities of their soils, and to know what crops are best suited to them, or what process of amelioration, or what substance may be added to place them in a condition to raise any given crop, which the market may indicate to be most profitable. For this purpose, we want a man who has made these things his study, and who is qualified to impart to farmers this knowledge in a practical and familiar manner, so as to be easily comprehended by the majority of our farmers. This person should be permanently employed, at a fixed salary, and should be under the direction of, and responsible to the State Board of Agriculture.

Another means of diffusing information among the people may be had through the common schools of the State. It is a subject well worthy the consideration of the convention, whether it would be advisable and practicable to introduce the subject of agriculture as a branch of common school education.

Respectfully, &c.,  
D. LAPHAM.

#### Sheep Farming—Fine Wool Growing. (Extract of a Letter.)

You solicit experimental knowledge in the growth of fine wool and sheep; I will give some of my experience, as I have been in the business ever since I was sixteen years old, or for the last twenty years. I find in keeping sheep, there are many things to be considered; the first, perhaps, is the profit derived; the clearing of the land and improvement of the soil.

I find, that to have sheep shear 5 lbs. of wool, and upwards, I could keep only 250 or 300 in the extent, as they must have good pasture all summer, and be kept with great care in winter; and only thirty or forty in a flock; also, that the sprouting of land must be done with a grubbing hoe at an expense of one hundred dollars a year, for at least ten years, on my place, as there was more than half of it entirely covered with brush of one kind or other, when I came in possession of it five years since. I believe this to be the condition of most all the grazing lands in Ohio. The great growth of wool, likewise reduces the price 8 or 10 cents per lb., as is well known by all who go to the Boston market. The first question asked by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Slater, and other fine wool manufacturers, is, what will your fleeces weigh? and if you tell them they will average 34 lbs., or more, they say at once, it is not worth while to look at it, as we do not work that kind—it is too strong a growth for our machinery.

I keep, at present, between seven and eight hundred sheep, they will not average quite 3 lbs., including the lambs' fleeces. With this stock I do one hundred dollars worth of grubbing annually, by fencing off small pieces at a time, from fifteen to thirty acres, according to the size of the flock I wish to turn on, so as not to keep them on too long before changing. The dry sheep ought to be selected for this purpose, as the ewes and young lambs must be better treated to give them sufficient growth for winter. In this way, I raise, at least, eight hundred lbs. more wool and keep as much other stock. The farm I speak of, contains four hundred acres, about one half well improved, the other as I stated above, contains

forty head of cattle and horses, and thirty hogs, on an average, in addition to the sheep, all of them summer and winter, besides plowing 50 acres annually. It will, in this condition, turn the interest of fifty dollars per acre, or fifteen per cent. annually, on the purchase, besides the expense of labor. Respectfully yours,  
JAMES T. PUGSLEY.

Elmwood, Fayette co., O.

**Remarks.**—We think friend P. uses a little too strong language in speaking of the Boston (or Lowell) wool purchasers. As a general rule, it is true that the weight of the fleece is increased at the expense of its fineness; but it is also true there are some exceptions to that rule; and the manufacturers named, do sometimes find fleeces weighing over 34 lbs., that are sufficiently fine for their purpose. The wool from the flock of Col. Randall, is a case in point, and others could be named.—Ed.

#### Use of Leached Ashes for Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to make a few inquiries respecting the use of leached ashes on land intended for wheat, the coming fall. The land is gravelly, and has been under tillage for fifteen or twenty years, with occasional manuring, so as to produce from ten to fourteen bushels of wheat per acre in ordinarily good seasons. I wish to know whether bleached ashes are worth hauling two miles to spread on this land, (I intend to sow clover on the wheat in the spring,) also how many bushels it would be profitable to apply per acre. This land is now in oats, is part coarse gravel and part fine. It has been mostly in wheat for a number of years. I would also ask whether it would be best to plow this land more than once before sowing this fall?  
J. W. B.

LAKE CO., O.

ANSWER.—We have not the least doubt concerning the value of leached ashes in the above case and all similar cases; and we are confident that it will abundantly pay for hauling not only two miles, but ten if necessary. There is considerable difference, however, especially in the immediate results, depending on the nature of the soil, which can only be pointed out by means of some chemical tests. Soils of a sandy nature, somewhat worn, and deficient in lime or other alkalies, are found to show the greatest benefits from the application of ashes, and on all lands not really clay, they are more or less beneficial.

As to the quantity it may be best to apply, we cannot speak very definitely without more knowledge of the nature of the soil; but there is very little danger to be apprehended from an overdose. We would apply eight or ten wagon loads of, say 20 bushels each per acre. A less quantity would do good, and more will not be likely to do harm. For the sake of experiment, we wish J. W. B. would give a heavy dressing to one part of his field, a light one to another, and none at all to another; then till all alike in other respects, and note the result for two or three years, and send us the statement for publication. This is the way to give and receive benefits from agricultural papers.

As to the inquiry respecting plowing, the answer would depend on the length of time there would be between harvesting of the oats and sowing the wheat, and whether the land is of a friable mellow nature, or compact. If there will not be time for fermentation and destruction of weeds, to occur between the first and second plowing, we should say plow but once, but plow well, and harrow thoroughly; but if time is sufficient, and especially if the soil is inclined to become hard, it will doubtless be better to plow twice, or even three times. No crop shows the effects of thorough tillage more than wheat.

The following remarks on the use of ashes are by our scientific friend and co-laborer, Daniel Lee, of the Genesee Farmer, now corresponding secretary and traveling lecturer for the N. Y. State Agricultural Society:

**LIME AND ASHES.**—These are doubtless about the cheapest and most available fertilizers within the reach of most farmers in this state. Lime is most serviceable on all clay, loam and muck soils which have been more or less exhausted by in-

due cropping; or on such as lacked lime in their primitive natural condition. Ashes, whether leached or unleached, are perhaps more valuable to be applied to the same soils in addition to lime. I should prefer to apply a less quantity of each, and give my wheat field the benefit of those indispensable elements in the wheat plant, silica, phosphorus, potash, soda and magnesia, always contained in leached ashes, rather than depend entirely on fertilizing with lime alone.

A word or two about ashes: As all the ashes found in the maple tree were dissolved in water before they entered its roots, why do they not dissolve in water when put up in a leach tub?

Because the soluble silicates of potash and soda that enters the roots of all plants, are decomposed by the vital action of such plants, and a considerable portion of the alkaline basis—potash and soda—are returned to the earth to dissolve more silica or flint. Now flint is the *bone of plants*, just as lime is the earth of animal bone. Hence a silicious sandy soil that lacks potash—this alkali being very liable to be washed out of such a soil—is greatly benefited by the application of ashes. Mark the operation of nature in this matter. There will be sufficient potash even in leached ashes to enable the roots of plants to dissolve a small portion of them. This silica of potash or of soda, thus dissolved, enters into the pores of roots, passes up into the stem and is there decomposed, and precipitates its insoluble silicate. In other words, the vital functions of the plant transform soluble ashes into insoluble ashes; the free alkalies prevail, like those obtained by leaching ashes, only in a much weaker solution, return to the soil and dissolve more sand to be again taken up to give strength to a stem of wheat or grass. Now, lime will not form a soluble silicate with sand or flint; and therefore lime alone on poor sandy soils, such as are to be found in Albany county and on Long Island, will not bring good wheat or grass. Ashes operate much better, for the reasons I have given.

As the subsoil lying under the tilled surface, which has been stirred up and cultivated for 10, 20 or 50 years, abounds in alkalies and alkaline earths, subsoil plowing is of great value in bringing up such elements of fertility to the light, heat, frost, and atmospheric influences of summer and winter. As a general rule, however, it is not best to bring up too much of this stiff soil at once, for it takes time to manufacture it into good surface soil.

#### Water for Calves.

MR. BATEHAM:—Accident recently taught me what, till then, I did not know, viz: that calves, while fed on milk, need free access to water. I had supposed the milk (constituting their entire food,) was enough without water. But in changing my calves from one pasture to another, they passed a water-trough, and drank heartily. I acted on the hint, and have since supplied them, and find they need water as often as older cattle. No day passes without their using more or less. Perhaps everybody else knew this; but least some may be as ignorant as I was, I thought best to speak a kind word for the calves, who cannot speak for themselves.

Northeast, May, 1845.

T.

**CHERRIES WITHOUT STONES.**—The Parisian scientific correspondent of the New York "Courrier des Etats Unis" mentions a new discovery of a way to produce cherries without stones. Early in the spring, before the sap is in full flow, a young bearing tree is divided in two down to the branching off of the roots, the pith carefully removed with a wooden spatula, the parts again united, the air being excluded by an application of potter's clay, the whole length of the opening, and bound together by woolen cord. The sap soon re-unites the severed parts, and in two years, the tree will produce cherries of the finest kind, and having in the centre, instead of the usual kernel, a thin soft pellicle.

We should suspect the illustrious originator of this rare device to possess a head "of the finest kind, and having in the centre, instead of the usual brains, a thin soft, pellicle"—and very soft.  
—Ed. L. Farmer and Cyclopedia.



**Cultivation of Cranberries.**

**MR. BATHAM:**—One of your subscribers in this place, contemplates raising cranberries, and if you are acquainted with the subject, please give directions. His farm (a small one,) lays adjacent to a wet marsh, containing many hundred acres, which it is supposed, was once a large pond. It is now, more or less, covered with decayed vegetable matter, which, when dry, is light as bran or chaff, producing wild grapes, weeds, &c.; the margin generally deeply covered with elders. A few years ago, cranberries grew profusely, on this marsh, but of late years, they have ceased growing, supposed by some, to be caused by ditching and draining, and by its having been overrun by fire several times.

Will the cranberries grow if transplanted from the marsh to hard land, or if to land similar, but drier than that on which they formerly grew? How should they be cultivated in either case? What time of the year should they be moved? How long after the vines are set out, before they will bear? How long before they will bear from the seed? Is it better to sow the seed or berries, than to transplant the roots? How much can be raised to the acre?

I shall be thankful for such information as you can give on this subject.

Respectfully yours,

MILTON STILES, P. M.

Seville, Medina co., O.

**Remarks.**—We have deferred the foregoing for some time, in hopes that some person in this State, who has had experience in the business, would favor us with some practical information on this subject, as was requested in our paper of March 1. We apprehend, however, that no experiments, of any extent, have been made in the business of cultivating cranberries in Ohio, and therefore, we can only give the results of experiments in other States. We have no doubt that in many places in this State, this crop might be made profitable, though we are inclined to think that the land described above, is not the most suitable for the purpose. From what we have seen and read of this crop, it requires *sandy*, wet land—having a share of vegetable matter, or muck, but with a goodly portion of sand within reach of the roots. The partial drainage of the marsh, and an excess of vegetable matter in the soil, we presume were the cause of the disappearance of the cranberries from that location.

We should like to see a number of thorough experiments in the culture of cranberries, in Ohio; and as a means of affording some instructions, we copy the following from recent numbers of the Boston Cultivator.—Ed

**CRANBERRIES.**—In answer to the inquiries of a subscriber on this subject, we will remark as we have often before, that the cultivation of this plant is not yet reduced to any regular system. They come into some lands and disappear in others unexpectedly and unaccountably, unless it be owing to a rotation of crops by nature, as oaks succeed pines, and the reverse.

If the land be not naturally wet; it is best to prepare for flowing, and there is sometimes an advantage in flowing very wet lands. The water is a protection against severe cold in winter, and by flowing late in spring the blossoming may be retarded until the frosty season has passed, and if flowing can be effected rapidly, it may be done any time in summer when there are indications of a frost.

As to the preparation of the soil, if it be naturally too dry, mud will improve its texture by rendering it more retentive of moisture, and if the land be naturally wet and the soil composed mostly of mud or peat, sand will be a good manure. When land has been long in grass, and cranberries have not grown, the cranberry plants would be likely to displace the grasses, aided by the tendency of nature to rotation, but if the ground has been in cranberry vines, and they have disappeared, the land should be plowed, or in some way inverted, burying the grass completely, and tolerably deep.

In transplanting, as we lately observed, take up shovelfuls of the soil at places about four feet apart, and place in the holes shovelfuls of earth

taken from a cranberry bog with the vines therein, and they will soon run and occupy the whole ground. For further information we refer our readers to a discussion on this subject at the State House, which is subjoined:

Mr. Buckminster said that Albert Ware of Sherburne, had raised 200 bushels of cranberries to the acre.

Mr. Gleason observed that when there were no floods in the spring on the Concord river, the plants came forward early, and are liable to be killed by frosts, while in blossom. Cattle biting off buds in the spring is very destructive. He has a plat of cranberries on high land, that have rooted out the grass. The land would produce corn, barley, and potatoes. They were never killed in the winter.

Mr. Earle, of Worcester, said, when a boy he crossed a meadow where fine cranberries grew on high land, on the side of a hill; the soil was strong and moist.

The Chairman remarked that low lands were much exposed to frosts. He stated a case where a meadow produced good crops of cranberries till it was ditched, then it failed.

Mr. Allen said that he had known frost every month in the year; and cranberries were liable to be killed, if they were flowed. A little plat of cranberries grew on high land, from which his daughter picked a pint, or a quart.

Mr. Bragdon, of Milford, said that his father had a meadow which bore cranberries. He ditched it and the cranberries failed; but as the ditches filled up, the cranberries re-appeared.

Mr. Breck, of the N. E. Farmer, said where he was born, in Medfield, cranberries were considered worthless, and attempts were made to destroy them. They flourished on flowed lands, but as they were drained and dried, the vines died.

Mr. Cole, of the Cultivator, stated that in 1843 cranberries were killed extensively on the morning of the 4th of July. He had been informed by several persons who flowed their cranberry meadows, that they turned off the water the first of May, but as they were liable to be killed in the blossom the first of June, they should try the effect of keeping the water on till the last of May. There is no regular system established as to the cultivation of the cranberry. He asked a gentleman of experience and observation, to give the best mode of culture, and he said that they would flourish well in sand and water. As the cranberry grows on marshes, where the salt water often flows, salt may be good manure on high lands. He had seen them grow on upland, which was not too moist for potatoes.

Mr. SULLIVAN BATES, of Bellingham, Mass., thus answers several inquiries in relation to the culture of cranberries, in the American Agriculturist of last year:

1. Are the plants obtained from the berry? It is my opinion, they are not, as I have repeatedly tried the experiment of endeavoring to grow them from the seed, and have known others do the same, but without success.

2. Is manure necessary in the rows or hill. I should think it was not, for our greatest yield of cranberries in their wild state, is obtained from cold sour lands.

3. What time in the spring or fall should the roots be planted? I had always followed planting in the spring, till the fall of 1842. The vines planted that fall yielded a few berries the succeeding autumn of 1843, but not so abundantly according to their time, as those planted in the spring. This, however, may be owing to the cold season we had; for the cranberry here, generally, was cut short last year.

4. The manner in which I commenced the culture of them, and success up to this date? In the spring of 1840, I planted half an acre with roots, put out in drills 18 inches apart, and 2 inches from each other in the drills. The following autumn, 1841, I gathered 12 quarts of fine cranberries. The next autumn I gathered 28 boxes, measuring one-half bushel each box, of which 6 boxes were sent to the American Institute, and were awarded a diploma. The fall of 1842, I gathered 81 boxes from the half acre, and again was awarded a diploma by the American Institute for such as I showed. The past two years

have been very bad seasons for the cranberry, the crop having fell short of its usual yield greatly; but not so much so as the common wild cranberry. I have set out plants every year since 1840, taking the most thriving which I could find, and have always had a good yield when the season was reasonably favorable.

From the American Quarterly Journal, &c.

**Charcoal—Its Properties and Uses.**

This substance has excited great attention of late, in some portions of the country, although no accurate experiments have yet been made to test its value as a manure. In theory, it is certain that it possesses properties which are calculated to render it a very valuable substance in agriculture. And this arises from a power not peculiar to charcoal. All porous bodies have the property of absorbing the different gases in greater or less quantities. Charcoal, *after it has been heated to redness, and cooled without being exposed to the air*, will absorb ninety times its own volume of ammoniacal gas, and considerable quantities of others. If heated and cooled under water, and then placed in a confined portion of atmospheric air, it will absorb all the oxygen and leave pure nitrogen. Now, upon this property of absorbing gases depends its use as a manure. In itself, it has no valuable properties. It is one of the most indestructible of substances. Exposed to heat of the greatest intensity, if air is excluded, it suffers no change. Moisture has no effect upon it. It has been said by some writer, that, after being in the ground for several years, it becomes converted into a sort of coaly earth. But, on the other hand, it is a well known fact that fence posts are often charred at the bottom, in order to preserve them from rotting, and it succeeds for a great number of years. In this case, no such change can have taken place. It is, at any rate, very doubtful if it is ever converted into earth, or, of itself, furnishes any food for plants. But it does absorb gases, and by the powerful condensing force which all porous bodies possess, they are made solid in the pores of charcoal. One cubic inch of charcoal will condense ninety cubic inches of ammonia, or thirty-five of carbonic acid. And, holding it with all this force, how are they to give it off to plants? One class of theorists will say, that the vital power of the plant can separate it. But it is locked up in the pores of the charcoal, where not even the most minute fibre of the roots can penetrate. Others say, it is by the power of fixing gases that it does good, but they do not account for the giving them out.—What then is it? Let us look a moment at another fact.

Water absorbs, at the common temperature and pressure, from seven hundred to eight hundred times its volume of ammoniacal gas, and when boiled will not part with the whole of it. Now notice the difference: charcoal absorbs ninety, and water eight hundred times their volume.—The superior force of the water is seen at a glance. And what must be the result? Why, simply this: If charcoal is put upon land as a manure, however much gas it may have in its pores, the first shower of rain will separate it and carry it with it into the earth, ready for the use of the plants. In the mean time, the water takes the place of the gas in the pores. As soon as they become dry, and perhaps before, the process of absorption commences again, and again it is washed out.

This view of the case would indicate the use of charcoal as a top dressing to crops. And this we believe to be the correct plan. Buried in the soil, it adds to its looseness, but is not exposed to alternate dry and wet, as when on or near the surface.

But its action in compost heaps, or as an absorbent of the urine of man and animals, depends upon another principle. The general opinion seems to be, that its use is to absorb the gases, ammonia, &c., which are given off during decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. That this is not the case, will readily appear, if any one will reflect a moment upon its well known action on animal matter. If meat which has begun to putrefy be packed down in

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

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NO. 14.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

**TERMS.**—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

**POST MASTERS**, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

**Travelling Agent.**—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

### Cheap Postage Terms!

Persons wishing to remit payments to us for single subscriptions or clubs, may do so at our risk and expense—only send good current bills, and letters properly directed; so there is no longer any excuse on account of the difficulty of making payments. We continue to give the vol. of Genesee farmer as before.

**BACK NUMBERS** of this paper will be sent to all new subscribers, so as to make a complete volume with the index, for binding at the end of the year.

**PREMIUMS!**—A complete vol. of the Genesee Farmer for 1842, edited by HENRY COLMAN (now in Europe) will be sent gratis to every person who procures two new subscribers to this paper, at one dollar each, and forwards the pay in advance or four subscribers at the club price, 75 cts. each. (The postage on the premium is only 12 cents within the State.)

**FREE OF POSTAGE!**—The new postage law, which takes effect 1st July, allows newspapers to go free to subscribers within thirty miles of the place of publication. This will offer quite an inducement for persons within that distance to subscribe.

The following is a list of the post offices within 30 miles of Columbus, as furnished by Capt. Blain of the Post Office:

Franklin co.	Fairfield co.	London,
Alton,	Canal Winchester,	Rosedale,
Blendon,	Courtright's,	Summerford,
Central College,	Talbot's,	W. Canaan,
Dublin,	Lancaster,	W. Jefferson,
Georgesville,	Lithopolis,	Delaware co.
Harrisburgh,	Millersport,	Alum Creek,
Hope,	Pickerington,	Centre,
Lockbourn,	West Carrollton,	Delaware,
Ovid,	Licking co.	Galena,
Reynoldsburgh,	Etna,	Genoa,
Wert's Grove,	Kirkersville,	Harlem,
Westerville,	Hebron,	Kilbourn,
Worthington,	Jersey,	Nimmon's X
Clark co.	Pickaway co.	Roads.
Brighton Cen.	Circleville,	Scioto bridge,
Union co.	S. Bloomfield,	Sunbury,
Darby Creek,	Madison co.	Trenton W's.
Darby Plains,	Lafayette,	Williamsville.

### Letter from A Minister.

The following letter of encouragement, enclosing subscription money, we received from an influential minister of the gospel, in an adjoining county. It was not intended for publication, but we trust we shall be excused for giving it a place, in the hope that others may be influenced by its sentiments. No men can do more to aid us in the work to which this paper is devoted, than ministers and physicians. Their friendly intercourse with the rural classes, and their varied attainments in knowledge and science, command for them a degree of respect and influence which others cannot secure, and which, if rightly used, would soon be the means of banishing from the minds of farmers, much of the ignorance and prejudice, which are the great obstacles in the way of improvement among the mass of those whom it is most difficult, and at the same time most desirable to reach and elevate.—Ed.

MR. BATEHAM:

Dear Sir:

I have been so deeply interested in your paper, that I could wish it a far wider circulation than it has yet secured. The object at which you aim, is both a good, and a highly important object. It is identified with every laudable enterprise of the State, whether political or religious. INTELLIGENCE is one of the main supports, of republican institutions. You are endeavoring to make good farmers, but in reaching this point, they must become intelligent, for no man can understandingly cultivate, the soil without a considerable degree of knowledge. Here, then *knowledge and profit go together*, and in no sense is the declaration, that "knowledge is power," more entirely true.

Though a clergyman, and having a wide moral field to cultivate. I still find time, and opportunity to say a word in behalf of your cause, and paper. Nor do I deem such a course incompatible with the vocation of a minister. It is his duty to promote useful intelligence among all classes of his fellow men, and then endeavor to make that intelligence subservient to the glory of his Master. Agricultural knowledge is confessedly important, inasmuch as its practical end is to provide for the wants and comforts of the body, and to secure the means of higher mental and moral culture. One of the objects of the ministry is, with the blessing of God, to lead men "to use their temporal blessings, as not to abuse them." Intelligence and virtue alone are wanting, to carry our State forward to the highest prosperity. To the attainment of this object, every good and patriotic citizen will labor, and therefore, among the number of your friends, and sincere fellow laborers, to a proper extent, you may confidently place the ministry of Ohio.

Yours most truly,

July 10, 1845.

**Singular!**—Only a small proportion of the newspapers throughout the State, have as yet found room for any part of the proceedings of the agricultural convention held the 25th and 26th of June, though nearly all have published accounts of or remarks on the doings of a party political convention held the 4th of July! We ought not to complain of this, however, for such conduct, on the part of political editors, is daily gaining us subscribers; many of whom tell us they have become disgusted with their party papers, because they contain nothing but politics.

**The Great Agricultural Exhibition** in New York, will occur this year at Utica, about the middle of Sep. Several gentlemen from this vicinity, design to attend. We should like to see a numerous delegation from Ohio. How many will go?

### Agricultural Resolutions.

Adopted by the State Convention at Columbus, June 25 and 26, 1845.

We give below, the series of resolutions adopted by the late convention, in order that they may be read and referred to more conveniently, than in the form they were given in our last:

1. **Resolved**, That as Agriculture is the great source of our wealth, and the basis of our prosperity as a State, it is highly essential that vigorous and systematic measures be adopted for the promotion and improvement of agriculture throughout Ohio.

2. **Resolved**, That as four-fifths of our population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at least, four-fifths of our State taxes are paid by farmers, the improvement of agriculture deserves the first attention of our Legislators and a share in the appropriations from the treasury.

3. **Resolved**, That this convention are fully aware of the necessity that exists for the exercise of the most rigid economy in the management of the affairs of the State, but at the same time we are fully persuaded that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars annually, for the promotion of agriculture, would be found the surest and most effectual means of increasing the revenues of the State; thereby lessening the need of taxation, and at the same time increasing our ability to pay taxes by increasing the productiveness and value of our lands.

4. **Resolved**, That the next General Assembly be requested to enact a law providing for the election by delegates from the different county or district societies, of a permanent State Board of Agriculture, to consist of seven members, residing in different parts of the State, who shall have the general supervision of all plans for the promotion of Agriculture throughout the State, give instructions for the management of county or district agricultural societies, and obtain reports from the same, procure analyses of soils, le tures, &c., and generally perform such acts as may tend to promote improvements in agriculture, horticulture and domestic industry, also, make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing an account of their own proceedings, together with an abstract of the reports from the county societies.

5. **Resolved**, That the Assembly be also requested to repeal the existing law relative to agricultural societies, and to adopt a plan similar to the one now in successful operation in New York; allowing each society a small sum annually, from the State Treasury, conditionally, that an equal amount be raised by the society from fees or contributions of members, and that the society conform to the regulations of the State Board, in making full returns, &c.

6. **Resolved**, That in the opinion of this convention, a sum of not less than seven thousand dollars, should be appropriated from the treasury annually for the promotion of agriculture; and of this sum two thousand dollars should be placed at the disposal of the State Board and the remaining five thousand dollars be distributed *pro rata* to the county or district societies, that may be organized, according to the population of the counties, but no society to receive more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually, and not more than shall have been already raised by the society.

7. **Resolved**. That in view of the great importance and extent of the wool growing interests in this State—amounting, as it does already, to an investment of about twelve millions of dollars, and in view of the great losses sustained by wool growers in the destruction of sheep by dogs—this convention earnestly request the next General Assembly to pass a law for the protection of sheep, against the damage and injury



constantly thus accruing—by imposing a sufficient tax on dogs to effect the object—the revenue thus derived to go into the State Treasury.

8. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as correct statistics are of great importance to the State, and highly useful in devising plans for the promotion of agriculture, this convention respectfully ask the next Assembly to pass the bill introduced at the last session, by Mr. Bartley, or a similar one, providing for obtaining correct statistics of the agriculture and domestic manufactures of Ohio.

9. *Resolved*, That the next Assembly be also requested to amend the act passed last winter, for punishing the offences of destroying fruit and ornamental trees, stealing fruit, &c., so that its provisions shall extend to all parts of the State, instead of only to certain counties as at present.

10. *Resolved*, That a committee of three persons be appointed to prepare a memorial in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, to be presented to the next General Assembly, in the name of this Convention; and also to prepare petitions for general circulation and signature, a copy of which shall be sent to each of the members of this convention, and to such other persons as will be likely to obtain signatures.

The chair appointed Messrs. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Samuel Medary and M. L. Sullivan as said committee.

11. *Resolved*, That it is important that the farmers of this State should, in the selection of candidates for Representative and Senators, in the General Assembly, secure those who are known to be friendly to the cause of agriculture, and who will regard the prosperity of the State as of more importance than the interests of a party, and will consequently spend less of their time and the people's money, in making party speeches, and in legislating for party purposes, than has usually been the practice in our State Legislature.

12. *Resolved*, That this convention are deeply sensible of the need of better facilities of education, whereby farmers' sons may, at small expense, obtain a knowledge of those branches of science that are intimately connected with agriculture, and essential to a complete knowledge of farming as a science, as well as an art, and we hope the time is not far distant when these sciences will be taught in our common schools, or when agricultural schools will be established and sustained in Ohio; and we also suggest to the teachers in our schools, academies and colleges, the propriety of delivering, or causing to be delivered to their pupils, frequent lectures on agriculture and horticulture, and of requiring boys, especially those destined to be farmers, to write compositions on these subjects.

13. *Resolved*, That this convention earnestly recommend the formation of township Farmers Clubs and libraries, and that young farmers, especially, be encouraged to cultivate a taste for, and knowledge of the natural sciences, to read books and periodicals, and hold social discussions on matters relating to agriculture; to the end that they may become scientific and successful farmers and acquire such a taste for the profession of agriculture as will prevent all desire to forsake it for those professions that are already over-crowded, and in which success can only be attained by a few.

14. *Resolved*, That the first and most necessary work to be done for the promotion of agriculture in this State is, to awaken interest in the minds of farmers, by inducing them to become readers of well conducted agricultural papers; for all experience and observation teach us, that until this is done more effectually, few, comparatively, will co-operate in the measures that may be devised or the societies that may be formed for this purpose.

15. *Resolved*, That agriculture ought to receive more attention from the General Government of the United States, and that there should be established a Home Department, a portion of whose official duties should be devoted to the agricultural interests of the country.

*Resolved*, That the agricultural societies throughout the Union be, and they are hereby requested to memorialize Congress in favor of this measure.

*Resolved*, That the "Ohio Cultivator" merits our warmest commendation. That the efficient manner with which it has been conducted since its commencement, is a guarantee of its future usefulness as it becomes more widely circulated; and that it deserves the cordial support of the farmers and friends of agriculture in Ohio.

*Resolved*, That this convention also recommend to the patronage of farmers, and especially horticulturists of Ohio, the "Western Farmer and Gardener," of Cincinnati, and the "Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture," of Cleveland, as ably conducted periodicals, well calculated to promote the good cause of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement.

*Resolved*, That a State Board of Agriculture consisting of nine members be elected by this convention, who shall discharge the duties of said Board, as contemplated in resolution No. 4, for one year, or until their successors be appointed.

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to nominate to the convention suitable persons to constitute said Board.

The chair named Messrs. Steele, Worthington, Harold, Bateham, Medary, J. Sullivan, C. Wright, Thompson, McLean, Ladd, who reported to the convention the names of the following gentlemen, and they were duly elected as a State Board of Agriculture:

M. L. SULLIVANT, Franklin.  
SAML. MEDARY, Highland.  
ALLEN TRIMBLE, Portage.  
GREENBURY KEEN, Fairfield.  
SAML. SPANGLER, Hamilton.  
DARIUS LAFHAM, Hamilton.  
Dr. J. P. KIRTLAND, Cuyahoga.  
JEREMIAH H. HALLOCK, Jefferson.  
JOSEPH VANCE, Champaign.

*Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns it will adjourn to meet again under the call of the State Board of Agriculture.

The following counties were represented in the convention: Brown, Belmont, Champaign, Clark, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Lorain, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Richland, Ross, Summit, Union and Wayne.—30. (It will be seen, that although these are not half of the whole number of counties in the state, they include something over one half of the whole population.)

The following letter from the venerable Colonel Chambers, late speaker of the Ohio Senate, and a practical farmer, was laid before the committee on resolutions in the late agricultural convention; but the time would not allow of its being read in full meeting; we therefore give it a place in our columns and hope it will be generally read. We shall be happy also, to give our readers some more of the results of the experience of the writer whenever it may suit his convenience.—Ed.

#### Letter from Hon. D. Chambers.

OAK GROVE, Muskingum co., June 23.

To the President and Members of the Agricultural Convention, Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—It would have been truly gratifying to have met with you on the present occasion; but my harvest having commenced earlier than has ever happened in this neighborhood, I am, from domestic causes, denied that pleasure. I desire, however, to contribute my mite to the advancement of the cause—and being from choice and habit, a practical farmer, and laborer in agriculture for the greater part of fifty years past, I may without arrogance, claim some experience in that line of life. If any suggestions I can make will possibly add any thing to the benefits to grow out of your public efforts, they are freely tendered, and my cordial and earnest co-operation will be given at all times, when action may be useful or important. It will be seen by the legislative journals, that I have as a legislator steadily supported all reasonable measures for the advancement of the farming and manufacturing interests of the State; and have regretted that a short sighted policy, and sometimes a partizan spirit, has often defeated important acts

and measures, eminently calculated to advance the general interests. Such, I have considered among many, the refusal of the legislature to continue a premium or bounty on the production of silk. An article which costs the people of the State, a large sum, for ornamental clothing, which might in a short period be produced in sufficient quantity for our domestic use, and thus save large sums in outlay for an article which we cannot directly pay for out of our own productions.

The faculty of cultivating the earth, and of rearing and improving both plants and animals, beyond the spontaneous supplies of nature, to meet the wants of the continually increasing population, belongs to man in a civilized state alone. A skilful knowledge of the various arts and means of producing the greatest amount of vegetable growth useful to man, from a given quantity of land; or in rearing and feeding animals most advantageously for food and use—is that knowledge, which distinguishes communities from each other, in the most important features of the human character. That the farmers and laborers of Ohio are far behind the inhabitants of many other countries, in the art of agriculture and gardening, who are much less civilized than we are, there cannot be a doubt.—Such we may safely presume is true as to China, Japan, Tuscany, Holland, and other German States. The truth is, our wants, or necessities, have not required the practical labor necessary to the fullest development of agricultural science, in its most improved forms. The period is now come with many, and approximating to others, when this knowledge must be acquired and brought into practical operation, or a state of declension and poverty must ensue. In our State, which is comparatively new, whilst there was an abundance of fresh and fertile soil, it was the interest of the farmer to extend his labor by clearing additional fields, and draw as much profit as possible from the increased quantity of his cultivated lands. Now, in many instances, he farmer is confined to a given quantity of soil—which, by repeated cropping, over-cropping, and bad cultivation, have depreciated much in quality and productiveness, and imperiously demand a careful attention to the means of reinvigorating and restoring the worn out soil to a state of fertility and productiveness. Instead of further impoverishing his fields by continued and injudicious culture, every sensible man will instantly set to work and adopt the means necessary to improve and keep up to a capacity of full production, his worn out lands.

That this can be done, by a judicious application of labor alone, with but little aid from capital, is beyond a doubt. The farm I occupy has been in constant cultivation for more than thirty years, and the crops on an average, for the last five years have been better than the average of those which preceded them, and no extraordinary skill or labor has been expended. The steady application of every variety of manures to be come at—but particularly the restoration to the soil, of all that has been taken from it, which may remain after securing the grain—the economizing in saving offal and manures under cover, and making heaps of compost, are, no doubt, the grand means of successful farming on worn lands. A new light is also shed upon agriculture in the facts made evident by scientific men, that plants are not fed by the earth alone, but that the atmosphere furnishes a large amount of food in the formation and growth of plants; and hence it becomes the business of a skilful farmer to consider what measures he shall adopt, in cultivating his lands, to attract these floating substances or atoms, to feed his growing crops, with the greatest possible success.

Nothing can be more certain than that continual cropping without any effort to renovate our fields, will destroy the fertility of the soil, and render it unproductive, not paying the cost of cultivation. It is equally certain that fertility may be restored and preserved by giving to the earth manures of the proper quality, equivalent to the substances taken from it, and that a perpetual fertility is not in itself incompatible with an uninterrupted succession of crops. This must be evident from the high state of gardening in the vicinity of the oldest cities; and has been proven

by numerous experiments in our own country. A further evidence is seen in our native forests, where the fall of the leaves, and the annual exuviae of the trees, shrubs and plants, equalize the waste of production, and preserve a continued fertility.

But your time, and my own, will necessarily forbid a more extended view of all the various important matters immediately relating to, and connected with the successful prosecution of agriculture on scientific principles, and its great influence and effect in promoting the general interests and prosperity of the State. *Cripple the farmer*, and you curtail the incomes and prosperity of the mechanic, the professional man, and all classes in community, as well as to reduce the means of paying the public dues, imperiously demanded by the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am not of that class who feel any jealousy against trades or professions, nor do I think in a free government like ours, any distinction of classes should be fostered or encouraged. Every man is entitled to his due weight in the body politic, according to his talents, intelligence, and moral worth. Still, I am of opinion, that the occupation of a tiller of the soil, a practical working farmer, is not held as an honorable and desirable occupation, by many, who have no particular claims to superiority. I think the profession is underrated at present—but the mistake will soon be corrected when our general system of education shall have been extended more beneficially in its operation, and the sons of farmers who may choose to continue in agricultural life, shall be better educated, and well qualified to fill public stations. It is just as important that a farmer should have a well cultivated mind, and a reasonable share of schooling, to enable him to pursue his calling with advantage, as that the professional man, or tradesman shall be schooled in the art and mystery of his pursuits. Among the ancient Romans, at a time when Rome claimed to be mistress of the world, where the plow was well known and skilfully used,—and from whose history we find a regular and scientific system of agriculture was practiced; their *religion* and their *laws* all favored the science, and show how deeply it entered into their policy, not merely to *promote*, but to *dignify agriculture* and its professors. When Cicero said that "nothing this world was better, more used, more noble, more worthy of a freeman, than the pursuit of agriculture"—he pronounced not merely his own opinion, but, no doubt, the public sentiment of his age and nation. Were troops to be raised for the defence of the republic—the "*rustic tribe*" was the privileged nursery of the legions. Did exigencies of state require a General or Dictator, he was taken from the *plow*, as in the case of Cincinnatus. Were his services rewarded by the State? it was not with *ribbons, medals, or gilded arms*, but by a donation of *land*. And that as *much as he could plow in a day!* Put the times are changed—and we change with them and the changes are not *always* improvements.

Gentlemen—I will no longer trespass on your time, and trust my apology for this communication will be, that as an individual farmer of the county of Muskingum, although not able to meet you in convention, I am yet *alive* to the interests of the great mass of agriculturists in our growing state. That full success may attend your deliberations, and much good ensue in the end, from your united labors, is my ardent wish and expectation. With respect, I am your truly.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Suggestions for Farmers.

MR. BATEHAM:—The great advantage resulting from the circulation of agricultural papers, arises from the practical knowledge that may be acquired by their perusal, as well as the theories of speculative inquirers which may lead to useful experiments.

Let not this appear paradoxical to our farmers, for I repeat, that practical and useful knowledge may thus be obtained, if men engaged in the profession of agriculture, can be induced to write as well as read, and give us the results of their experiments and labors, through the pages of an

agricultural paper. I beg leave to invite their attention to the following queries.

If, as the agricultural papers assure, eighty and even an hundred bushels of corn can be made to grow on one acre of land, why is it that on our fertile soil, we seldom see an average of more than forty bushels.

Because the land is not well and deeply plowed, and heavily manured.

Our farmers will say, we have not got stable manure; then inquire what substitute can be provided? How much lime can be applied to advantage? Count the cost, and calculate what the increased product will be, and see if it will not pay you in the first crop, and leave the ground in a fine state for barley or oats. The agricultural papers state that sixty to ninety bushels of oats, and nearly that of barley, may be, and has been grown on one acre.

What is the average yield of oats in Clark county? I am answered that twenty bushels is a fair estimate; but if the corn ground has been well manured and prepared, the corn removed in proper season, the *subsoil-plow* put in during autumn, and the ground left during winter ready for the first opening of spring, when thirty bushels of lime may be put on to advantage—plowed shallow—the oats or barley sown and harrowed—you will see your crops doubled.—Again, the agricultural papers state, that from thirty to sixty bushels of wheat may be made to grow on an acre; the average in Clark county is not over fifteen; this should not be, and if the ground be *well prepared* for corn and followed by oats or barley, farmers may calculate on an increase of bushels and weight of grain. Clover the wheat, and do not spare the seed and starve the land, you may confidently count on two tons of clover to the acre, if you add timothy seed the hay will be much improved. The second year pasture this field, and then manure again for corn—here is five years rotation of crops.

We will suppose a farmer has one hundred acres in tillage, few have less; divide into five fields of twenty acres each; think of your present return—a little cyphering will show you what it may become, by improved husbandry.

A CLARK COUNTY FARMER.

July 10, 1845.

#### Law for the Protection of Gardens—Plan for Deciding the Names of Fruit.

MARTIN'S FERRY, 6th mo., 21st, 1845.

MR. BATEHAM:—I am pleased to learn by the last Cultivator, that the Cincinnati Horticultural Society intend sending a delegation to the convention, to attend to the interests of the cultivation of fruit. The late successful experiments in exporting apples, and the improvements that will probably be made in the manner of preserving and packing for foreign markets, when the attention of the community shall have been turned to the subject, make it reasonable to suppose that the article of fruit is speedily destined to assume an important place amongst our exports.

Much good may be done for the culture of fruits, by the enactment of judicious laws for the protection of gardens and orchards. Many who have small lots of ground in or near our towns, are discouraged from introducing the most valuable varieties on account of the difficulty of preserving them from depredation. "It is impossible to preserve the morals of the people higher than the morals of their laws," and at the taking of fruit from the garden or orchard, has not been treated as *other* thieving, by our laws; therefore, many goodly people consider it a much less crime to steal fruit, than to steal any other kind of property.

But there is another subject worthy of some consideration, and does not require the aid of legislators, it is that of bringing about a greater uniformity in the *names* of fruit. All nurserymen and fruit growers are aware of difficulties and sometimes serious disappointments that originate from the great number of names that are applied to the same variety, in different sections of the country. We frequently receive orders for trees, calling for kinds under wrong names, and asking for two parcels of the same variety, under different names; the consequence is, they are either disappointed in not getting their order

filled; or if filled, after waiting 3 or 4 years, for the trees to come into bearing, they find they have not the fruit they wished.

To remedy this difficulty, the nurserymen of this region tried the plan of holding meetings and exhibiting samples of fruit, intending there to determine upon their names, but this was found impracticable, on account of the great uncertainty of the time of the summer fruits ripening, and the limited extent to which the benefits would reach; as frequent meetings would have to be held and punctually attended, involving too great a sacrifice of time, on an uncertainty. This plan was therefore abandoned, but another, which seems to be practicable, and the benefits of which may be extended, in regard to winter fruits, at least, to any part of the county, has suggested itself. It is the plan of taking *casts* of the different kinds as they come in season. I have been experimenting a little in this way, and find by taking a plaster cast and painting it, I can preserve the size, shape, color and general appearance sufficiently correct, which, together with notes taken of the taste, &c., qualities which cannot be preserved, we will be enabled to compare the varieties, and settle the names.

The plan is briefly this: that any persons who feel interested in this subject, forward to me at Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio, two or three average specimens of any variety of good fruit they may have, carefully packed to prevent bruising, marked with the name or names by which it is known, the name of the person cultivating it, his place of residence, &c., and a plaster cast, accurately painted, will be preserved of each, together with all the remarks that accompany it, until a collection shall be made, which can be examined by a meeting called for the purpose, who may decide upon the names, or by the "Ohio Agricultural Society," if one should be formed, to whom it is proposed to give the collection, if a valuable one is made.

As considerable expense will be incurred, and a sacrifice of time, in making casts, and arranging them, it will be necessary that specimens reach Martin's Ferry without cost, either transportation or other charges, in order to insure attention.

If the plan is approved, it might be well to have other places of deposit, where persons could be found to preserve casts—say at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, &c., and all to be collected at some future meeting of the "Ohio Agricultural Society."

Present this subject to the convention—insert the plan in the Cultivator, or make such disposition of it as you think best. I had expected to attend the convention, with some specimens of casts of fruit, but find it impracticable.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOEL WOOD.

*Remarks.*—With the foregoing communication, we received by the hand of friend W. H. Ladd, a plaster cast of the kind alluded to, which is such an exact representation of the winter Pearmain apple, as to lead even a practised eye to suppose it real. We like exceedingly, the plan proposed by friend Wood, for deciding the names of our fruits, and as no very great skill is required, we hope a sufficient number of persons will engage in the business of making these casts, to ensure a collection that will embrace all the principal varieties of fruit in the different sections of the State. If some person at Cincinnati, at Columbus, and at Cleveland, would join with friend Wood, in the enterprise, the work could be accomplished in one fruitful season. We suggest that friend Wood had better send a specimen like the one sent us, to the Horticultural Societies at Cleveland and Cincinnati, and that he furnish us, for publication, directions for taking the casts; so that the matter may be understood, and acted on to some extent, the present season.—Ed.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

##### 1. WHEAT.

My wheat was killed by the frost, May 30, i. e. the kernel was killed. The heads and straw look well, and are of a good size. But there is no berry, except in a few late heads. I shall mow it for fodder. Now what I wish to



know is, whether the same land will grow wheat again? The question is this: Is it the perfecting the grain that exhausts the soil? And will it answer to put wheat in again? or will it be sowing wheat after wheat, in such a sense as to destroy the prospect of the next crop?

## 2. SOWING CLOVER.

Can clover be sown *with wheat in the fall*, with a prospect of success? Will it germinate if sown then? and *will the winter* (on dry land,) *kill the roots* if it does? Twice, my clover sown on the wheat in the spring, has wholly failed to germinate. I know it will grow usually, if put in with spring crops. But almost always, we want clover to follow wheat; hence, the above query.

## 3. BUG-LOGY.

The yellow (striped) bugs are unusually plenty, long lived, and voracious, this summer. They eat the vines, after they have put out the fourth or fifth rough leaf, which I have never known them do before. I have tried all the remedies published in the Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, and the Agriculturist, from the beginning, and find them of little or no value,—except the covering entirely up—with boxes, or the frequent use (several times in the day) of the thumb and finger. In these ways, I have saved a few plants, thus far. No other remedy, I have seen, will kill the bug, unless it kills the plant also.

I find a new bug on my vines, (a specimen I will send you.) Some of my neighbors say it is one with which they are familiar, though it usually does not come till late in the season. I do not remember ever to have seen it before. But be it old or new, the main question is, what is the remedy. I find it generally, on the under side of the leaf, and where it is, the whole vine soon turns yellow and dies, as if it had been poisoned. It does not seem to eat much, but it kills the vine out-right. Is there any remedy?

Northeast, June, 1845.

T.

## ANSWERS.

1. *Wheat*.—We would advise T. not to sow wheat on such ground, unless it is very free from weeds or foul stuff, and of rich quality. It is true the land will not be as much exhausted as it would if the crop had matured: still the straw exhausts it to some extent, and what is of more consequence, there is in such cases, almost sure to be a variety and abundance of chess, cockle, and other foul weeds that will greatly injure the crop, and the land, if in wheat, another year.

2. *Sowing Clover*.—We have never known of many experiments in sowing clover seed on wheat in the fall, but the few were decidedly adverse to that practise, and we have never heard a good farmer recommend it. The difficulty is not so much in getting the seed to vegetate as it is in preserving it from being winter-killed or heaved out by frosts. This is particularly the case in countries like this, where severe freezing often occurs in winter, when the ground is not covered with snow. We wish some of our practical and experienced Ohio farmers would give us advice on the sowing of clover.

3. *Bug-ology*.—We most heartily sympathize with friend T. in view of this annoyance, but inasmuch as he has tried all the known remedies without success, we fear it will not be in our power, or that of our readers to give him any very valuable advice. The "specimen" sent us with the foregoing, is far from being a "new bug" to gardeners in New York, and in many parts of this and other States, where it is known as the *stinking squash bug*, (*Coreus, ordinatus*, of Say.) It is a dark brown beetle, about 5-8 of an inch in length, and when crushed or handled, it emits a most offensive odor. They are not commonly very numerous, and a little attention and labor, with the aid of a pair of flat sticks, will generally soon rid a garden of them, if undertaken at the proper time. Their presence may be known by the leaves of the plants wilting in a hot sun.—Ed.

SILK CULTURE, by J. W. Gill and others, with engraved representations of the "ventilating cradle," will appear in our next; also subsoil plowing, and observations on wool.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 15, 1845

## To Readers and Correspondents.

Having been absent on a tour in the country, most of the time since our last, our friends must excuse us for neglecting some of their communications; and the extremely hot weather is sufficient excuse, we think, for any other sins of omission or commission, that may be charged against us at this time. We intend to start off again in four or five days, and travel northward till we find a cool spot; perhaps to the shore of lake Erie. A clerk will attend to letters in our absence.

DR. J. P. KIRTLAND has our thanks for a valuable communication on fruit culture, including a select list of fruit for an orchard, in answer to the request of a lady in No. 12. It will appear in our next.

A number of communications that need revising by the editor, will have to remain on hand till the weather becomes cooler! The ladies have somewhat neglected us of late—what can the matter be—is the weather too warm for them to write! "A heap" of books and papers are lying unopened on our table, and most of them must remain so for some time to come.

*Downing's new work*—"The Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," is received, and for sale by the booksellers. We have only room to say it is just what was wanted by nurserymen and fruit growers, and few such we are sure will long be without it. It is a handsome volume of 594 pages, illustrated with engravings, price \$2.

*Melancholly*.—It has become our painful duty to inform our readers that we committed a sad error in No. 11, in saying that Messrs. Neil, More, & Co., had offered us the free use of their stages for our agricultural visitations to the different parts of the State. Mr. Neil has since informed us that the privilege was only designed for the one trip to Cincinnati and back, and that the company cannot afford to extend it any further. We regret this, inasmuch, as we have promised to visit many of our friends, whom we shall now be unable to. We can, if necessary, travel on foot, thank Heaven, though we cannot go quite so fast nor so far in that way!

## The Weather and the Crops.

The fine growing weather mentioned in our last, has continued to bless all the central and southern portions of the State. "The oldest inhabitant" has never known the corn crop to put forward more rapidly and luxuriantly, than it has for a month or six weeks past. With occasional fine showers, we have had also sufficient dry weather to enable farmers to harvest their wheat in good order. South of this, it is nearly all secured. In this region it is all cut, excepting where fields were injured by frost, and a second growth of heads put forth; patches of this kind are, in some cases, struck with rust, but as a whole, the quality of the crop is remarkably fine. The quantity is not large, though as great, we believe, as the average for several years past. The same, we learn, is the case in most of the eastern counties along the Ohio river, also in the western portion of the State, but in the central northern counties, including most of the best wheat region, the crop is said to be very deficient; and the late rains have not been plentiful enough there to bring on the grass, oats, and corn. The Cleveland papers complain of severe drought in that region, at the present time.

## Hatch's Sowing Machine.

This machine was exhibited in operation in this city on the 4th inst., and evidently gave full satisfaction to the numerous citizens and others who witnessed its performance. A number of farmers were present, and several of them expressed a desire to purchase machines, but as no arrangement has been made for their manufacture in this region, we cannot now say when or where they can be had. The right of several counties around Columbus will be sold on very favorable terms to any enterprising mechanic who will undertake the manufacture and sale of the machines. Any person familiar with waggon making can build the machines. For terms &c., inquire of the editor of this paper.

## McCormick's Reaper.

This machine has not been exhibited in this vicinity as yet. We heard of one being tried in Clark county last week, but from some cause or other it did not work satisfactorily. From what we learned it appeared that no person in attendance had ever seen a machine of the kind before, and, as might have been expected, some difficulty was experienced at first in operating with it. Complaint was also made that the machine was not made in the best manner. We hope for the credit of the workmen in Cincinnati there will not be found just cause for complaint on this score.

The following from the Cincinnati Chronicle, shows that no difficulty was experienced in working the machine there by those who understood its management:

*McCORMICK'S WHEAT CUTTER*.—Yesterday afternoon, by way of ruralizing, we went into the country to see a field of wheat cut by McCormick's Wheat Cutter. This is a machine invented by Mr. McCormick several years since, but has never, we believe, been used in this part of the country. We confess we had doubts whether the nice operation of reaping wheat, so long performed by the sickle or the cradle, could be done by a machine drawn by horses. In this, however, we were agreeably disappointed. It did *do the work*, thoroughly, neatly and perfectly.

The machine is drawn by two horses and attended by two men,—one to drive the horses, and one to rake the wheat from the cradle. A swath is cut just broad enough to lay the wheat in rows suitable for binding. It is cut by a long knife with sickle edge, moving with great rapidity, is turned over on to a large cradle, and from that raked off by one of the men in quantities just sufficient for a sheaf. The field we saw it upon was very uneven and rough; so that it was a fair experiment; and beyond doubt it *perfectly succeeded*.

The questions which a practical farmer will ask are, 1. Does it *do the work well*? To this we answer, *it does very well*. 2. The next question is, *is it economical*? To this we answer, that in large fields it unquestionably is. The machine will do the work in common fields of six men, and on very heavy fields of eight or ten. Two men attend the machine. On common fields, then, the machine does the work of four men, and in heavy grain of six. It is, therefore, decidedly *labor-saving*, and what is perhaps more important to the farmer, *time-saving*. Many times the crop is injured or lost by the inability to get it in.

The machine of Mr. McCormick, who is now in town, is certainly worth the trial by farmers.

## Sowing Rye for Wintering Sheep.

The following suggestion, though not new, may prove valuable to many at the present time, and we thank the writer for calling it to mind.—Ed

MR. BATEHAM:—From the present prospects in this part of the State, hay will be very scarce and dear next winter, and something as a substitute seems to be wanted among our farmers.—The following plan for wintering sheep was suggested to me, by an old practical farmer, and I think will commend itself to the reason of every one. He says he has tried it, and he has found his sheep do better than by any other way.

When plowing his corn the last time, when it begins to tassel out, he sows the ground with

about half a bushel of Rye to the acre, which grows up about knee high, by the time winter begins. Sheep will feed upon this Rye all winter, and want no other care, except a good shed to run under in stormy weather. In the spring, if farmers prefer a crop of corn or oats upon the ground, they can have it if they think the crop of Rye will be profitable, all they have to do, will be to let it grow.

Yours truly, J. H. COX.  
Hayesville, Richland co., O., June 27, 1845.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Fire-Blight.

I have read the remarks of my old correspondent, E. Nichols, on fire-blight, in No. 8 of the Ohio Cultivator, with much interest; and subjoin a few observations on the same subject.

The severe frost on the morning of the 30th ult., produced ten times more fire-blight than I ever saw before. It was not confined to the pear tree, though that suffered most; but the apple tree, and the quince tree, share largely in the calamity; and even the cherry tree, which was not on the list of such as were susceptible of this malady, did not escape.

This visitation has furnished the clearest proof that fire-blight is not always the work of insects. No trace of it had been discovered of late years, in this neighborhood; and now it fell on us like a shower—not slowly increasing, as if insects were extending their colony. On a branch of the *Beurre Sutin*, most of the fruit perished almost immediately; and in a few days, part of the leaves and twigs gradually assumed the usual appearance of fire-blight. It was not the most thrifty shoots, however, that suffered most, as in former cases, which had come under my observation; but stunted twigs of a fingers' length, were killed down to the main branch.

The irregular manner in which this fire-blight has appeared, destroying only a twig or two on some trees, and a dozen or more on others, under the same temperature,—might induce a superficial observer to believe it the work of insects; but plants which insects never attack, present similar irregularities. I have two fine shrubs of the Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*.) with shoots about three inches long, of the present year's growth; part of them were killed, and part not damaged in the least; and though it might be difficult to explain such phenomena on any known principles, yet the facts are incontestable.

We have had no frost so severe as this, and as late in the season, since the year 1817. It has given us a new chapter in the history of fire-blight.

D. T.  
Greatfield, Cayuga co., N. Y., 6mo. 29.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

IF Finding nothing original on hand from the ladies, that we deem suited to our columns, we serve up a small dish of selected items, from a recent work on domestic economy. If any of our fair readers are not satisfied with it, they must furnish something better.—Ed.

**HOW TO COOK STRING BEANS.**—There is a way to cook this vegetable, by which it is very much improved both in appearance and flavor. The pods are split (not opened at the edges; but in an opposite direction,) from end to end, and then cut into short pieces, as in the usual way; they are then boiled in any suitable vessel, separate from meat or other vegetables, a small quantity of pearl ash or saleratus having been thrown into the water. When taken from the water, after having been sufficiently cooked, they are of a beautiful bright green color, and will be found much more tender and delicate than when cooked without the saleratus. They are, of course, to be seasoned according to your taste.

**SUPERIOR APPLE SAUCE.**—Put a table-spoonful of water into a quart basin, and fill it with good boiling apples, pared, quartered, and carefully cored; put a plate over, and set them into a moderate oven for about an hour, or until they are reduced quite to a pulp; beat them smooth with a clean wooden spoon, adding to them a little sugar, and a morsel of fresh butter, when these are liked, though they will scarcely be required.

The sauce made thus is far superior to that which is boiled. When no other oven is at hand,

a Dutch or an American one would probably answer for it; but we cannot assert this on our own experience.

Good boiling apples, 1 quart: baked one hour (more or less, according to the quality of the fruit, and temperature of the oven;) sugar, 1 oz.; butter, 1-4 oz.

**TO KEEP HAMS DURING THE SUMMER.**—Take an old flour barrel, or other dry cask, put a good layer of coarse salt in the bottom, and then put down a ham, cover that with coarse salt, and put down another ham, and so on till the cask is full, or all put in.

Put the cask in a cool, dry place; and the hams will all come out perfectly good, provided they went in good.

**Raising Crops by Electricity.**—Don't believe all that is said in the newspapers on this subject, till more is known with certainty respecting it. A few loads of good manure buried beneath the surface of your land, will do more good, we believe, than all the iron wire in the hardware shops.

### Rambles among the Farmers.

We have just returned from another ten day's ramble among the farmers, embracing a visit to the counties of Montgomery and Clark, and portions of Greene and Madison. The trip was to us very pleasant and instructive, though the weather was much of the time quite too warm for comfort.

It is not our design this season to make particular remarks respecting many of the farms or the farmers that we visit—it would occupy too much of our space without affording much general instruction; for the truth is, we find few farmers, even among the best, who practice any definite system in their management; such as could be understood or adopted with advantage by our readers were we to describe it. Almost everything is done apparently by guess-work, or governed by the convenience or supposed necessities of the farmer rather than by an intimate knowledge of the nature and adaptation of the soil, climate, markets, &c. And yet many of these are called good farmers; they are not wanting in enterprise or industry, and some of them show fair returns for their labor, enabling them to improve and beautify their premises, and provide well for the comfort and education of their families. Of such we shall have more to say at another time, after we have seen more of them, and learned more of the causes of their success.

Montgomery County, most of our readers are aware, ranks among the first in the State for the richness of its lands, and the enterprise of its citizens. The fertility of the soil, taking the county as a whole, we found far exceeded our preconceptions. We knew that the valley of the Miami, and some of its tributaries were unsurpassed for richness and beauty, but we did not suppose that the upland soils were as productive as we found them to be. Indeed we have not seen any portion of the State, which to our mind affords more pleasing and profitable variety of soil than Montgomery county, or which will be capable of sustaining a more numerous population when its resources are properly developed.

The City of Dayton, is, we believe, the most thriving and business-like inland town in the State. Its natural advantages, and the enterprise of its citizens are alike unsurpassed. In addition to the canal, now extending from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, passing through this town, it has no less than seven good turnpike roads diverging therefrom. By the construction of an hydraulic canal, two or three miles in length, now about completed, an addition is made to the water power equal to about 60 run of stones; which will nearly double the manufactures of the place.—We were told that five large factories are in progress of erection at the present time. Nor are the religious and educational interests of the people neglected; for we observed several new churches and school houses, springing up, as moral light houses, to enlighten and improve the mind, and secure to the city that prosperity without which all else will be in vain—the prosperity of the soul of man. Among these we noticed par-

ticularly a beautiful large edifice, nearly completed, designed for a female seminary. It was erected by the citizens of Dayton, and is about to be supplied with competent teachers. A beautiful rural cemetery is another object highly creditable to the taste of the citizens. It is finely situated about a mile from the city, embraces about 60 acres of high rolling ground well shaded with forest trees and already studded with numerous tombs and monuments.

Mr. R. W. Steele, who kindly accompanied us in our perambulations, is a good specimen of the amateur farmer. He owns two or three fine farms within sight of the city, one of which is under his own superintendence. On it we saw numerous examples of modern improvements, derived from the reading of agricultural papers.—Among these are a number of improved short horned Durham cattle, including a young bull from the herd of M. L. Sullivan, Esq. Here too the subsoil plow has been introduced, and its good effects fairly tested. Mr. Steele has also in cultivation several new kinds of wheat, rye, Indian corn, &c., some of which are likely to prove highly valuable. He is also an active and efficient supporter of the county agricultural society, and in every way manifests a lively interest in the promotion of agriculture and other public improvements.

Several other farms, which we visited in Montgomery county deserve particular notice, but we are compelled to be very brief. That of Mr. Inskeep, about eight miles south of Dayton, is upon the whole the best cultivated, and we should judge, the most profitable in proportion to its expenses, of any that we visited. It consists of about 150 acres, part upland and part Miami bottom. About one fourth of the land is every year in corn, one fourth wheat, one fourth hay, flax, potatoes, &c., and one fourth pasture. His sales are, wheat, pork and flaxseed, and amount to from \$400 to \$500, per year, besides supporting his family and paying hired help. Nearly all the work is performed by himself and two half grown sons. His barn is large, new and very well arranged—but we regret to say his dwelling house and door yard are not quite so creditable to his taste. He has a small herd of fine Durham cattle, with which he has carried off a goodly share of premiums from the Agricultural Society.

The farm of Mr. Kennedy was the next we visited. Here the wants of our little party (of three) were anticipated by a bountiful farmer's dinner and genuine farmer's hospitality. Mr. Kennedy was one of the earliest settlers of that region, and is now enjoying a happy old age on a beautiful and productive farm which was mostly reclaimed from a wilderness by himself. His land is well adapted for corn and wheat, and his crops give evidence of good tillage. He has some good cattle, and very fine horses.

The farm of Col. Protzman, President of the Agricultural Society, is the next in order. Here we found a beautiful new brick house, furnished so fashionably that we expected to find the Col. a mere "fancy farmer." But on inquiry we were told that he was at work in the harvest field. So after inspecting a splendid large barn, we went to the wheat field, where to our surprise and admiration, we found the worthy president with his four sons, all hard at work (on a very warm day,) the father and two sons cradling, and three younger ones raking and binding, and all apparently contented and happy! The farm consists of over 200 acres, is in a good state of cultivation, a large share of it in wheat and corn, and the Col. assured us that all the labor of putting in and tending the crops had been done without paying a dollar for hired help, the whole being performed by himself and family, with the aid of a tenant and his son who live on the farm. Here, thought we, is an example of thrift and industry for those who sneer at farmers who live in fine houses, read agricultural papers, and sustain agricultural societies!

The farm of Col. Partridge is on a beautiful plain, within sight of the city. This may be called a fancy farm, as it is cultivated more for pleasure than profit. It produces good crops however, and is well cultivated. Here we saw a good herd



of Durham cattle, among which are several very fine cows, and some beautiful young grade stock.

**Judge Holt** has a farm just out of town on the west side of the river. The Judge is absent much of his time attending courts, but his crops and stock speak well of his skill as a farmer. He has a fine blood horse, and a very choice lot of improved Durham cattle. The latter are mainly from the herd of Ex-Governor Trimble of Hillsboro, and are descendants from the finest of the importations of the Ohio Cattle Importing Co.—We have rarely, if ever, seen more perfect animals than several of these. Indeed the county of Montgomery would be hard to beat in a show of Durham cattle, if all the farmers who own them would bring them out at an exhibition.

**Of Nurseries and Gardens** there are a number of very respectable ones around Dayton. That of Mr. Jennison is mainly devoted to greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery. It contains a large collection of cacti, geraniums, roses, &c.—The fruit-tree nursery of Mr. Haines is well supplied with articles in that line, as are also two or three other establishments, out of town. Here we would remark that with the fine wide streets, and very large house-lots of Dayton, there should be more general attention paid to horticultural embellishment in that town. Why not form a horticultural society, and hold an annual exhibition at the time of the agricultural show? The *mechanics*, too, should have an association and bring out good specimens of their handiwork.—But we'll say no more at this time. If our friend Greatrake, who is there, sends us *fifty new subscribers* we may have another talk on these matters before long.

#### CLARK COUNTY.

The weather was so very hot that we could not visit as many farms as it was our intention to have done in Clark county; and we find that our pages are so full that we cannot say many words respecting the few places we did visit. Everybody knows that Clark is one of the best agricultural counties in the State. Few can boast of a more productive soil, and none of a better class of inhabitants. (We want no better evidence than our subscription list affords on this point!) Some counties, as Montgomery, possess a greater share of rich bottom land, particularly suited for corn; but Clark is generally adapted to wheat as well as corn, and the greatest variety of productions.

**Springfield**, the county seat, is decidedly a favorite place with us, and we believe it is with all who witness its beauty and become acquainted with its intelligent and hospitable inhabitants. In a business point of view it also bids fair to become an important commercial town, being the point of intersection of the national road with the railroad now in progress of construction from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. Its excellent water power also affords advantages for manufacturing which cannot fail to prove highly valuable. The place is now growing rapidly, and among other buildings in process of erection is a large Baptist church. A Lutheran college is also commenced or about to be.

**POSTSCRIPT!**—Since writing the foregoing paragraph, our excellent agent, Mr. Greatrake, has sent us a list of *fifty six new subscribers*, which, with those already on our book, make 107 at the Springfield office! May we not well say, that is an intelligent community! Depend upon it, we shall see great improvements in that region, in a year or two. What say you farmers and citizens, to awakening the county agricultural society, from its sleep of years, and having a grand exhibition at Springfield the coming fall? (Bye the way, Springfield is now just 14 names ahead of Chillicothe, on our list! What say you to that, Chillicotheans?)

**The Franklin Plow.**—Which received the highest meed of praise at the Agricultural Convention, is manufactured by Mr. A. Franklin, about 3 miles from Springfield. On calling on him he informed us that if several of the plows were wanted, he would send them to Columbus, at \$13 each. The price at his shop, for a well finished article, is \$12. With extra finish, like the one at the exhibition, 2 or \$3 extra. (As several persons have inquired where they can

be had, we request such as may desire them, to let us know.) We had not time to visit Mr. Whiteley, the maker of the beautiful wrought iron plows, and the admirable contrivance for plowing with three horses, but if any of our neighbors wish to procure this kind, we will order them, and they can easily be forwarded.—The price, we believe, is \$13 to \$15.

**Visit to the Yellow Springs.**—From Springfield we started in company with our friend C. F. McWilliams, on a trip to South Charleston, *via* Yellow Springs and Clifton. The weather being very warm, we willingly accepted the invitation of the hospitable proprietor to rest and refresh ourselves till afternoon at the springs. This charming and health-giving summer retreat, is now the property and private residence of William Neff Esq., formerly a wealthy merchant and amateur farmer at Cincinnati, and owner of the finest herd of Durham cattle that were ever together in Ohio. He disposed of his farm at that place 2 or 3 years ago, and purchased the property at Yellow Springs, where he resides for the purpose of educating his children, and gratifying his taste for horticultural pursuits by improving and ornamenting the grounds. We felt rejoiced to see the property in such suitable hands, at the same time we could not but express a hope that it will not be very long before the public will be permitted to enjoy the benefits of this *Saratoga of Ohio*. Certain we are, no other place in the State will at all compare with it for beauty and wildness of scenery and the hygienic excellence of its waters. We would attempt a description of the grounds and scenery, but our space at present will not permit. Then too, the talented and sprightly companion who was with us on the occasion, could do the subject so much better justice, that we must solicit a sketch from his pen. Don't forget the mysterious cave, friend Mac; nor omit the wild and rocky gorge at Clifton!

\* \* We are compelled by lack of space, to defer till our next, an account of our visit to South Charleston. Notes taken around Cincinnati last month, are also crowded out again.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

#### Influence of the Moon on Agriculture.

EASTPORT, Tus. Co., June 24, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.:—Under the foregoing caption in your Cultivator of June 15th, you promise to discuss this subject "seriously," before long. And you wish some of your readers, "if the facts cannot readily be found, to give you the most prevalent opinions upon the subject, and the explanations or reasons for the same, if any are adduced."

Having been one of your readers from the commencement of your enterprise here, and being also a subscriber, I draw the conclusion from the unrestricted license extended in your article, that I am at perfect liberty to inflict a letter upon you, in relation to the subject.

That the moon has an influence upon agriculture, is a "FACT" that farmers in this section understand perfectly well. It is the prevalent opinion of farmers here, and mechanics too, that the influence does exist; therefore it is a FACT. And further, it is a FACT, because every body says so; of course "what every body says must be true." We are a truth-telling people.

But let us descend a little to particulars. It is a *fact* that potatoes, beets, turnips, &c., and all such other plants as grow in the ground, will, if planted or sowed "in the new moon," produce tops or vines, and no roots. This *fact*, every horticulturist should understand. It is a *fact* that wheat, corn, oats, and all other plants that grow out of the ground, will produce roots, and no stalk, or seed if sowed "in the old of the moon." This *fact* every farmer should not fail to try to understand. It is an important *fact*, that timber (with the exception of Hickory, which ought to be cut "in the new of the moon," to avoid the action of the worms,) for rails, building, or other purposes, should be cut "in the old of the moon," to avoid its liability to decay. It is a *fact* that a rail fence laid "in the old of the Moon" will sink into the ground from six to ten inches in a short time; but if the same fence had been laid "in the new of the moon," it would

have sunk very little if any. Manure spread upon meadows, in the spring, "in the going up of the moon," will invariably rise upon, and among the grass; but if it be spread "in the going down of the moon," it will cause no obstruction to the mowers scythe whatever—it will sink so close to the ground as to cause no hindrance, even to the rakers. It is an incontrovertible *fact*, that shingles nailed upon the roof of a house, or pig-pen either, "in the new of the moon" will invariably rise up and throw out the nails.

These, Mr. Editor, are only a few of the thousand and one instances which might be mentioned. But as I like to be particular, I will mention one or two more before I close.

It is a notorious *fact*, to which every intelligent house-wife will testify that beef or pork, or other meat which had been killed "in the old of the moon," will shrink in the pot. But if it had been killed "in the new of the moon," it will not only retain its full size, but come out rather larger than it was before cooking.

Farmers, once a year, are obliged to perpetrate an act of necessary cruelty upon their pigs and lambs. And this, too, must be done in a proper time of the moon. And in relation to this matter, as well as some others, the sign must be right.

A Mr. C. Casebeir, an extensive farmer, formerly a resident here, used to do all his farming, it is said, when the moon and sign were both right; and he almost uniformly produced as much wheat from 25 acres as some other farmers did from 50 acres. And this success was owing to the fact that others were too negligent to obey the dictates of the moon and the signs. They were too careless to consult their Almanacs. The story runs, that Mr. C. in one instance, having failed through a long continuance of wet weather, to put in his crop just at the right time, positively refused to sow any wheat for that year—arguing very properly, that no crop of wheat is better than a poor one, as such a crop never pays for the labor expended.

My old friend J. T. Pugsley, would undoubtedly find a satisfactory solution of his difficulties in the management of sheep, in the changes of the moon. The fact that his sheep produce shorter wool than they did in Dutchess county New York, is solely attributable to the fact, that they were sheared "in the going down of the moon." My friend should look to his Almanac hereafter, before he begins to clip.

In regard to the influence of the moon upon the weather, I would ask whoever knew it to storm at any other time than very near the changes of the moon—either the new, or full, or first or second quarters,—or within a very few days of same one of these changes.

I am aware that these established facts are not in strict accordance with the theories of Justus Liebig, Dionysius Lardner, and some other mere theorists; but theories are of little consequence, when not reconciled by facts.

Yours, &c.,

G. R.

**Remarks.**—The foregoing is by a new contributor, from whom we shall be glad to hear again. We are not quite sure that the above is in accordance with our promise to discuss that subject *seriously*; but we believe it is a fair exposition of the opinions and arguments of the majority of the believers in moon farming. More on this subject in our next.—Ed.

#### Chemistry and Agriculture—Lime.

Mr. BATEHAM:—Doubtless there are many of your readers that would be pleased to hear something definite and practical on the use of chemistry to the FARMER. Though I cannot lay claim to being of that noble and useful calling, the subject has engaged much of my attention for several years. I propose to send you an occasional communication, showing how intimately chemistry is connected with the pursuits of the Agriculturist. I shall endeavor to state facts in a plain, brief, practical manner. And should any of your readers wish to have their soils analysed, let them send them on. (See advertisement.)

One of the most important improvements in modern times, is, the use of *mineral substances*, as manures. Much has been said for and against

their employment. To say a thing is good or bad, without knowing all the circumstances that may influence it, is as absurd as for a sailor to pronounce the wind to be fair, without knowing the course of the ship.

At present, we wish to consider the use of quick lime. Lime will be found useful in three conditions of soil—1st. When it is deficient. 2d. Where there is an excess of inert vegetable matter. 3d. Where salts of iron abound.

Lime is indispensably necessary to the growth of plants, enters into the composition of all kinds of crops, and is the first element of the soil to be exhausted. An acre of wheat, producing 25 bushels, will require nearly 9 pounds; 2 tons of red clover, 126 pounds; and 9 tons of potatoes, 266 pounds of lime. It is soluble in water containing carbonic acid. A hoghead of water with carbonic acid, will dissolve 1-2 pound of lime stone. The following experiment has been made. Lime was added to the soil, to the amount of 1 1-5 per cent; at the end of four years only 1-5th of the original quantity remained. It has been found that 300 bushels of quick lime to the acre, had disappeared from the soil at the end of 20 years. Hence it is found necessary to repeat the lime from time to time. It will be most productive to renew it at intervals of from 3 to 5 years.

After lime has been repeatedly applied to the same land, it ceases to produce beneficial results; this is either from the land being sufficiently supplied with lime, or some other element becoming exhausted. When this is the case, we must ascertain what that element is, and supply it, if possible. Most probably, barn yard manure will furnish the required substance. It is well to alternate lime and barn yard manure, at intervals of from 2 to 4 years.

After vegetable matter has passed through the first stage of decomposition, it remains in an inactive state, producing but little, if any effect on vegetation; lime seems to possess the power of renewing and hastening those changes by means of which the dead vegetable becomes food for the living plant.

Soils of different characters will need lime in different proportions. Thus a heavy clay soil will be benefited by larger quantities of lime than a light sandy one containing but little remains of plants.

The quantity of lime that has been used, varies from 30 to 300 bushels to the acre, of course the smaller quantity has to be renewed at shorter intervals.

Soils containing salts of iron are unproductive. Lime decomposes these compounds and forms new ones highly beneficial to vegetation. Soils based on limestone may be entirely destitute of this earth.

Where lime exists in the form of lime-stone, or marl (carbonate of lime,) it may easily be recognized by its foaming on the addition of vinegar, but other compounds of lime may be there, not so readily detected.

The soil may contain lime either in simple combination as marl or plaster of Paris, (gypsum or sulphate of lime,) or it may be combined with other earths in the compound rocks. In either case, plants may appropriate it, but most readily in the first condition. When it is found only in the latter state, quick lime or marl, may be added with advantage. Professor Hitchcock, in his examination of the soils of Massachusetts, and the carbonate of lime in but few specimens—the sulphate of lime was found in most of them, varying from 1-10 of 1 pr. ct., to 5 pr. ct. There was probably lime in combination in the rocks in most of these soils. Many of your readers know the character of these fields, from experience.

Yours, &c.,

C. W. RAYMOND, M. D.

Cincinnati, July 9, 1845.

### On Pork Raising.

We commend the following article, from the American Agriculturist, to the special attention of the pork making farmers of Ohio. It will be seen that it strongly corroborates what we have before stated respecting the advantages of feed-

ing and fattening hogs of a younger age than is commonly practised in this country. See Ohio Cultivator, No. 5, page 36.

#### SPRING PIGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN STORE PIGS.

Knowing your wish is to circulate useful information, I place at your disposal sundry facts connected with an experiment to ascertain whether any advantage could be derive from keeping pigs through the winter. From this, I am of the opinion, that to keep what are usually termed "store pigs," is unprofitable to the farmer, unless the number kept is confined to the consumption of food only (house offal) that has no remarkable value; for it is clearly proved by the statements below, that the weight gained during the cold season, will not compensate for the extra cost of six month's feeding.

The pigs used for experiment, were of three litters, from my own piggery, viz:

A, 3 pigs, half Chinese and half Berkshire.

B, 3 pigs, half grass and half Berkshire.

C, 3 pigs of same family as B, but a subsequent litter.

Class.	Farrowed.	Slaughtered.	Age.	Weight at Birth.	Average.	Gain of weight per day during life.
				lbs.	lbs.	oz.
A	Oct'r 10 1842.	Dec. 17 1844.	14 mo. 7 days, or 433 days.	284 } 285 } 325 }	298	11
B	Oct. 22 1843.	"	13 mo. 26 days, or 421 d.	296 } 304 } 339 }	313	11 11-12
C	April 10 1844.	"	7 mo. 27 days, or 241 d.	240 } 250 } 257 }	249	16 6-12

The pigs of class A had not the advantage of sucklings, the sow having died in the act of parturition; they are an encouraging example of what may be accomplished by care and attention for a few days after birth. Each class was fed on the same kind of food, treated in the same manner, and attended by the same swineherd. B and C were weaned at six weeks old, and till then at no expense for food.

As a further illustration of the truth of my hypothesis, let us, from the whole age of B, 421 days, and the whole age of C, 241 days, deduct the age when weaned, 42 days, and we shall have the time fed of B 379 days, and of C 199 days.

Again, let us from the average weight of B, 313 lbs., and the average weight of C, 249 lbs., deduct the presumed weight if slaughtered when weaned (20 lbs.,) which gives the weight gained by B during the feeding 293 lbs., and of C 223 pounds.

C,	- - - -	199:	229:	1 =	18 4-12
B,	- - - -	379:	293:	1 =	12 3-12

Extra gain of C per day, 6 1-12

But another and more common-sense view of the subject is, that B was fed a little over 6 months, and gained 229 lbs. Difference for 6 months' feed only 64 lbs.

Superadded to these facts, it must be admitted that B, from 6 months' to 12 months' feeding age, consumed much more food than C consumed from 0 to 6 months; consequently that B, during his whole feeding time, consumed more than double the quantity that C consumed during his whole feeding time. Ergo, that C was about 100 per cent more profitable than B. W.

From the Amer. Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.

### Plowing.

Next to the free manuring of the soil, nothing is of more importance in agriculture than plowing. Indeed, it may be said to rank before manures, inasmuch as their application can be of little service, unless the ground is prepared to receive them, by means of the plow. It is not out intention here to say anything of the mechanical part of this process, but simply to set

forth some of the principles upon which its use depends.

It pulverizes the soil. Every one knows the benefits arising from this process. A free access is given to the air, and the gases which are always floating in it. The carbonic acid and ammonia which we have often spoken of as the essential food of plants, circulate through all the soil, and are equally distributed to the roots of plants. These, unobstructed, can also extend themselves farther in all directions, and find an abundant supply of nutriment.

The access of the air, also assists in the decay of any vegetable or animal matter which the soil may contain. This, whilst the air is excluded, lies inactive, or is converted into substances which are injurious. But by the action of the oxygen of the air, a thorough decomposition takes place, and the elements of the plants are restored to the soil to become the food of a new race. Besides this, there are certain compounds of the metals with oxygen; which in one form, are active poisons to all vegetable life. This is where they are united with only one portion of the oxygen, but when they are combined with more, the effect is different. Now, when the admission of air is not free, the decaying substances in the soil take away the oxygen from these higher forms of combination and leave one which is injurious. Some of the salts of the metals are produced in the same way, which destroys vegetation.

The action of the air upon the inorganic parts of the soil, is not less worthy of notice. All soils contain portions of rocks, in an undecomposed state, which consist of elements of great fertility. By plowing, these are turned up to the air, and thus exposed to decay more or less rapidly; restoring the very elements which may have been exhausted by previous cropping.

The germination of seeds is aided by pulverizing the soil. For this process to take place, the presence of oxygen is necessary. Now, seeds buried deep in the ground, or even at a slight depth, and surrounded by compact earth, cannot grow. This is always found to be the case in plowing land that has been laid down to grass. New kinds of plants will start up in abundance, and seeds, no doubt, may lie buried in the soil for many years in an inactive state, merely for the want of air.

There are numerous other benefits arising from plowing. It drains the surface of superfluous water, and, on the other hand, counteracts the effects of drought, by assisting the moisture to ascend from below. If done in the fall, it kills the larvæ of insects, which have been laid in the ground to winter, and also buries the seeds of many weeds too deep to germinate.

But plowing, as done in this country, is only turning over the surface. Deep plowing is rarely practised. And we have often heard men mistake it for subsoiling. But the latter process consists only in stirring up the subsoil with a plow constructed for the purpose, without bringing any of it to the surface; whereas, in deep plowing, the lower portions of the soil are all brought to the surface, or mixed with the surface soil. There are benefits resulting from this when practised right.

It is a fact, perfectly plain to every one, that the rain falling upon the soil, and passing through it, must, gradually at least, dissolve all the soluble substances it meets with, and carry them down to a greater or less depth into the earth. And not these only, but those substances which are not already soluble, but which are in a finely divided state, will be washed down in the same manner. We may suppose that, in this way alone, a surface soil, when nothing is applied, may, from year to year, be drained of its most valuable parts, and at the same time, an accumulation of them take place at a depth below what the plow ordinarily reaches. Under these circumstances, the under soil will contain the elements of great fertility, whilst the surface soil may be very unproductive. It will readily occur to any one, that in such a case, the proper course will be, to plow deep—to turn up this under soil and make it the top soil. This is undoubtedly true. The fact is, that the plow is very rarely carried to any considerable depth—from 4



to 6 inches being probably as deep as almost any farmer plows. Hence the soil below this will be constantly becoming richer, whilst the surface becomes poor. Now, if the plow were to be carried from six to twelve inches deep, this fertile portion would be brought to the top and furnish a new soil.

That this is correct in principle, there can be no doubt. Yet caution is necessary in putting it into practice. Those substance which are valuable as food for plants, are not the only ones which sink down through the soil. Many will be found which are actually injurious, and which, if brought to the surface, would destroy all hope of a crop. The solid state of the under soil prevents also, the free access of the atmosphere, and therefore this soil will not have undergone that thorough decomposition which is necessary to fit it to be productive. Deep plowing should therefore be done either.

I. Gradually. Year after year the plow may be driven deeper, bringing up and mixing with the surface soil the lower portions, which will thus, without material injury, be gradually incorporated and form a deep soil. This will probably be found the best course, as there is little risk in it of doing injury to the present soil, by mixing too large a quantity of noxious substances with it. Or,

II. There are many soils, where, if deep plowing is practised in the fall, and the lower portions exposed to the winter's freezing, they will be so broken up and changed, as to be ready for a crop in the following spring. In this case, the land should again be plowed crosswise in the spring, so that the old and new soils may be thoroughly mixed together. By this means, also, the destruction of many injurious insects, whose larvae have buried themselves beneath the reach of ordinary plowing, is ensured. The more thorough draining of the soil, and the chance given to the roots of plants to extend themselves deeper, are important advantages connected with this process. Farmers generally do not seem to appreciate the fact, that plants are highly organized beings, deriving their food by their roots, from the soil, and, of course, growing perfect in proportion as they have a better opportunity to supply themselves by reaching out their fibres in all directions.

Where the lower portions of the soil contain such substances as are injurious, and which cannot be mixed directly with the upper, thorough draining should be practised, and this, together with the use of the subsoil plow, will, after a sufficient time, prepare the way for deep plowing.

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### Sale of Mr. Prentice's Cattle.

Agreeably to previous notice, the sale of Mr. E. P. PRENTICE'S herd of improved short-horned cattle took place on the 25th of last month. The day of the sale proved favorable—the occurrence of showers on the day preceding having produced a delightful purity of air, and an increased greenness and freshness of vegetation, which seemed to invest Mount Hope with more, even, than its usual attractions.

A numerous and highly respectable company from this and several other States, assembled early in the day, and after spending several hours in the examination of stock, and having partaken of refreshments, which were served in a beautiful grove, the sale commenced. It was conducted in a very spirited manner by L. F. Allen, Esq., assisted by Mr. Jones as auctioneer. The cattle were in fine condition, and passed rapidly under the hammer. Forty one animals were sold at prices varying from \$25 to \$225, and averaging \$112.75 per head. The prices, in general, may be considered low, when the high cost of the original stock and the acknowledged excellence of the herd offered, are considered; yet it should be remembered that the sale was positive—that there was no underbidding, or buying in.

#### COWS.

Flora—8 years old, J. B. Nott, Gunderland	\$215 00
Moss Rose—8 years old, J. W. Wheeler, Hyde Park	140 00
Catharine—6 years old, M. Bates, New York	105 00
Snow Ball—11 years old, E. H. Smith, Smithtown, L. I.	110 00
Melissa—8 years old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	120 00
Cora—4 years old, Dr. Jas. McNaughton, Albany	125 00
Daley—7 years old, do do do	105 00

Diana—6 years old, J. W. Bishop, Berkshire co. Mass.	155 00
Charlotte—5 years old, do do	190 00
Ada—4 years old, R. H. Green, Winslow, Maine	170 00
Appolonia—10 years old, J. P. Brayton, Bethlehem	160 00
Louisa—5 years old, R. H. Green, Winslow, Maine	150 00
Splendor—11 years old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	190 00
Jonny—4 years old, Edward H. Smith	105 00
Aurora—10 years old, J. B. Nott, Gunderland	145 00
Miss Smith—8 years old, P. W. Tutthill	80 00

#### HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.

Caty—11 months old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	\$100 00
Comely—4 months old, Wm. Kelley, Rhinebeck	70 00
Nun—3 years old, do do	110 00
Meg—1 year old, do do	65 00
Nell—3 years old, M. Bates, New York	225 00
Betty—6 months old Wm. Kelley, Rhinebeck	55 00
Rover—1 year old, V. P. Douw, Albany	70 00
Calif. 2 weeks old, J. H. Prentice, Brooklyn	50 00
Calif. 2 months old, W. S. Packer	45 00
Berley—1 year old, V. P. Douw, Albany	80 00
Peggy—3 years old, J. P. Brayton, Bethlehem	200 00
Peggy, 2d—4 months old, V. P. Douw, Albany	110 00
Ramble—1 year old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	75 00
Jilt—10 months old, Wm. Kelley, Rhinebeck	60 00
Calif. 1 month old, J. P. Walker	77 50

#### BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

Calif. 1 month old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	\$40 00
Blaze—4 months old, R. H. Green, Winslow, Maine	55 00
Tyro—5 months old, J. B. Nott, Gunderland	55 00
Tyumbell—1 year old, W. S. Packer, Brooklyn	200 00
Calif. 2 weeks old, J. P. Walker	30 00
Calif. 1 month old, W. Kelley	75 00
Duke—6 months old, Gen. Kimball, Newfane, Vermont	200 00
Calif. 3 days old, J. P. Walker	25 00
Timour—11 months old, M. J. Hayes, Montreal	40 00
Fairfax—5 years old, W. S. Packer	205 00

Forty one animals, averaging.....\$112 75

\*In a report of this sale in the N. Y. Tribune, this gentleman's residence is put down "Ohio;" will some friend inform us of his whereabouts, if in this State.—Ed.

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—River navigation is now good, and canal in operation to Toledo. Flour sells at 3.25 to 3.37. Wheat, old, 65 cts. new, contracted, at same price. Corn 3 1/2 to 40 cts. Oats 30 to 32 cts. Hay, new, 10.50 to \$11, ton; old 11 to \$11.50. Pork, mess, bbl. \$12; bacon sides, per 100 lbs. 5.50 to \$6; hams, 7 to 7 1/2 cts. lb. Butter, for packing, 8 to 9 cts; in market, fresh print, 15 to 18; crock 12 1/2. Eggs, at packers, 7 to 7 1/2 doz; in market 8 to 9 cts. Cattle, supply of beef, good; 3.50 to \$4, net per 100 lbs. Wool, same as heretofore.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Flour is worth 3.75, and wheat 80 cts., nothing doing. 1000 bushels corn sold at 39 cts. Mess pork no. 2, at \$11; and no. 2 Lard at 6 1/2 cts. Hay is worth \$14 to 15 per ton. White plaster \$2, per ton.

DETROIT, July 10.—Flour, very little in market. We quote at 3.90 to \$4. It will not probably be any higher, in view of the harvest now going. Wool, prices range at from 20 to 30 cts. Merino and Saxon 25 to 30 cts., and sales quick.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Flour \$4 to 4 1/2. Mess pork, \$12.50. New York, July 10.—Ashes \$3.88 for pots good demand, and \$4.25 for pearls, dull. Flour remains without change, 4.62 to 4.69. A sale of rye at 63 cts., 1400 bushels Jersey corn at 47 cts; oats 41 to 42 cts. 170 bbls old clear pork sold at \$13.12 and 70 bbls old prime at \$9.62.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, July 8.—Good supply of beef cattle and fair prices. 400 head sold at \$2, to 2.87 1/2 per 100 lbs on the hoof—equal to 3.50 to 3.50 net; average price quoted at 250, per 100 lbs. Hogs sold at \$4.75 to 4.87 per 100 lbs.

#### Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston, July 8 Flour, 4.75	Mess Pork, 13.50
New York, " 10 " 4.69	" 13.25
Baltimore, " 12 " 4.37	" 13.00
N. Orleans, " 4 " 3.74	" 13.00

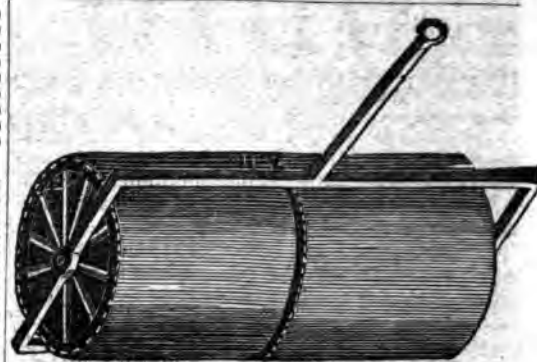
#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, July 15.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu., 62 1/2 a		Turkeys, each,	a
Indian corn, 37 a 40		Geese, "	a
Oats, 25 a		Ducks, "	8 a 10
		Chickens, "	8 a 10
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl., 3.75 a		Apples, green, bu., 50 a 75	
" 100 lbs., 1.87 1/2 a		" dried, 1.50 a	
" Buckwheat, a		Peaches, dried, 2.00 a	
Indian meal, bu., 40 a		Potatoes, 62 1/2 a	
Hominy, quart, 4		" new 1.37 a 1.50	
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs., 2.50 a 3.00		Hay, ton, 5.00 a 6.00	
" fore quarter, 2.00 a 2.50		Wood, hard, cord, 1.25 a 1.50	
Pork, large hog, 3.75 a 4.00		Salt, bbl., 1.62 a 1.75	
" small, 3.00 a 3.50			
Hams, country, lb., 6 a 7		SEEDS.	
" city cured, 7 a 8		Clover, bu., 3.00 a 3.25	
Lard, lb., ret, 7 a 8		Timothy, 1.50 a 1.75	
" in kgs. or bbls. 6 1/2 a		Flax, 75 a 81	
Butter, best, rolls, 12 1/2 a		WOOL.	
" common, 8 a 10		Common, 20 a 23	
" in kgs, 6 a 7		Fine and 1/2 bld., 25 a 28	
Cheese, 6 1/2 a		Full blood, 30 a 31	
Eggs, dozen, 8 a 9		ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Maple sugar, lb., 5 a 6 1/2		Pot, 100 lbs., 2.75 a	
" molasses, gal. 50 a		Pearl, 3.50 a	
Honey, comb, lb., 10 a		Scorched salts, 2.50 a	
" strained, 12 1/2 a 14			

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion.



THE ROLLER.—Among the operations of husbandry at the present season, few are more important than that involved in the use of the roller. We have not, at present, space in which to describe the different forms of this implement. Our present object is merely to state the nature of its effects upon the land.

The main purpose of the roller, in fallow operations, is, to break clods, and thus not only to bring land to tilth, but also to enable the removal of root-weeds.

Another important use of the roller at the present season is, to close and flatten the surface of the land, and thus hinder the loss by evaporation, of the moisture it contains. Rolling is as beneficial an operation for this purpose on our young clovers, wheats, &c., as it is on lands lying fallow; but in working the latter for our root crops, especial care should be taken, that as the harrow closely follows the plow, so the roller should follow closely in the wake of both. And, (although to the practical farmer, the remark many appear simple enough;) no one need fear that this use of the roller will tend injuriously to consolidate the soil and neutralize the loosening and pulverizing effects of previous cultivation. We have lately been endeavoring to ascertain the depth to which the influence of the roller extends when drawn at the usual rate over the surface of the land; and our anticipation that its effect is merely to consolidate the soil, for the first inch or so of depth, was fully confirmed.—*London Ag. Gaz.*

#### VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Perry township, Franklin county, Ohio, 2 miles northeast of Dublin, on the east bank of the Scioto river; 15 miles from the capital of Ohio; containing 175 acres, of which there is about 75 acres under cultivation, and well fenced in several fields. Two orchards of bearing fruit trees, one sugar orchard, a good double log house, and a large new barn, and the land of the very best quality of warm and generous soil, well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grass, &c. There are two valuable springs on the premises, one near the house, equal to any in the country, and the location for a residence is as pleasant and healthy as any in the State. The farm will be sold low for cash, or part cash, and the residue on credit. If desired, it can be divided into two tracts, and sold separately. Title indisputable. For the price and terms, apply to the subscriber at his office in Columbus.

July 15, 1845. S. BRUSH.  
[The Albany Cultivator will please copy 3 times, and charge to this office.]

#### ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

THE undersigned is prepared to analyze soils after the most approved method. The soil should be selected from the average quality of the field. It should be dried in the sun, sifted through a hair sieve, and enclosed in writing paper. A pound will be a convenient quantity, but half an ounce will be sufficient; it may be put in a bag made of a quarter of a sheet of fine letter paper, and enclosed in a letter, so that the whole package need not weigh more than an ounce, and sent by mail.

The specimens should be accompanied by a description of the land, an account of the first growth of timber, &c., of the crops, of their order of succession, and of their quantity and quality.

The charge for the analysis of one specimen, will be five dollars, for three specimens (if sent at the same time,) ten dollars.  
Cincinnati, July 15, 1845. CHARLES A. RAYMOND, M. D.  
Sixth Street, opposite the Medical College of Ohio.

#### T. C. PETERS & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845.—6m

#### FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 280 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber. Address ISAAC HINKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois 4t Feb 5

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 1, 1845.

NO. 15.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished. POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

**Travelling Agent.**—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

Mr. G. has been laid up by ill health, part of the time since our last. He is now operating about Dayton—will go southward from there. (Aug. 1.)

### It Works Well.

The reduction of postage is greatly increasing the number of our letters and correspondents.—That's as it should be. Send on your letters, good friends—accounts of the crops and the markets; inquiries & information about farming and gardening—names and payments of subscribers, &c., &c. &c. If you cannot afford to pay the postage, or if the letters are mainly for our benefit, we will cheerfully pay it, and thank you besides. But, look here!—do not be surprised, or feel inclined to scold, if we should not publish all that you may think deserving; or if we do not find time to write answers to all that desire it; especially while so much of our time is occupied in travelling. We will endeavor to attend to whatever seems to be important.

### Cheap Postage Terms!

Persons wishing to remit payments to us for single subscriptions or clubs, may do so at our risk and expense—only send good current bills, and letters properly directed; so there is no longer any excuse on account of the difficulty of making payments. We continue to give the vol. of Genesee farmer as before.

BACK NUMBERS of this paper will be sent to all new subscribers, so as to make a complete volume with the index, for binding at the end of the year.

PREMIUMS!—A complete vol. of the Genesee Farmer for 1842, edited by HENRY COLMAN (now in Europe) will be sent gratis to every person who procures two new subscribers to this paper, at one dollar each, and forwards the pay in advance or four subscribers at the club price, 75 cts. each. (The postage on the premium is only 12 cents within the State.)

The Cattle Show and Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society will be held at Utica, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.

### Great Sale of fine Cattle, &c.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement on last page, of the sale of the well known herd of Short Horn Cattle, and other farm stock, implements, &c., the property of the late WM. RENICK, Sr. of Pickaway Co., 15 miles south of this city. Mr. Renick was a member of the "Ohio Cattle Importing Company," and his herd of Durhams embraces several of the best imported animals, with a large number of their descendants of the finest pedigree. We hope to have an opportunity to inspect them in time for further notice in our next.

### The Wheat Crop, &c.

The Toledo Blade, of 16th ult., says; "The wheat crop in northern Ohio is better than last year, and in the northwestern counties is probably the best ever grown."

If by "northern Ohio" the editor means that portion of the State commonly thus designated, and embracing the principal wheat region, like the counties of Wayne, Stark, Summit, &c., we should like to know where he got his information; for the farmers of that region tell us that the wheat crop is much less with them, than for many years past.

The following are extracts from a written report on the crops, made out by the members of the Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, at its recent session in this city:

**Stark.**—Wheat will yield little more than half a crop. The grain, however, will be better than last year, being full and plump. The prospect for corn and oats is good.

**Lorain.**—Wheat about one-fourth of a crop; corn very poor; mostly cut off by the frost. Other crops greatly injured by the drouth.

**Lake.**—Wheat about the same as last year, not so much straw, but better filled, and the grain will be much heavier; corn very good, likewise oats. The grass crop will be very light, not more than one-third or half a crop; potatoes good.

**Richland.**—Wheat somewhat injured by frost and drouth. Farmers generally think that there will be as much wheat cut as last year, although more was sown. Corn is tolerable. The oats crop is good; grass poor.

### Scarcity of Fodder on the Reserve.

The drought has been so severe in several of the counties on the Western Reserve that the utmost apprehension is felt respecting the means of preserving their farm stock from starvation next winter. Every man who has the heart of a man within his breast, will of course make some provision for, or disposition of his animals, so that they will not be suffering for food around his dwelling next winter. We have already given numerous hints as to the means of doing this; and it is not yet too late to sow Turnips, Rye, &c.

The Revenna (Portage co.) Star, says, something must be done to save thousands of cattle in that county from starvation the coming winter; and calls attention to the following suggestion of the Painesville (Lake county) Telegraph, remarking that farmers can judge for themselves of the feasibility of the plan proposed:

"The scarcity of hay has induced some of the farmers of our county, to make provision for wintering their cattle in the far west [Indiana or Illinois.] They are forming clubs and sending forward men to secure the grass that grows in great abundance, and free to all on the prairies; and in fall the cattle will be driven out, to be kept through the winter and returned again in the spring. We learn that in some parts of Geauga co. the same plan is being adopted. Something of the sort will be necessary to save cattle from starvation, as the fodder will be insufficient to winter the stock, after all that are suitable for the eastern market are driven off."

### Letter from Dr. Kirtland.

Downing's new work—Value of Scientific Knowledge—Select List of Fruits.

CLEVELAND, July 8, 1845.

To the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I have prepared the following, as a "select list of fruits," adapted to northern Ohio. It contains no variety that has not been thoroughly tested. Several have been excluded that are now in our experimental orchard, and which will probably be entitled to the highest place at some future day.

We are aware that it may not be adapted to other sections of the country—perhaps, even of our own State. Kinds of fruit that are prime in one locality, may be indifferent in another. The fall Seek-no-further apple, which is high flavored and delicious in Connecticut, becomes dry, mealy and insipid, when raised on clay soils in northern Ohio. The yellow Bellefleur with us, possesses very little of the fine aroma that distinguishes it in Hamilton county, and the Vandervere raised about Marietta, ranks as a first rate fruit, but with us, is destitute of good flavor, and is extensively affected with the *dry-rot*. On the other hand, the Belmont, Fameuse, and Esopus Spitzenburg seem to develop the finest qualities to a fuller extent here than in most parts of the country.

Downing's new work on fruits has just been received. It is precisely the book that has been wanted. I think you will agree with me in the conclusion that it will advance horticulture in this country twenty years at one leap.

A copy should be on the table of every farmer, and also of every individual who owns one hundred feet of ground. The money expended, by most of the farmers for violent political newspapers, would, every year, purchase such a work as this of Downing's, and pay the subscription for the Cultivator.

Now suppose the leisure moments of the members of their families were spent in investigating the various matters contained in these publications—instead of accumulating political wrath and zeal—do you not suppose an important change, favorable to community, would be effected?

Rapid improvements are making in every department of horticulture and agriculture. Interest, and even necessity will soon require that they be adopted by our farming community.

Many of these improvements are of a character that they cannot be understood and applied by a mere routine, as is practised with most of the manipulations of the farmer at the present day, but require an effort of the mind,—study, investigation, a knowledge of certain principles.

This knowledge is to be obtained from such works as Downing's Liebig's, Lindley's and from periodicals devoted to these subjects—yet the young farmer at the first step, meets with an indispensable difficulty. These works, he cannot read with much advantage, as he does not understand Botany and Chemistry.

How much time and expense would it cost the farmer's son to make himself sufficiently acquainted with the elements of these sciences? During the last term in the Cleveland Medical College, a middle aged farmer, a man of wealth and intelligence, articulated as a member of the class, for the sole purpose of attending Prof. St. John's lectures on chemistry, and no student was more assiduous. He became familiar with the science by devoting a few weeks, and a few dollars to the subject.

The several Medical schools and colleges in different parts of the State, afford opportunities for instruction in this branch, if the public would improve them. At the W. R. college, the pupils



of two schools of young ladies attend the course of lectures on chemistry and mineralogy—why should not the young farmers during winter avail themselves of such opportunities for improvement. Let us test the value of this kind of knowledge in one instance: Most farmers know that plaster of Paris, sown on land, will sometimes bring excessive crops—at other times will entirely fail. To them, however, the whole matter is a mystery—Not so with one who is familiar with agricultural chemistry—to him the rationale—the whys and wherefores are plain. He understands how it is accomplished; why it may fail, and how to ensure success. In fact, he becomes master of the valuable secret, to wit: *How to enrich any upland farm at a very trifling expense.*

Very truly yours, J. P. KIRTLAND.

#### SELECT LIST OF FRUIT,

(Adapted to Northern Ohio.)

APPLES.	
Summer Fruit.	Winter Fruit.
1 Early Harvest,	16 Waxen,
2 Summer Rose,	17 Baldwin,
3 Early Bough,	18 Yellow Bellefleur,
4 Red Astrachan,	19 Brabant Bellefleur,
5 Golden Sweeting,	20 Golden Russet,
Autumn Fruit.	
6 Alexander,	21 Doctor,
7 York Russeting,	22 Danverse Winter Sweet,
8 Maiden's Blush,	23 Hubbardston Nonsuch,
9 Fall Pippin,	24 Old Nonsuch,
10 Gravenstein,	25 Jonathan,
11 Jersey Sweeting,	26 Lady's Apple,
12 Wetherill's White Sweeting,	27 R. I. Greening,
13 Fameuse,	28 Peck's Pleasant,
14 Pumpkin Sweeting,	29 Swaar,
15 Stroat.	30 Esopus Spitzenburg,
	31 Putnam Russet,
	32 Tewksbury White Blush.
PEARS. *	
1 Madeleine,	10 Surpasse Virgalieu,
2 Bloodgood,	11 Steven's Genesee,
3 Dearborn's Seedling,	12 Dutchess d' Angouleme,
4 Bartlett's,	Winter.
5 Striped Roussellet,	13 Buerre d' Aremberg,
Autumn.	
6 Napoleon,	14 Winter Nellis,
7 Maria Louise,	15 Easter Buerre.
8 Seckle,	Baking.
9 Bishop's Thumb,	16 Uvedale's St. Germain,
10 Pound.	17 Hunt's Connecticut,
* We are indebted to G. Hoadley, Esq., the most experienced amateur cultivator of pears, for this list.	
PLUMS.	
1 Drap d' Or,	6 Orleans,
2 Imperial Gage,	7 Smith's Orleans,
3 Washington,	8 Italian Prune,
4 Duane's Purple,	9 Coe's Golden Drop.
5 Gwalsh,	
CHERRIES	
Hearts.	
1 Early Purple Guigne,	10 Napoleon,
2 Sweedish,	11 China Bigarreau,
3 Davenport's Early,	12 Elton,
4 Black Eagle,	13 Elkhorn or Tradescant.
5 Black Tartarian,	Duke.
6 American Amber,	14 May Duke,
7 Downer's Late,	15 Late Duke,
Bigarreaus.	
8 American Heart,	16 Guigne Noir et Lusantl.
9 Yellow Spanish,	Morello.
	17 Belle et Magnifique,
	18 Corwin's Morello.
APRICOTS.	
1 Peach,	2 Moorpark.
RASPBERRIES.	
	3 Yellow Antwerp.
SRAWBERRIES.	
1 Hovey's,	4 Hudson,
2 Willey's,	5 Methven Castle,
3 Ross Phoenix,	
PBACHES.	
Freestone.	
1 Early Ann,	9 Cable's Seedling Melacaton, †
2 Early York,	10 Old Mixon Freestone,
3 Livingston N. Y. Rarieripe,	11 Red Rarieripe,
4 Favorite,	12 Yellow Rarieripe,
5 Morris' Red Rarieripe,	13 Red Cheeked Melacaton.
6 Morrissiana,	Cling Stones.
7 Atwater, *	11 Cable's Cling,
8 Malta,	15 Oldmixon,
	16 Heath.
GRAPES.	
1 Olmsted,	3 Catawba,
2 Isabella,	4 Alexander.

\* Atwater, a fine seedling of the Morris' Red Rarieripe; raised by the late Mr. Atwater of Wallingford, Connecticut.

† Cable's Seedling Melacaton, a seedling from the old Malacaton, raised by Mr. Cable of Cleveland; one of the best of our peaches.

**DRAINING LANDS.**—We intend to give instructions respecting this important means of improvement, as soon as we can effect better arrangements for obtaining engravings. If any of our readers in this vicinity desire knowledge on the subject, we advise them to call and examine a ditch recently made on the farm of Dr. Goodale, near the Penitentiary. An examination of it, and a few minutes explanation of the philosophy of its effects, will be better than many hours of reading on the subject.

#### SILK CULTURE IN OHIO.

Directions for cultivating Mulberry trees, constructing Cocooneries and feeding Silkworms.

[BY J. W. GILL.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, July 1, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq., Editor of O. Cultivator.

Dear Sir:—In connection with my former communication, and in compliance with your request I now add what I consider to be the best method of cultivating the mulberry tree, constructing cocooneries, and feeding silk worms:

First: I would advise all our farmers to plant and cultivate the best varieties of White Mulberry, as the Canton, Brussa, Asiatic, &c. They are hardy, will thrive well on any ordinarily good soil, and are preferable for branch feeding in the "cradles" to be hereinafter described.

Second: The proper soil for the multicaulis mulberry, is such as is suitable for producing either wheat or corn, but it should not be a cold spouty soil; it should be ploughed deep, in the winter, or early in the spring, and thoroughly harrowed. About the usual time for planting corn, strike it off in rows five feet apart, and divest the trees of their side branches, and drill them in the row, the root of one at the top of another, and cover all up about three inches deep, also drill the lateral branches in rows by themselves, in same manner as the trees, and cultivate them as you would a crop of corn. About the first of November take a sharp spade and cut off the body of the buried tree, beyond the first tree put up from the root, which, with the old root, leave for a permanent orchard, as they will stand the frost.—Take up all the balance of the trees growing from the body and branches, and bury them in a standing position, in a rick five feet wide, and any desired length; shake the soil well in among the trees; cover them with straw, and cut a drain around the rick, and cover all over with boards to let the rain pass off, and they will be sure to keep safe. Take them up in the spring and plant them as before stated.

A cocoonery should be so constructed as to have the temperature under control. Fresh air should be let in through a number of vent holes at the sides on the floor, with slides to open or shut at pleasure; there should be one board chimney at least twenty inches square to every twenty square feet of cocoonery, going from the upper floor of each feeding room out through the roof; this will draw off the impure air.

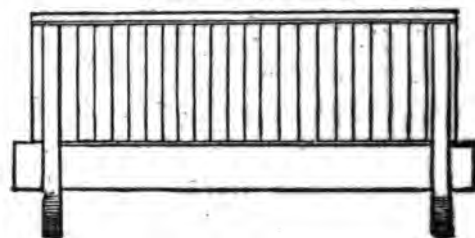
The best plan for feeding shelves is this: take boards six inches wide by one inch thick, and height from floor to ceiling; nail on slats one inch apart for groves, and 14 inches apart for the different tier of shelves, and set them in rows 3 feet apart; for shelves make frames and cover with muslin or thin boards—make them 2½ feet wide and 3 feet long, and let them rest in the groves of the uprights on their centers. For cleaning the worms, have nets with meshes ¼ inch square, bound round with coarse linen, or take strips of wood 3 feet long, 1 inch wide and ½ inch thick, and pierce holes through them ¼ inch apart, and with twine passed back and forward, forming, when stretched, a net or rack 2½ feet wide, and when they are laid over the shelf of worms to be removed, lay on a few twigs, first crossways, then feed with leaves, and the worms can be thinned, shifted and cleaned with the greatest facility. Shelves for putting the worms on after their last moulting to spin, should be thus constructed: make racks of lath to reach from floor to ceiling, 5 feet wide, and cross lath 14 inches apart, and set them up at convenient distances, across the end or along the side of feeding room, and lay on boards for shelves the entire length of room, and 5 feet wide and 14 inches between shelves; then take corn husks, split them into ribbons and string them on twine through the shank, and hang them between the shelves, by fastening one end to a nail in upper shelf, and passing through and fastening at opposite side; the second tack, 6 inches from the first, making two rows of husks hanging 6 inches apart, with the point end touching the under shelf. Between these husks set up a row of broom corn, then have a space of 3 feet to insert the next hurdles with

the worms on them after their last moulting; then as before, two rows of husks and broom corn, and then nets, and so on with all the shelves, and feed the worms until they mount to spin; should any remain unmounted five days after they generally commence to spin, remove them to a new space; and gather the cocoons in four days afterwards, being careful to make three parcels: First—the dead and imperfect; Second—the double ones, and Third—the perfect, which immediately kill by suffocation with charcoal, carbonic acid gas, or camphor; then spread them out thin until perfectly dried; cut both ends of the double cocoons thus, and the miller will come out healthy, and lay as good eggs as from the best single cocoons. The sun should not be permitted to shine on the worms, through the windows, and strong daylight should be excluded; the worms should be sprinkled with air slacked lime once in every two days. Eggs should be kept dry, and so that air can get at them, in an ice house, until wanted; from thence introduce them into a cellar four days; then in a room four days; then into hatching room, where there is a fire regularly kept in cold weather; bring on lots this way every week; after their first moulting introduce them into the cocoonery, feed lightly, and be careful not to disturb them when moulting. At all other times feed them as much as they will eat; feed at least seven times in twenty four hours; first feed, 4 A. M., last feed, 10 P. M. When the trees are numerous, or sufficiently grown to be pruned, and worms fed with branches, use Gill's self cleaning and ventilating cradles—see description. This method is preferable, and much cheaper, than any other when feeding extensively, and for profit. Silk should be reeled an even thread of 8 to 10 fibres fine, (worth \$5 lb.) for manufacturing, and on the Piedmontese or T. White's patent reel and twister (for organzine worth \$7.) The sooner cocoons are reeled the better, as after 1 month they begin to depreciate in value, and are not worth more than one half their first value when suffered to remain 15 months unreel.

#### DESCRIPTION OF GILL'S VENTILATING CRADLE FOR FEEDING SILK WORMS.

Patented by J. W. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, O., May, 14, 1843.

(Side view of Cradle.)



(End view of Cradle.)



To suit a shed or building 15 feet wide, the cradle should be 12 feet long, and have three rockers, 4 feet long, made of plank 15 to 18 inches wide, and about 1½ inches in thickness: A trough made of two boards joined at the bottom, and spreading one foot wide at the upper edge, with one end closed, is to be inserted into notches, made in the centre of each rocker; this forms the bottom of the cradle. From the point of each rocker, a post 2½ feet long extends upwards, a little outwardly inclined. A narrow strip of boards runs along the top of these posts, to which and to the upper edge of the trough sides lath are fastened 1-4 inch apart. 8 inches above the trough fasten slats about 4 inches apart, and on these lay the mulberry branches, which are to be cut about 1 foot long with the leaves on. Feeding in the cradles commences when the worms are half grown, and continues till they spin.—Leaves should not be put in, in quantity, to leave

a surplus to dry up, litter the trough, and obstruct ventilation. The cradle should be gently rocked at each feeding; thereby removing all impure air from about the worms, and branches, and shaking down the dry leaves excrements into the trough—which is washed out, by occasionally pouring in water at the closed end. The motion of rocking is very agreeable to the worms, being similar to that of the branches, when feeding in a state of nature. Another advantage is, that no worms can fall through the trough to the ground—those that happen to fall in the brush, crawl to the sides and ascend to the top at pleasure. The worms readily spin among the accumulated branches in the cradle, making but little floss, and seldom double cocoons. By fenders on the rockers, mice, &c., can be prevented from destroying them.

The sheds and cradles are cheap, and easily constructed, and meet all the wants of the worms, which are protection from storms, birds, &c., pure air, cleanliness, regular feeding, and fresh nutritious leaves, and to be undisturbed by handling, (especially when moulting) and to spin its cocoon when ready. It curtails the expense of fixtures and feeding more than half, and doubles the product of silk from a given quantity of worms, over any other mode of feeding heretofore practised. With this cradle, and common piedmontese reel, or White's patent Reel and Twister, both of which are constructed by Mr. E. Harris, of Mt. Pleasant, every person may raise, real, and twist silk, with a certainty of large profit for all labor and investments. I will sell Rights to use the cradle at one dollar each. And any feeder will be authorized to use any number he may wish, in his own operations, for ten dollars, during the whole term of the patent.

JOHN W. GILL.

P. S. Orders for any description of manufactured silks promptly executed—a general variety of staple silks or velvets, satins, all kinds of vest, coat, and dress silks, plain and figured; cravats, printed handkerchiefs, plush, gloves, hosiery, shirts, drawers, &c. &c., constantly manufacturing, and for sale. Cocoons and reeled silk purchased at all times, at prices as heretofore; viz: for cocoons that will yield 1 lb. of reeled silk, \$4 per bu., and that proportion, for superior or inferior cocoons. For even reeled silk, \$5 per lb. Payable 1-2 in cash and 1-2 in manufactured silks.

J. W. G.



Subsoil Plowing.

CINCINNATI, July, 1845.

MR. BATEHAM:—As the construction and operation of the subsoil plow is engaging the attention of a number of your readers, I would inform them that I purchased one of these implements manufactured by Messrs. Ely & Campbell of this city, have given it a thorough trial, and find, so far, it answers all that was promised by its friends. I was enabled to work the ground, (a stiff clay subsoil,) 18 inches deep with it, by following 2 other plows. I worked deeper than for an ordinary crop, it being designed for vineyard planting—and I think it is nearly as well worked as if it had been trenched at a cost of \$75 to \$90 per acre. It costs about \$6 to subsoil it; has performed the work well, preventing the ordinary waste that would have been the consequence of common plowing; as it loosens the ground to such a depth that it absorbs and under-drains the superabundant moisture. It also retains moisture for the roots of plants in a long, drought, and for lands having a clayey subsoil I think the plow invaluable; also to renew and renovate the old worn bottom lands along the Scioto; the work there would be easy, and I have no doubt, would add 10 bushels per acre, to the corn crop, for several years, by one good subsoiling. It would open fresh nutriment to the roots of the crop. Dr. Watts of Chillicothe was at

my place and examined my plow; and if he purchased one, he probably can give an opinion as to its merits on bottom lands.

The best way to work the plow is, to take the fore wheels of a wagon and hitch up the plow to the axletree, nearest to the off wheel, so that wheel will run in the furrow made by the plow preceding the subsoil plow. In a stiff clay, it is work for 4 horses to do it well; and as it is work done for years, it should be well done.

The time will come, when our farmers will plow less acres, but plow deeper, and make more money with less work than they now do. If I was asked, how shall I guard against excessive rains and moisture? I would answer plow deep: or how shall I manage to have my crops stand long and scorching droughts? I would answer plow deep; as that would enable the roots to strike for moisture deep, when with an unbroken subsoil, they could not penetrate.

Respectfully, &amp;c.,

J. BRACE.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.—Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, made use of the subsoil plow the past season, on fifteen acres. A part of the subsoiled land was planted to corn, and a part sown with wheat in the fall. The soil was loamy, and the subsoil hard clay and gravel. He used the subsoil plow of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. It required four oxen to draw it; the team worked over from an acre to an acre and a quarter a day. The ground had not been plowed for thirty years. It was naturally wet, so much so, that in a wet time the water would stand on it to the injury of the grass. The effect of the subsoiling was, to render the soil and subsoil so friable, that the water immediately found its way through; and though a portion of the past season was very wet, the water at no time, remained on or near the surface, as to do the least damage to the crop. That part which was put to corn was first planted on the 20th of May, but the seed failed, and it was planted again on the last day of May, and first day of June, and grew so vigorously, that it got ripe as soon as other corn in the neighborhood. Several strips, of 20 to 30 feet wide, were left through the field not subsoiled. The difference in favor of the subsoiled portion was very obvious, in the ranker growth and larger size of the corn on that part—it was so plain, that it might be seen to a row. The different portions were not measured separately at harvest-time.—*Cult.*

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Washing Sheep and preparing Wool.

MR. BATEHAM:—By comparing the sales of wool this, with those of last season, it is very evident that the farmers of Ohio are awakening to the importance of the culture of wool. Not only are they directing their attention more earnestly to this branch of business, but they are also more particular with regard to the quality of that article. All will esteem this as worthy and highly commendable; but there is another matter to which, through you, I would beg to call their attention, and that is the "washing their sheep and tying up their wool."

You doubtless know that, on this particular there is a lamentable deficiency, and that it has given to the wool of this state a bad character in the estimation of the eastern manufacturers. Take the State throughout, and there is not one in the Union better adapted to the growth of sheep, possessing every facility too of preparing the wool in a proper manner for market. If those who grow wool would but reflect that wool washed and put up in a slovenly manner, commands a much less price, that in packing it requires more sacks, and costs more for transportation, they would at once be convinced of the propriety of rendering their wool clean, and of putting it up neatly. Not only will they secure a higher price, but they will always sell it more readily; for that man who has the character for putting up his wool honestly and carefully will be able to sell, when others, from the dullness of the market, or other causes will not be able to do so.

A few plain hints will suffice on the subject of washing, shearing and tying up the fleeces. So soon in May as the state of the weather will permit, the sheep should be washed. The place se-

lected for that purpose should be a stream of sufficient size, and having a rapid current. The necessity of this will be apparent to all at first sight. The sheep should be taken in, and keeping the head sufficiently elevated, the washing should be performed by squeezing the fleece, and by grasping the wool in the hand until the water flowing from it will not be colored with the dirt. Then it should be taken to some higher and purer part of the stream and there rinsed. It would be well that time would be afforded for this foul water to flow down before another sheep be taken in. During the process of washing it should be borne in mind that the animal is taken into an element foreign to its nature, and for which it holds a feeling of great abhorrence, and therefore whilst there should be handled and treated as kindly as is consistent with a perfect cleansing. It should then be put into a clean pasturage, free from burrs, black logs or half burnt stumps. During the heat of the day they are disposed to lie down beside fences and behind logs and stumps and if they have a burnt or charred surface a serious injury will result to the fleece. At the end of three days they should be shorn, and the proper plan is to raise the sheep nearly upright, resting upon its hind legs, whilst its forelegs are placed between the knees of the operator, and then commencing to shear at the head and continuing downward whilst the fleece rolls off and without being broken in pieces, the animal is saved the infliction of severe ligatures, and the operation is performed in much less time.

The fleece should then be placed shorn side down upon a cleanly swept barn or other floor, the sides are folded over so that it will not exceed ten or twelve inches in width, the head and neck portion is now turned back as far as the part shorn from the shoulder, and then beginning at the tail end of the fleece it is rolled as tight as possible the entire length, and then tied by passing a piece of strong twine around the middle by the assistant, then crossing each end of the twine is taken in opposite directions until they meet on the opposite side and there firmly tied. The fleece should then be placed in a clean corner regularly piled up with a few clean boards upon the top and weights thereon and left in that situation until removed for market. This compression will give the fleece a compact form, and will pack to an advantage.

Wool prepared in this manner will always command a higher price, sell more readily and is in every respect more desirable; and if the wool-growers in the state would become emulous in the strife as to the best specimen of prepared wool we would soon be relieved of the necessity of sending ourselves our wool to the eastern market but would find purchasers in swarms at our doors.

What county in the State will become the "Dutchess county of New York" or the "Washington county of Pennsylvania". We shall see.

A WOOL-GROWER OF KNOX COUNTY.

### Influence of the Moon on Agriculture

MR. BATEHAM:—The Ohio Cultivator just received, contains a call for facts or materials for the discussion of the subject of the moon's influence upon agriculture. I send you the following without comment:

On the 29th day of June 1844, my brother planted six hills of cucumbers. The hills were prepared by digging small holes with a hoe, and then putting a barn shovel-full of unleached ashes into each hill, covered about two inches with fine dirt. Six hills more were prepared the same hour and in the same manner, ready for the seed. The same number of seeds were put into each of the last mentioned on the first day of July, covered the same as the former. About 40 hours time intervened between dropping the seed into the first six hills and dropping into the latter. The moon filled on Sunday the 30th of June. When the third leaf appeared there began to be an apparent difference in the growth of the plants, which continued to increase to maturity. They were all sowed at the same time and in the same manner. Now for the result. Those planted after the fulling of the moon, covered the ground about one third thicker, and produced about one



third more cucumbers. We do not recollect whether there was any difference in quality or not, as they were picked when wanted for use. Another experiment was as follows:

In 1842 he prepared a field for peas. He sowed a part of the field in the month of April, on Friday before the full of the moon. The balance was sown on Monday after the full of the moon. The vines all grew thrifty, but those sown before the full of the moon, bore a few peas and blows, and continued bearing good healthy blows, but very few peas up to the time they were cut. The vines green and thrifty all the time. Those sown after the full moon, grew, blossomed, ripened, and a good crop harvested in due time.

Now let those who are skeptical about planting "in the moon," tell the cause of the difference in the produce of the crop.

My brother wasted to make the experiments by the remarks of experienced and observant farmers, who either did, or did not believe in the influence of the moon upon the vegetable kingdom. He is experimenting with potatoes this year to some extent, you can have the result hereafter if you wish.

If the conclusions to which he has arrived are sustained by experience, the theory would be to put the seed for roots and vines in the ground after the full moon.

Respectfully yours, N. B. EASTMAN.  
SEVILLE, Medina Co., O.

**Remarks.**—The writer has our thanks for sending the foregoing in answer to our request. We are always glad to be informed of the results of any experiments in matters relating to agriculture; but it must be borne in mind that in order to be really valuable, or to prove anything, experiments must be carefully conducted, and all the circumstances should be noted and stated in the account. In reference to the cases above related, every intelligent gardener is aware that it would often make very great difference in the growth of plants whether the seed was planted immediately after preparing the ground, or after it had been allowed to dry two or three days in a July sun. Then too, for aught that is stated to the contrary, a fine shower may have intervened—the seed may have been different, or other causes may have affected the plants sufficiently to have produced all the difference in the result, without the agency of lunar influence. It would require a multitude of such experiments to produce conviction in our mind, when opposed by the amount of evidence that exists on the other side. We shall examine this hereafter.—En.

#### Letter from Western New York.

BUFFALO July 21, 1845.

The weather throughout the counties of Erie and Genesee, has been unusually hot and dry—We have had but little rain for the last ninety days. We have not even had good dews. The country is nearly dried up. Farmers are making their hay, but it's a very small crop at best. Instead of two or three tons to the acre, it takes two or three acres to make a ton. The springs and streams are drier now than they usually are the first of September. All our crops will be light except Wheat and Corn; Winter wheat is a good average crop, and corn promises equally well.—Taking things all in all, the farmer has much cause to be thankful that it is no worse, but still, we want rain very much indeed.

I congratulate you upon the result of your State Agricultural Convention. It is a glorious beginning, and the good fruits will show themselves ere long; though the harvest will be more abundant another year, and each year will increase the the product until the granary is full. I rejoice that there are men in your good State who appreciate the importance of agriculture, and the necessity for central organization to ensure thorough action throughout the State. The beginning at Columbus was much more promising than when we organized our own State Society. You will know how much had to be done by the few, before life and action could be infused into the mass. And how much was accomplished by a few resolute spirits. What annual meetings we have now! And with what avidity are the published transactions of the society sought by all classes of

the community! They are to be found in the splendid library of the rich, and upon the single shelf of the cottager. They are gradually infusing *even* into the public mind, and each year produces the rich results thereof. \* \* \*

With best wishes, sincerely yours,  
T. C. PETERS.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 1, 1845.

### Editorial Chat.

The weather has been quite amiable for the past ten days, and we therefore concluded to defer our trip to the north till the articles were prepared for this number of our paper. Shall be off now before it goes to press, so as to be home again in time for our next. Several Communications, notices of books, &c., are unavoidably deferred.

**Can't Go.**—Our friends Gill, Nichols, Ladd and others, in the eastern part of the State, are informed that we shall not be able to visit that region as we had promised, at least for several months to come; inasmuch as Messrs. Neil, Moore & Co. are too rich to care about rendering us any assistance, and we find Walker's stage line rather too slow for long distances.

**Greene County.**—We spent a day last week, in viewing some of the best wheat farms in the vicinity of Xenia. Should have been glad to have staid longer, had circumstances permitted. We were very favorably impressed respecting the character of the lands, (and some of the farmers) of that region, especially with reference to the great staple, Wheat. We believe Greene county has excelled all others in the State this year, in that crop. Shall speak of this in our next.

✧ The Columbus Horticultural Society propose to have a meeting and exhibition next month. Notice in our next.

✧ "The Ohio State Board of Agriculture" will probably meet for organization, &c., within a month or two.

"The Am. Quar. Jour. of Agriculture and Science." Vol. 2, No. 1, is on our table. We have before spoken highly of the work, and it really deserves all praise—and liberal patronage. Conducted by Drs. Emmons & Prime, Albany, N. Y. \$3 per year.

"The Farmer's Library, &c.," Skinner's new Magazine, published by Greely & McIlrath, New York, we see has made its appearance, and been received by some of our neighbors. It is highly spoken of, as 't doubtless deserves to be, emanating from such men. We noticed the prospectus some time since, and will speak of the work when our exchange copy arrives.

"The American Agriculturist's Almanac for 1846, (by A. B. Allen) was received some weeks since, but got buried up. It is well calculated to be useful among farmers.

For English Papers, received by the last steamer, our thanks are due to Messrs. Simmonds & Ward, newspaper agents, No. 18, Corn Hill, London.

**Funny!**—The editor of the Picketon Tocsin copies the paragraph headed "singular" in our last number, and admits that the coat fits his back; then, to prevent his readers from discontinuing his paper and subscribing for the Cultivator, he

calls us a "Loco Foco"! Now we deem this a gross libel on us, Mr. Tocsin; but presuming that you did it through ignorance, we shall not *cooper* you this time. But remember hereafter, that we belong to no political party whatever. We have served them as we once heard Abby Kelly say she served the Society of Quakers with which she was formerly connected—we excommunicated them from our fellowship and confidence!

**FINE SHEEP IN CLERMONT CO.**—We received several months ago (but inadvertently omitted to notice) some fine samples of wool, from the flock of Mr. M. Titus, near Batavia, Clermont Co. The samples were handed, with others, to the Committee on wool at the late Convention; but the name being written in small hand on the back of the envelope, the Committee did not notice it, or ascertain from whence they came. The wool is of excellent quality, as may be supposed from the following memorandum which we find attached: "The whole clip, of a flock of 500, was worth in New York, last July ('44,) 55 cents per lb.—Weight of washed fleeces, from 3 to 5½ lbs. Original stock brought from Duchess Co., N. Y.—a cross of Saxon and Merino."

**WOOL FROM LICKING CO.**—We have received six specimens of wool from the flock of Mr. Abram Miller, near Etna, Licking Co., which we think "can't be beat" by any flock in the State; especially when weight as well as fineness of fleece is considered. (See our No. 12, p. 91.)

**SCIOTO VALLEY BROOM CORN.**—The Messrs. Eaton have commenced cutting the earliest of their immense fields of broom corn, of which we have before spoken. They inform us that the crop will be a splendid one, notwithstanding the unfavorable spring. Most of their fields had to be replanted several times, and the last planting was not finished till the 3d day of July. On the 21st of July they commenced cutting (where it mostly escaped the spring frosts,) and some of the stalks were fifteen feet high! We shall give an account of the mode of culture, &c., at a suitable time.

### Export of Wheat & Flour at Cleveland.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of July 12, in a lengthy article on the flour and wheat trade of the west gives a table from the official reports of the Collector at Cleveland, which shows that the amount of wheat and flour exported from that place, the present year up to July 1, is nearly one half less than for the corresponding period of last year—and several preceding years. The figures stand thus:

Receipts at Cleveland, to July 1.

	1845.	1844.	1843.	1842.	1841.
Wheat.....	170,510	536,820	227,000	483,870	606,125
Flour.....	176,294	253,204	222,535	153,475	206,560

Inasmuch as the exports from Ohio were not materially above the average last fall, the editor of the Advertiser seems somewhat at a loss to account for so great a falling off this year. He attempts to explain it in part by supposing that owing to the mildness of the past winter a larger quantity than usual went off by the Ohio river.—But it would be easy to show that this cause had very little if any influence. Another reason suggested is, that owing to the low prices of wheat this season, farmers have kept over a larger quantity than usual. We have no doubt but that low prices and the prospect of a short crop induced some farmers to hold on to their wheat, and materially lessened the amount of exports during the month of June; but at the same time, from what we have seen and learned among the wheat farmers of Ohio, there is, after all, a less amount of old wheat on hand than is usual at this season of the year.

What then are the facts in the case? Why simply, what we have all along contended, but is disbelieved by many, that the Ohio wheat crop of 1844 was several millions of bushels less than of the year preceding; and that the estimates of the Commissioner of Patents, which have been scouted at by some, are altogether a nearer approximation to the truth than the estimates of those who affected to believe them unworthy of credence.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

**Trouble in the "Ladies Saloon"—Alarm-ing Conspiracy against the Editor!**

MR. EDITOR:—I was sorry to learn by a remark in the last number of the *Cultivator*, that the LADIES are neglecting you; for I am convinced that the contributions from their pens have added much to the pleasure with which your paper has been perused by a large share of your readers, and have made it a welcome visitor in many a family circle where it would not otherwise have found access. I believe you are aware of this, Mr. Editor, and therefore I do not wonder that you exclaim with some apparent concern, "what can the matter be?" I am a little surprised, however, that in attempting to surmise the cause of this "neglect," nothing more plausible should have occurred to your mind than the warmth of the weather! I therefore esteem it my duty, as a friend, to inform you that the ladies of this region, most of whom are readers of your paper, consider that you are guilty of *neglecting them!*—not individually, or personally; for they urge no particular claims, but as a class, in connection with the rest of your female readers. Are you startled at such a charge? Then listen, and I will explain.

You cannot have forgotten, Mr. Editor, that in the first number of your paper, you promised that after a suitable time, you would obtain an "assistant editor" who should take special charge of the "Ladies' Department." This promise of course, excited high anticipations, and I believe induced many to become subscribers, in the expectation that great additional interest would thereby be given to your pages. But, sir, after waiting patiently seven long months we see no evidence or intimation that this promise is to be fulfilled; and now forsooth you complain that the ladies are neglecting you! But hark ye further, Mr. Editor! I have a *secret* which I feel bound to tell you! The *young ladies* of this neighborhood talk of conspiring together to bring a suit against you for *breach of promise* in reference to this matter, if you do not speedily show some disposition to fulfill that engagement! This was told me with the strictest injunction of secrecy, and a promise on my part that I would not make it known to any person but just you! I do this in order that you may be advised of what awaits you, and in the hope that you will speedily remove the cause of complaint, or else offer such a defence as will satisfy the plaintiffs that you are not to blame in the premises. Awaiting the result of this friendly warning,

I remain truly your friend

A MARRIED LADY.

CHAMPAIGN, Co., July 1845.

\*\*\* "ANGELS and ministers of grace defend us!" We accused of neglecting the ladies and not fulfilling our engagements! And then—*mirabile dictu!*—threatened with prosecution on a charge of *breach of promise!* Was there ever such persecution as this! Then the cool, self-possessed manner in which it is all done! Expect us to to "*speedily* remove the cause of complaint," forsooth—"or to offer such a defence as will satisfy the plaintiffs that *we are not to blame!*" Was ever a poor bach of an editor so abused by his readers! But let us look for a moment at the grounds upon which these terrible charges and threatnings are based. What were the *conditions* of the *promise* in question? Here we have it; on page 5, No. 1, it reads thus: "He (the editor) promises, as soon as the profits of the *Cultivator* are sufficient for that purpose, he will endeavor to find an assistant, who is *qualified*, and will consent to take the editorial charge of the Ladies' Department." There, now, Misses "Plaintiffs," as the burden of proof must lie on your side, how do you expect to *prove* that "the profits of the *Cultivator* are sufficient?" This is what we should like to see you do, for we are not yet *quite* able to do it, notwithstanding our success has been very encouraging. Then, again, it may not be an easy task for us to find one who is rightly qualified for the station; and who can prove that we have *not* made "endeavors." (It is true we have not yet had an opportunity of visiting *Champaign county*,

but we intend to do so before many months, if time is allowed us!) In view of these circumstances, therefore, we shall instruct our attorney to "join issue," and plead "not guilty!"—Ed.

**Somewhat Personal.**

Our late visit to Springfield seems to have had a fortunate influence in removing from the mind of the editor of the Republic a strangely erroneous impression. We rejoice at this, for with friend Gallagher's well known influence among the ladies, such an impression on his mind might have proved highly injurious to us in that region! We copy his frank acknowledgment of his error, with the hope that if any other of our friends have imbibed such a strange notion respecting the condition of our *proboscial frontispiece*, they may hereafter "stand corrected!"

From the Springfield Republic.

Mr. Bateham, of the *Cultivator*, paid our neighborhood a flying visit a few days since. We were glad to see him among us, for many reasons, not the least of which was the annoying circumstance that we had fallen into a mistake as to one feature of his personal appearance. With Mr. Bateham we had identified a *broken nose*, and while reading his editorials, although we enjoyed their freshness, and felt the force of their teachings, yet looking right out of them into our face was the editor's face with a *broken nose*. We are now happy to inform our friends, ladies and all, that Mr. Bateham is "a very personable man," and carries about with him a very noseable face, prominent—roman like. And by that same his face, we feel warranted in saying that he is not a dangerous man; having in remembrance the ancient adage that "a Roman knows no danger." \* \* \* \* \*

But we have seen our agricultural brother, and that single difficulty being removed, have read his paper with much interest, especially the following note of his visit to Clark county.

**Editor's Rambles.**

(Continued from last number.)

CLIFTON.—Three miles east from Yellow Springs we came to the village of Clifton,—situated just on the boundary line of Clark and Greene counties. Here the Little Miami river rushes with great violence through a narrow rocky channel, and has a descent of about 100 feet; affording extensive water power for mills, &c., a part only of which is as yet occupied. We observed several saw mills, one or two flouring mills, and a large cotton manufactory; the last named is situated just over the principal fall of the river, where the water is precipitated into a chasm 70 or 80 feet in depth, and almost concealed from view, by the overhanging rocks. This town is surrounded by a fertile farming country, and being within two or three miles of the proposed railroad, its water power must, ere long, render it a place of considerable business; while its romantic scenery and proximity to the springs make it an attractive place for strangers.

SOUTH CHARLESTON is 10 miles east of Clifton, and 12 miles from Springfield. Here, our readers are aware, there is kept up one of the oldest and most efficient agricultural societies in the State; hence it will naturally be supposed that it is not only a good farming township, but a township of *good farmers*. The former it certainly is, though not superior to many others; it has also good farmers—men of much intelligence and enterprise; but, as in other places, their number is much smaller than we had hoped to find them. We had not time, (nor inclination owing to the extremely hot weather,) to visit many farms, but from what we saw in riding through the township, in several directions, there is much room for improvements in the practice of farming, even here. In very many places the crops gave evidence of poor tillage, and the buildings and fences bore testimony that the minds of their owners were in as much need of *cultivating* as those living in less favored districts. We saw some farms that appeared to be well managed, however, and we met with some farmers who by their intelligence and enterprise, as well as

by their generosity and public spirit, do honor to their noble profession.

Judge Harrold & Sons, are well known as a part of the first settlers of this region, and among the largest land owners and cattle dealers. Their lands are mostly within the borders of Madison county, though in all other respects, they may be regarded as belonging to South Charleston. Like most of the early settled farmers of that region, their attention has been almost exclusively devoted to the rearing, purchasing and feeding of cattle for the drovers. Until within 3 or 4 years past, this business was found more profitable than ordinary farming, and handsome fortunes have been made by it, but of late years very little profit has been realized in it, and the more enterprising portion of the men are turning their attention, in part at least, to other departments, as sheep farming, wheat growing, &c. And here they are made to see the importance of possessing more knowledge, respecting the diversified arts and operations of correct farming.

The Messrs. Harrold possess a large and beautiful herd of Durham cattle, and have reared many steers of high grade from this stock, which have been much praised by drovers and butchers, and fully corroborated the claims of the advocates of that breed, for earliness of maturity, and ease of fattening. Their Durhams are mostly descendants from the importation of 1817, from the choicest of Col. Powell's herd near Philadelphia; and some were bred by Mr. Sanders of Kentucky. These cattle may not have quite so *fashionable* a form, in every particular, as the more modern importations, but it is not often that we find handsomer or better formed stock for the purposes intended. Since the decline in prices of beef cattle, and the consequent small profits of cattle raisers and dealers, the Messrs. Harrold (and others) have begun to turn their attention to wool growing, and they now keep a large flock of sheep in connection with their cattle, and say they intend to increase this department of their business.

The Farm of the Messrs. Pierce is a little nearer the village of South Charleston; and here we again found a choice lot of Durhams. These are mainly descendants of the Ohio Company's importation; or rather a cross of that with the Powell stock. Several of these are very beautiful, and we do not at all wonder that with such animals as these and Judge Harrold's, the exhibitions of the South Charleston Agricultural Society have excited much interest. The Messrs. Pierce are evidently men of great industry and enterprise, and are not so exclusively devoted to the cattle trade as some of their neighbors. We saw many evidences of improvements on their farm, and have no doubt more still will be manifest in a few years. They have a fine flock of sheep—Merino and Saxony; but owing to the flatness of the land, want of care, or some other cause, they have lost large numbers by the rot and other diseases within 2 or 3 years. We saw some fair wheat, corn and grass on the farm of the Messrs. Pierce; they are also engaged in the manufacture of horse rakes and some other mechanical contrivances. Among these we saw in preparation a windmill for pumping water for stock; this we have no doubt will be found advantageous if rightly constructed.

The farm of Col. Buffenburger is within the border of Madison Co., and is a perfect specimen of a purely grazing or cattle farm. It embraces 2000 acres of beautiful smooth prairie land, sufficiently dry, and finely covered with grass, with a few large trees affording shade to the cattle, but not sufficient to intercept the view. Of this land he has *twelve hundred acres* in one field, the whole of which is spread out at once before the eye, appearing as level as the surface of a calm lake. In this field he has 400 head of cattle, mostly full grown, and many of them one half to three fourth blood Durham, purchased when one or two years old from farmers in the surrounding country, and here kept till ready for the butchers or drovers. We found Col. B. on horseback, among the cattle, in the shade of some fine trees. He evidently enjoys this kind of farming and the companionship of his sleek thrifty cattle; but on taking a glance at his residence we could not



are not long, but generally well filled, with from thirty to forty kernels in each head. The kernel is of a white flinty appearance, and very solid, with a thin bran; the berry is of good size; the straw is very white and of a bright appearance; having less leaf on the straw than any other variety I have had under cultivation. There is one peculiarity about this variety, not met with in any other with which I am acquainted:—that is the tenacity with which the berry adheres to the chaff in its chamber. It must be very ripe, to waste by shelling, when cut, and when thrashed but little of the chaff is separated from the straw. The only objection to this variety when first introduced, was, that it was difficult to tread it out with horses, or beat it out with the flail; and then the white caps adhered so closely to the kernel, that it was frequently complained of by the millers. But on the introduction of thrashing machines, this objection was entirely removed, for in passing through the machine, the chaff is completely torn from the berry. That which was formerly a strong objection, is now considered a decided advantage, as it does not suffer by standing until it is fully ripe, and gives the wheat-grower more time to secure his crop without loss.

When it was first introduced, it was mostly sought for to sow after corn, or on land not well prepared, and on thin and light soils—seldom being affected by the first of winter, except on some bleak points where the snow is off most of the winter, or where the snow would blow on and remain in heavy drifts till late in the spring—where in fact, no variety, that we have introduced, could succeed.

**THE AMOUNT OF SEED, AND TIME OF SOWING.**—There is some difference in opinion as to the quantity required to be sown to the acre: First we must take into consideration the soil, its quality, [on that much depends] and the time of sowing—on clay loam soils, the first week in September is the best time for this section of the State (N. Y.) It is important to have it take a good root before winter, and if sown earlier, the fly is very apt to destroy some of it in the fall; and if it should be so large as to nearly cover the ground the last of October, it should be eaten off by cattle or sheep, as it is less liable to be injured by deep snows. Here one bushel of seed to the acre, is as good as more, on soils in good condition; if sown ten days later, add one peck more seed per acre. The White Flint spreads or tillers more than the common varieties; and when I have sown a bushel and a half the second week in September, it was too thick, the straw fine, the heads short, and the berry not as large and fine as it would have been, if one peck less had been sown to the acre. There is one advantage in sowing thick on soils where it is subject to be affected by rust; it will ripen two or three days earlier. That is an important consideration on soils unfavorable to the early ripening of wheat.

**YIELD PER ACRE.**—While this kind of wheat has been received generally with great favor, as one of the most productive varieties, the shortness of its head has by some been thought an objection. I believe the head is as large in proportion to the size of the straw as the other varieties. The amount per acre here, on common soils, is from twenty to twenty five bushels; it frequently exceeds that on strong soils, and in some instances has reached thirty, thirty five, and forty bushels per acre. In one instance in this town, twelve acres produced 643 bushels, being fifty-four bushels to the acre; and the greatest yield ever known in this county, 68, 43—60 bushels per acre, was from seed one half White Flint, the other half of Red-Chaff Bald.

**ITS QUALITY.**—This variety is held in high estimation wherever it has been introduced. The millers give it the preference over all others. Its white flinty character and heavy berry make it tell in the half bushel—the pure wheat weighing from 63 to 67 pounds the bushel. When cut before fully ripe, it is from one to three pounds heavier per bushel, than when fully ripe.

**IMPROVED WHITE FLINT.**—This is claimed as a new variety. It was obtained by careful selection from the best White Flint, and sowing on a sandy, gravelly loam soil, intermixed with limestone. The seed has been prepared by brining

and liming. The berry has become larger, of more uniformity in size, bran very thin, and the flour the same as the White Flint. My seed wheat weighs sixty four to the bushel, and the yield of flour is superior to any other. Where I have sold for seed, it has universally been held in the highest estimation. The last three years I have sold extensively for seed. The past year, I have had orders for it from seven different States, the District of Columbia and Canada. And where it has been tried it has given the greatest satisfaction. In August, 1842, I sold J. Cook, of Byron, Genesee county, 47 bushels for seed. In a communication from him, dated Oct. 23, 1843, he says he commenced sowing his wheat the 7th of September. The wheat came up quick, looked well all the fall, stood the winter well, and grew well till harvest, and the product was 33 bushels per acre; the quality was very fine. I sold over six hundred bushels for seed, at one dollar per bushel; and had I been at home I think I could have sold every bushel of it for seed, at that price—1254 bushels. We have had it ground for family use, and better flour I never saw. It has fully answered my expectations, and I am highly pleased with it. I think it would have given a greater product, had I not sown it so thick. I sowed five pecks to the acre, and it was much too thick. I sowed last year sixty five acres with your Improved Flint, Indiana, and Hutchinson wheat, and I shall get about two thousand bushels; the Flint yielded a little the most."

A wheat-grower on the east shore of the Chesapeake, Maryland, to whom I had sent sixty three bushels of seed, says it had a better berry, and gave a better yield than any other, and he had sold nearly every bushel of the product for seed.

I carried a bag of my Improved Flint to Hiram Smith's mill; he has ground it, and in a note, dated Dec. 12, 1843, he says: "The bag of wheat you left to be ground, contained two bushels and eighteen pounds. It has produced one hundred and six and a half pounds of flour, and thirty-one pounds of bran and middlings, loss half a pound. It was too small an amount to give a fair test of its yield. From one hundred bushels of such wheat, I am confident I can make twenty four and a half barrels of superfine flour."

"KENTUCKY WHITE-BEARDED, better known in Western New York as Hutchinson, or bearded flint, or Canada flint—was introduced into Cayuga county by Mr. Hutchinson, and has been sown extensively the last five years, and now is the favorite variety with many. The two years that I have tried it, it has not equalled the improved flint. On clay soils, or where wheat is late in ripening, it may be valuable, as it is supposed to ripen earlier than other varieties.

With me, when sown on the same soils, and at the same time with my flint, it has not ripened any sooner.

This is a white-chaff bearded wheat, heads short and heavy, [it is called club wheat in some sections] and well filled, with a short, white, round berry, weighing from 60 to 65 to the bushel. The berry being short, packs close in the half bushel, yields flour of good quality, but will not come up to the improved flint. Bran is thicker and more brittle, and will not admit of being ground as close; if it is, the flour is more specky, exhibiting small particles of bran. If it is not cut before fully ripe, there is a loss in harvesting, for it shells very easy. Every touch of the long stiff beard shells it out. It stools or tillers out but little, requiring from one and a half to two bushels of seed per acre. The straw is stiff, and seldom lodges. On river flats and rich soils, when the common varieties would lodge, this will not get down. Insects affect it more readily than they do some other varieties. The heaviest yield of wheat that I have heard of this year, was from this kind. It is somewhat liable to smut, owing to its usually being cut green; the straw being thick, it matures more after it is cut than most kinds."

"INDIANA WHEAT.—This variety was introduced from the State that bears its name. White chaff, bald; berry white and large, bran thin; the berry not as flinty as the white flint, having more of the appearance of the improved flint; some of the best quality weighing sixty four to the bushel, producing flour of superior quality and quantity;

straw is larger and longer than the white flint; ripens about three days sooner, shells easy, so that there is considerable loss if it remains in the field till fully ripe. It is well adapted to strong soils. On the farm of J. Cook, of Byron, it has averaged thirty bushels per acre for ten years; but with me it has not proved as well as the flint. Its early ripening makes it valuable on late soils. This grain the insects have attacked more than the flint, and it is more liable to be winter-killed."

"VIRGINIA WHITE MAY.—I received this variety from Virginia, six years ago. It is a white chaff, bald, much resembling the white flint in its growth and straw; the heads are more clumped; the berry standing out more, and shells easier."

The berry is not as white as when I received it, having more of a red, and very hard and flinty appearance; weighing from 63 to 66 to a bushel; bran of a medium thickness; producing flour of a good quality. The first two years I had it under cultivation, it was equal to the white flint. Since then, in field culture, it has not succeeded as well. The last three years, I have sown it only in my experiment field. Its early maturing would make it valuable. It has not been affected with rust since I had it under cultivation, ripening six or eight days earlier than common varieties. For many years this favorite variety was extensively cultivated in Maryland and Virginia, and the high credit of their flour was established from this variety of wheat. It has now nearly disappeared there, having given way to more hardy varieties, producing flour of inferior quality."

"WHEATLAND RED.—This is a new variety, which I originated from the Virginia May. It is a red chaff, bald, heads of medium length, and well filled with a red berry, weighing 66 to the bushel, and producing flour of good quality.—This is a very hardy variety; straw of good size and very bright; it has the quality of the Virginia May in its early ripening. It has stood our severe winters as well as the most hardy variety I have tested. I believe it is one of the most valuable kinds that can be introduced on soils where other varieties are subject to rust. The four years that I have tested it, it has had no appearance of rust. Its red berry is objectionable. I know of no red wheat that is equal to the white in quality or quantity of its flour; the bran being thicker, and will not admit of being ground as close."

#### Letter from a Young Farmer.

##### Experiments with Root Crops, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a young hand at farming, and am anxious to gain all the information on the subject that I can. This year I commenced taking the Ohio Cultivator, and, sir, I assure you I feel doubly compensated for the small sum it cost—indeed I often wonder how any farmer, young or old, can be content without reading some agricultural paper. I would also suggest that it is important and desirable that as many farmers as possible should be induced to contribute something for the columns of the Cultivator. The reduction of postage is an additional inducement for farmers to exercise their talents in this way; and every reader who contributes something for a paper, will be sure to read its pages with increased interest and profit. This is in accordance with a law of our nature, that he who would receive good, must do good. I sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that a simultaneous effort will be made this fall, to increase the number both of your subscribers and contributors; for I am persuaded that great benefits will result therefrom, to the community.

Your advice respecting certain crops, which might be raised to advantage and profit, in consequence of the great drought was just the thing. I had just finished plowing a field to sow wheat in the fall. I thought I would follow your advice, and live or die. So I sowed 1½ acres to corn, ¼ acre planted to potatoes, ¼ acre to rutabagas; 3 acres to buck wheat; and I intend to sow one acre to English turnips. In the fall I intend to give you the results, and let you know whether I have been benefited or not in following your advice. I have 4 acres left, on which, I intend to sow fall wheat. Will it be advisable to sow

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

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## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Mr. O. H. P. Gabriel will act as travelling agent for this paper, in the counties of Knox and Licking. Give him a welcome reception that way, good friends.

"The Muskingum county Agricultural Society," advertise to hold a meeting at the Eagle Hotel in Zanesville on Saturday the 23d inst., at one o'clock, P. M. We expect to be in those parts about that time, and will endeavor to "drop in."

### Three Cheers for Dayton!

Some of our friends have expressed surprise as well as pleasure at the number of our subscribers in Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Springfield, and some other thriving towns, ranging as they do from 60 to 120 each; but what will they say when we inform them that DAYTON has outstripped them all, and gives us the handsome number of 173! This is mainly attributable to the industry and perseverance of our friend and agent, MR. GREATRAKE, whose labors have been attended with similar success in smaller places which he has visited.

He informs us that as a general thing his success is better in towns and villages, and with mechanics and business men who have gardens, &c., than with the farmers in the country; and he suggests that we should remember this large class of our readers in making up the articles for our columns. We shall assuredly do so hereafter, and shall be happy to receive contributions from such persons, as well as those engaged directly in agriculture.

Mr. G. is now in Butler county, and intends to visit Hamilton and Warren. We bespeak for him the kindness and assistance of such of our friends and readers as he may call on in those parts.

### Letter from the Maumee Valley.

FLORIDA, Henry Co., Aug. 15, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.:—I have made a slight attempt in your behalf, or rather in behalf of the agricultural interest of this portion of the Maumee valley. We have in former times had the reputation of being nearly all "dead or dying," we are happy to proclaim it is not so now—not physically, at least; nor, we hope, mentally or spiritually dead; and if agriculturally dead, who will not say here are some signs of a speedy resurrection!

We have many enterprising farmers among us, as also men of other calling, lovers of improvement in the cultivation of the soil; and I think if you would send a small "rake" into our North-Western Ohio, though you might not gather so much money from among us as with a "Great-rake" in older and more improved portions of the State, yet, what is of far more importance to you and all concerned than the mere pittance you require as a "value received" for the "Ohio Cultivator," you would have the honor, while we

would reap the profits, of spreading among us a knowledge of scientific and improved farming, which is about to elevate our beloved Ohio to claim even the "Empire State" as twin sister.

We see, sir, from the breathings of your excellent paper, and from the tone of the late Convention, that some thing must be done,—that something will be done and that something is being done for the improvement of agriculture in our State. And surely we shall enjoy the blessings which may flow from the united efforts of yourself and able correspondents and co-workers—and may we not have the pleasure to know who are our benefactors! If we would be grateful may we not know whom to thank for our prosperity! Then if we cannot claim the honor of a personal visit from the "Editor," please send us as many copies of the "Ohio Cultivator" as your "terms" will allow from the enclosed \$5.00, and we will endeavor greatly to remember you hereafter.

NORTH-WEST.

### IMPORTANT TO THE NORTH. Drought in the Western Reserve—Failure of the Hay Crop—Advice to Farmers.

In our recent tour in the Northern part of the State we found the condition of things in a large portion of the Western Reserve even worse than it had been represented to us. Indeed we never saw a drought so severe as that which has spread desolation among the farmers of several counties in that region—including Geauga, Lake, Portage, Summit, parts of Cuyahoga, Medina and Lorain, and we believe of several other counties. This region, it is well known, is almost entirely devoted to grazing and dairy farming—stock of some kind is the main dependence of the farmers and very abundant. Of course, therefore, the loss of the hay crop, and failure of the pastures is a very serious calamity. The country in many places presents no more signs of verdure, except the foliage of trees, than the sandy deserts of Arabia. The roots as well as the leaves of the grass appear to be perfectly dead, and are so dry in some cases that where fire had been communicated it has burned the turf for many rods, when not extinguished.

The farmers of course are in a great strait to know what to do with their cattle, to keep them alive the coming winter, or enough of them to re-stock their farms in the spring. In some parts we found that a perfect panic prevailed, and the anxiety of some farmers with whom we conversed, deeply excited our sympathies. We regret too to say that designing men had evidently increased the alarm by misrepresenting the condition of other parts, in order to induce farmers to sell their cattle for the merest trifle, or in some other way to take advantage of their necessities. For the sake of imparting such information and advice as we could then give, we wrote the following communication, which was published in the Cleveland Herald of Aug. 8th, and copied into a number of other papers on the Reserve:

To the Farmers of the Western Reserve—What shall be done with the Cattle?

The failure of the hay crop on a large portion of the Reserve has naturally caused much anxiety in the minds of the farmers of this region, as to the best measures to be adopted to save their cattle from suffering and starvation the coming winter. All are agreed that there will not be sufficient provender to support one quarter of the present amount of stock in this region, and as only a small portion can be sold off, some provisions must be made for their support; for it is justly considered that the farmer who allows his cattle to suffer or starve around his dwelling, is

a disgrace to his profession and "worse than an infidel."

In spending a few days among the farmers of this portion of the State, I find that many of them are thinking of sending their cattle to be wintered in the prairie regions of the West—first sending men there to cut and secure the wild grass for hay. This at first thought, may seem a very feasible plan; but a little examination, I think, will show that it is neither wise nor economical. In the first place, the distance is so great that the expense will be more than many of the animals are worth. None with whom I have conversed estimate the cost at less than 7 to 9 dollars each; and the lowest at which I have heard of any responsible person offering to contract to winter and return cattle, is \$10 a head, which all will admit is quite too high. But there is another weighty objection to this plan, and one which is not thought of by many; cattle that have not become used to the hay made of prairie grass will not eat it freely, and they will become so wretchedly poor by the spring that many of them will not be able to return alive. This all will admit who have seen cattle taken from eastern countries to the west, and fed the first winter on prairie hay; they almost starve on it.

Other farmers inform me that they intend to rely upon the use of mill-feed, some of which they expect to come from Black Rock, to be fed with cut straw, &c. But it is obvious that this can only be practiced by a few, and mainly for the support of milch cows and working oxen or horses; for the price of mill-feed will of course be high and the supply limited. The hay crop is also very short in Erie county, N. Y., so that little or none will come from that way. Then too there will not be straw enough in this region to feed on this plan extensively; and neither hay nor straw can be imported by the lake at a price which farmers can afford to pay—though a partial supply may be obtained for the cities and lake towns.

What then is to be done? My answer is, send your cattle into the central and southern portions of our own State—where there is food enough and to spare. I have recently traveled through much of that region and can testify that there will be an abundance to feed, and keep well, all the farm stock that can be sent from the whole Western Reserve. The corn crop will be an abundant one; and in the grass regions, pastures will be good nearly all the winter, while a fair supply of hay and straw can also be had to make up a variety. This plan, I am confident, will be found much less expensive than either of the others, and vastly better for the cattle, while at the same time it will prevent many thousands of dollars from being sent out of the State, and may have a tendency to check the infernal fires of some of the immense distilleries at the south, which annually consume millions of bushels of corn, and convert it into the means of working mischief and ruin to mankind, instead of furnishing food and blessings.

I am not able at present to state definitely what will be the expense of wintering cattle in the great corn valleys of this State, but I have no doubt that thousands of acres of standing corn can be purchased at 8 or 10 dollars per acre—which will yield from 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and three or four tons of fodder per acre; and with the aid of a little straw will keep in fine order three or four head of cattle or horses per acre—and more still with the use of the pastures which can be had at little cost on the uplands adjoining. My plan would be to send or go immediately into those parts and make contracts either for the wintering of the animals at a set price per head, or for the purchase of cornfields and straw heaps or pasture. The best places will of course be where most remote from the



principal markets; and the most corn will be found in the vicinities of rivers and streams.

On my return to Columbus, in a few days, I will endeavor to learn more about prices, &c., and publish it in the Ohio Cultivator.

M. B. BATEHAM,

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8, 1845.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Since our return we have done all that the brief time would allow us, to obtain information in relation to the price of fodder and pasturage; and the result has more strongly convinced us of the economy of the farmers of the Reserve, driving their cattle into the Scioto valley, or other corn districts, to be wintered. We have seen and conversed with a number of extensive land owners and farmers in this region, and several from adjoining valley counties, and have received letters from others, and from what we have learned, we feel warranted in saying to our readers at the north, that unless some unlooked for calamity occurs to the corn crop, which is now very promising, they may rely upon finding an abundance of good food for all their farming stock, in these parts, at prices not far from the following:

For corn standing on the ground, warranted to yield on an average, 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre, 9 to \$10 per acre—half a dollar an acre in addition, for cutting and putting into shocks.

Fields of lighter quality, say to yield 40 bushels per acre, can be had for 7 to \$8 per acre. Others in the best districts, will yield 60 to 70 bushels per acre.

A still cheaper mode of wintering, will be to buy only the corn fodder (stalks,) after the corn is husked. This can be purchased (engaged now) in the Scioto valley to almost any amount that can be desired, for about 7 cents a shock of 12 hills square, for 1 37 to \$1 50 per acre, for that having a full growth of stalks.

Another, and a cheaper mode still, is to hire the farmers of this region to winter the cattle at a set price per head. Several extensive farmers have assured us that as many cattle as they may choose to send from the whole Reserve can be kept in this way, in the valley of the Scioto and its tributaries alone, the ensuing winter, at a price not higher than 50 cents a head per month. One gentleman in the south part of this county, said he would engage to keep a thousand head on his farm at that price, and to keep them well; they might come as soon as they pleased—the sooner the better. The usual price for wintering on grass and hay in Madison county, we learn is only 40 cents a month; and the fall pasturage is so good this season, that it is thought the price there will not be much if any higher, notwithstanding the hay crop was light.

ONE WORD MORE.—Farmers in the dry district had better not be over hasty in selling their cattle. Men will soon be there to purchase, from the south part of this State, and from other States, so that fairer prices will be offered. And don't be frightened or imposed upon by false representations of scarcity of fodder in other sections. Again, you can at any time sell as many as you please to part with, or enough to pay for wintering the remainder, in this part of the State, if you will drive them here. As an instance of this kind, Col. S. Medary of this city informs us that he would like to obtain for his farm, 50 head of steers, 2 or 3 years old, 10 good milch cows and 2 yoke of working oxen.

#### Wheat Farming in Western New York— with hints for the Farmers of Ohio.

No improvement in the practice of agriculture in Ohio is calculated so immediately and greatly to affect the prosperity of the State at large, as that which will increase the quantity—especially the product per acre, of our great staple WHEAT. No man who is familiar with the discoveries and improvements that have been made in the practice of wheat culture in England, and in some portions of our own country, can for a moment doubt that the wheat crop of this State can be so increased in yield as to double the present surplus, without any increase of the number of acres, and with very little increase of labor.

We have on former occasions referred to what

has been done in the way of improvements in wheat farming in Western New York. Only a very few of the farmers, even there, have as yet begun to regard farming as a science; but still they are every year adopting some slight improvement, and perfecting some system of wheat farming that instead of impoverishing their lands continually, as is usual in this state, is every year increasing their fertility, and the average yield of grain.

The first great error in Ohio wheat farming is the want of SYSTEM. Some definite and rational plan of operations, including a rotation or change of crops, and means of restoring to the soil those elements of its fertility which are drawn from it by the crops that are harvested. A majority of the farmers of this State have heretofore been governed apparently only by chance or temporary convenience. Very few have we found who practice any system of rotation of crops, or could tell us what crops they intended to apply to certain fields two years hence. This shiftless haphazard mode of doing things is enough to ruin any land, and any men who practice it.

To explain more fully our meaning, and at the same time point out to the wheat farmers of Ohio some important improvements that have been introduced with the best effects elsewhere, we have thought we could not do a greater favor to this class of our readers, especially at the present time, than to copy the principal portion of the report of the "Committee on Farms" of the Monroe County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, of last year. This society consists mainly of wheat farmers, and the report is founded on the examination of some of the best managed and most productive wheat farms in the famed Genesee country. The committee consisted of five persons, all of whom were experienced farmers, (with the exception of a particular friend of ours,) who visited the different farms and took notes of all they saw and learned. The report was written by the Chairman, L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq.; we can only give that portion having general reference to wheat farming, and the illustration thereof which is afforded by two of the farms that were visited. All who wish to understand the most approved system of wheat farming now practised in Western New York will read what follows with attention:

[Extracts from the report of the Committee on Farms, of the Monroe County Agricultural Society—1844.]

This Committee may be expected to lay down some general rules, as a criterion of what they conceive to be a true system of farming for a majority of the land in this county, and that manner of fencing, draining, manuring and rotation of crops, and general management, upon which they predicated their premiums; and although some of those points are still unsettled, and some important questions still remain debatable by our best and most experienced farmers, yet to exhibit the grounds upon which they arrived at their conclusions, they "will also give their opinions."

This Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the wheat crop (combined with wool growing,) is the only crop, in this county, that farmers can depend upon for producing at all times ready money, at a fair remuneration for their labor—especially if they are located at any great distance from market. Corn, hay, oats, potatoes, pork, &c., cannot be depended upon as ready cash articles, to any great amount; with the exception therefore of those farmers whose lands are not adapted to the grain crops, and are more natural to grass, grazing and fattening cattle may succeed well, and in some hands we know it does; but yet, they can hardly compete with the more hilly, cheap, and broken lands of the southern and eastern parts of this State, the outlay for which is not over one quarter of the amount that our lands were purchased at. Therefore, it recurs with great force to the minds of this committee, that the wheat crop is the only one adapted to a profitable and successful course for the farmers of this western country to pursue, as a main dependence to make money, pay for their farms, and get out of debt.

The committee will therefore proceed briefly

to state what they consider a good, judicious, and successful system for conducting a farm, and what state of preparation and rotation of crops it is necessary to pursue, to come up to that point of excellence which should be the perfection of the art; and those whose exertions come nearest to that course will, consequently, be the successful competitors for their favors.

Let a farm consisting of any number of acres, not too large—say, for example, one hundred acres of arable land, independent of wood lands, orchard, and garden—be in the first place well fenced, if with rails, well staked and ridged or what is better, with corner stakes and yokes, the yokes placed at two or three rails from the tops in which case the stakes need not be set in the earth; or what is better still where there is a sufficiency of stone, let the fences be made with them, and it can hardly be conceived, by those unacquainted with the process, how small and inferior an article will make a good and lasting fence, merely by the plentiful use of cedar, pine, or chestnut sticks laid in crossways with the stone, always reserving a sufficient quantity of stone to cope the wall, and form a cap to cover and retain the whole line. Divide the whole into such sized fields as shall comport with the size of the farm, and in such a manner as will allow it always to be nearly equally divided into a three course rotation. The fences to be clear from weeds, brambles, and shrubs, and of a sufficient height to protect against all depredation: for there is no better opiate to induce good nature, and calm and uninterrupted sleep at night, than good strong and high fences. If there are any low or springy lands, let them be thoroughly open, or under-drained—under-draining is by far the most convenient, safe and economical.

The barns should be large, with an underground basement, if possible; sheds and stables, large and roomy enough to house every hoof on the farm; barn-yards not too large, with water handy; a piggery with boiling apparatus; and proper protection and fixtures for the sheep; with a well-built, snug and convenient house, an industrious wife, not too handsome, a kitchen and flower garden, a well chosen fruitery and orchard—and that is what this committee would consider a pretty smart chance of a beginning. Now we would propose that there should be a flock of sheep, of a hardy, fine-wooled variety if for the fleece, or of a large-framed long woolled variety if for the carcass—as an indispensable requisite to commence with, not only as to profit from themselves, but as an important element in wheat husbandry. A greater profit will be realized from the sale of the wool and carcass than is lost to the farm by the food they consume, as their manure is the perfection of food for the wheat plant, and, from its intimate division and distribution, it is in a better state to feed the young plant than any other, except perhaps, the artificial compounds.

The true wheat farmer should have no more cows, oxen, or horses, than are necessary to carry on the farm and subsist the family—and those of the very best breeds. It must be very bad economy to be obliged always to keep half the farm in pasture and meadow, merely for the sake of keeping a great herd of cows, coupled with the privilege of foddering 20 or more tons of hay, and making a few pounds of butter, to sell at 8 cents per pound; the marketing of which costs more than its produce.

We would premise, that a farm, when it is right, should not have one square foot but what is arable, and capable of producing any crop put upon it; and as nearly as convenient, always to have one-third in wheat, one third or more in clover and grass, and one third or less in summer crops.—Now let us explain the *modus operandi*: It is now spring—one third in wheat, properly seeded; one third or more in meadow and pasture; and such portion of the other third as shall be convenient, fall-plowed for summer crops, which is to be devoted to oats, corn potatoes, beets, wortzel, carrots, &c.—on which is to be expended the fresh barn-yard manure made the winter previous, or so much as is needed, and the balance composted, for dressing the summer fallow. All of the oat, corn and potato ground, or so much as the season will admit, should be sown with

wheat, after the crops come off; if any lays over, it may be sown the next spring with peas or barley, and followed with wheat.

The manure which was applied to the summer crops, is now in the best possible state for producing wheat, having lost its fermentative quality, and, by rotting, plowing, and working, has become thoroughly divided and mixed with the soil, and is in a better state to promote the production of the wheat berry than in any other shape that it can be applied. So much of the summer crop and enough of the grass in pasture to make about one third of the arable land, comes into wheat each year. This course of cropping gives but a small portion of mowing land, after providing pasturage for the sheep and neat stock; yet with the judicious use of the root crops and the straw from the wheat and oats, a very small quantity of hay need be used before the first of April, and yet the whole farm stock be kept in as good order as those to which are fed a ton and half per head; by which course a great amount of land is relieved, for the grand desideratum of the wheat crop.

The meadows and part of the pasture of this year, become the summer fallow of the next; and this year's stubble, properly seeded, becomes the meadow and pasture of the succeeding season.

This course your committee consider the best, safest, and most profitable, taking into consideration the importance of keeping the soil in good heart and productiveness, and in a state of improvement, rather than impoverishing it. Yet there are some good and judicious farmers who, occasionally, where a field throws heavy to straw, follow with two or more crops of wheat alternately; when clover succeeds well, and the ground is free from weeds and foul grasses, we have known this course to succeed well, even with once plowing, but it is a course, generally speaking, more to be deprecated than praised.

Another course is pursued, by some of our best farmers, who prefer to let all the manured summer crop land lie over to the next season, and take off a crop of barley or peas, and follow with wheat. The committee incline to the opinion, that this course must nearly or quite exhaust and neutralize all the virtue of the previous year's manuring, and have a tendency to keep the land in a situation not improved for the wheat crop, if not losing in its qualifications to produce, for any length of time, a certain and profitable return.

Another course pursued by equally judicious farmers, is to take a four year course rotation, by allowing all the seeded ground to lie two full years in clover. The first year it is mowed and pastured, and the second year it is mowed or pastured till about the first of June, then plastered, and at the proper time cut for clover seed; the year after, mowed or pastured till the first week in June, when it is turned under for the summer fallow, for wheat. This course, on large farms, with a heavy stock of cattle and sheep, (as it allows more hay and pasture than the three year course,) is a very successful method; and even for those of a medium size, may suit well for some particular soils; and perhaps in those cases where the management for saving and increasing the manure is not skillfully and judiciously performed, this is a safe course, if one quarter of the arable land gives a sufficient quantity of acres in wheat:

**The three year course in three divisions—Field A.**  
1841 - - - - in wheat seeded.  
1842 - in meadow, pasture and summer crops.  
1843-4 - - - - in wheat.

**The four year course in four divisions—Field A.**  
1840 - - - - in wheat, seeded.  
1841 - - - - in meadow and pasture.  
1842 in meadow, clover-seed, and summer crops.  
1843-4 - - - - again in wheat.

But whatever course an enterprising and thinking farmer may pursue, if he has a system and plan of proceeding, and pursues it constantly, he will soon come to a result as to what process is best adapted to his soil. Without regularity, system, and a code of rules and reasons, no course will succeed, nor any valuable result be reached. It is said that bad habits regularly fol-

lowed, are not so pernicious to the human system as an irregular and mixed course of life; and the remark is peculiarly applicable to the arts of husbandry. We say—*system! system! system!* and follow it, good or bad, and conviction must follow, by comparison with others pursuing a different course.

The Committee can conceive of no better system of farming than that of 100 acres of arable land, (or double or treble that amount, if you please,) of which one third, say 33 acres, is put into wheat producing from 800 to 1000 bushels; with one 100 to 150 fine woolled sheep producing from 300 to 500 pounds of wool, worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound; and the balance of land in grass and summer crops, every item of which should be consumed on the farm, to subsist the family, hired help, and farm stocks, and, perhaps, to help to pay mechanics; all the offal, hay, straw and roots, going to increase the manure heap, which, with a plentiful use of plaster and clover, will more than compensate for the wheat and wool subtracted from the soil, and sold.

The Committee in awarding their premiums, have selected those who, in the words of their instructions, came the nearest to their standard of excellence—"reference being had to the general system of management, and the profit obtained: rather than to natural advantages, or expensive improvements."

ELISHA HARMON, of Wheatland, to whom was awarded the first premium, cultivated a farm of 400 acres, 300 of which are improved; has been settled 40 years; the soil a sandy loam, inclining to gravel, abundantly filled with a limestone shale; on a part of which are beds of plaster, which are opened, and manufactured for use and sale, averaging 1000 tons per year. This tract was originally an oak opening, with gentle undulations, and, is, altogether, a splendid wheat farm. The dwelling house, barns, and out-houses, are of a superior construction and finish. He has this year over 92 acres of wheat yielding over 2000 bushels—has raised an average of 50 bushels of clover seed for the last 15 years—usually alternates his crops, by wheat one year, and clover two years, but has one field that has produced wheat every other year for 15 years past, without any deterioration of the land. Plowing commences, for the summer fallowing, on the first week in June and second week in September, using his sheep and the wheat cultivator immediately between the plowings—sows from the 12th to the 20th of September, 5 pecks to the acre of pure White Flint. His stock consists of 400 sheep and 106 lambs, Saxon and Merino.—His clip of wool this year was 1,600 lbs., which sold in market for 40 cents; 7 cows, 12 horses and colts, and 30 hogs, a part of them fine Leicesters; and what particularly commended itself to this committee was, over 4 miles of stone fence. His summer crops were 8 or 10 acres of corn and oats each, root crops, potatoes, &c.

WILLIAM GARBUTT, of Wheatland, to whom the Committee award the credit of being the only farmer accountant, that they visited, who kept his accounts of profit and loss on every crop on his farm, and the produce and cost per acre, and the general result for some 20 years past. For a description of his farm, and his system of farming, they propose to let him tell his own story:

*To the viewing Committee of the Monroe Agricultural Society.*

My farm consists of 200 acres of cleared ground, but the mill-pond overflows 10 acres, which is of little value except for pasture in autumn and dry seasons, and six acres are occupied with roads and yards; which leaves 184 for cultivation. I generally calculate, when circumstances will admit, to have 45 acres in wheat, 15 in barley and oats, 15 in hoed crops, 40 in pasture, 40 for hay and clover-seed and 30 in fallow. The ground intended for the hoed crop is always in clover, if practicable, highly manured with rotted manure, and plowed under in the fall. The barley stubble is twice plowed, receives a light dressing of manure, and is sowed with wheat; so that about two fifths of my wheat crop are raised after summer crops, the remainder after fallow (viz: clover pasture:) the whole of the wheat always seeded with clover and timothy. I annually sow from

10 to 12 tons of plaster, and the two seasons past have put 4 tons, each year, or my manure in the yards. My general average stock has been 300 sheep, 30 hogs, 15 head of cattle, and 8 horses; keep three good teams, and a span of mares for breeding, and odds-and-ends.

I stable or yard all my stock in winter, and make all my forage into manure. I keep the stock in the yards in the spring as long as I conveniently can, seldom turning sheep out before the first of May, cattle the 10th, and team not until spring work is done. My first pasture is my fallow; second, clover, which is intended for hay and seed.

The cattle are wintered on corn-stalks, straw and roots; sheep on chaff, straw and shorts, of which I feed annually from 1000 to 2000 bushels. I always endeavor to feed as well as I can with the fodder I have—not to pamper nor waste.

The amount sold from the products of the farm, from 1830 to 40, was great, averaging from \$2,200 to \$3,200 per annum, independent of our farm living—it being only the amount sold. The expenses during the same period, including every expense belonging to the farm, excepting those of my own and Mrs. G's labor, of which we make no account, was from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum. The crop of 1840 amounted to \$1,818 76; expenses, \$1,296 15; 1841, \$1,802 44; expenses \$1,244 28; 1842, \$1,578 02; expenses \$1,204; 1843, \$1,639 63, expenses \$1,219 10. I can give all particulars relative to these amounts, but this communication is already too long. The plaster and mill-feed increases the amount both in the expenses and income.

Owing to the failure of my clover, I have the present season more acres in wheat, more in fallow, less in hoed crops, less in grass, and fewer sheep than usual—viz., 57 acres in wheat, 43 in fallow, 10 in barley, 10 in hoed crops, of which 2 are in potatoes, 3 roots, and 5 corn, and 8 in oats.

Stock; 10 horses, 26 cattle, 24 hogs, 190 old sheep, and 60 lambs. Present season, 4 men by the year from the middle of July; one more for the season; 3 one month in hay and harvest, and one by the day through wheat-cutting.

And I would further state, that the great difference in my wheat crop per acre, in the various years, was more owing to the seasons than to the cultivation, or the condition of the land to produce a crop. The crops of 1833-4-5 were very heavy, yet the ground was not in any better condition than it was in 1836 and 1837, when the crops were light; and the same may be said of 1841 and 1842. The crop of 1842 was the lightest I ever had, being only 19 bushels per acre, owing to the rust; for if it had not rusted, it would have been 30 bushels per acre.

Yours most respectfully,  
WILLIAM GARBUTT.

Letter from Gen. Harmon.

**Wheat Crop in Western N. Y.—Seed Wheat—Visit to Virginia.**

The article in our last on the varieties of wheat, making reference to the fine Seed Wheat usually raised by Gen. Harmon, was written without any knowledge as to the condition of his crop this year. By the following letter (which we publish without leave) we learn that his crop has partially failed, and that he is not very desirous of sending any seed wheat to a distance this season.—ED. O. CULT.

WHEATLAND, August, 1845.

FRIEND BATEHAM: \* \* \* My wheat crop is not first rate this year, and therefore I do not think it will be best for me to send any to your friends in Ohio for seed—as they will be disappointed with its appearance. The early part of the season was dry, which gave us a short straw, with the promise of a good berry and an early harvest. The extremely hot weather in the early part of July ripened it too suddenly, and together with the rust, which had appeared on heavy soils, caused all of it in these parts to shrink more or less, so that we have a small berry and slim yield. I believe the whole wheat crop of western New York, will not prove over two thirds of an average yield. We have suffered greatly from drouth here of late—no rain having



fallen for a month past. Grass is not half a crop—oats are light—corn and potatoes will be very slim unless rain comes soon, and at best cannot be a fair yield.

I left home on the 16th of June, to visit some of the wheat growing districts of the South, mainly for the purpose of observing the different varieties of wheat in cultivation there, and obtaining samples for experiment. I passed through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and as far south as James' River, in Virginia. I was in Virginia at their wheat harvest, and examined quite a number of different varieties of wheat, but saw none that I thought quite equalled my Improved White Flint, some seed of which I had sent to several farmers there, two years ago. Most of the varieties of wheat cultivated in the South, are red. The crop is a fair one—the berry is small and very solid. The principal kinds are, the Blue Stem, the Orange, the Mediterranean, the Virginia May and Zimmerman's Wheat. The Mediterranean is not very well liked; its long beard and thick bran, are strong objections to it. It ripens a few days earlier than either of the others, excepting the Virginia May—the latter appears to be an indifferent yielder. Virginia appears to be a fine wheat growing State; but as a whole, they work their lands very badly—or rather, they scarcely work them at all. Wheat is grown after corn, or after once plowing—and frequently after wheat. Summer fallowing seems to be unknown; I did not see a furrow plowed for wheat, up to the day of my leaving—the 1st of July.

Our State Fair, at Utica, is likely to be as splendid and interesting as any that have preceded it. The citizens of that place have subscribed liberally to defray the expenses, and are busily at work making erections, &c. It is hardly possible for them to do better than the people of Poughkeepsie did last year; but they are determined at least to equal them. If a number of your Buckeye friends will attend, I think they will feel well rewarded. We shall of course rely on having the pleasure of meeting you on that occasion, as in times past; there to renew our mutual pledges in this great cause of human improvement.

Truly, yours, &c.

R. HARMON, Jr.

#### Wheat Crop in Green County.

In a brief visit to the neighborhood of Xenia, last month, we saw such evidences of successful wheat farming, as we have rarely met with in this State, and did not expect to find in any part South of the National Road. The wheat crop this year, in Green county, we think is decidedly better, as a whole, than in any other county in the State. The quantity of land devoted to this crop, is not so large there, as in some more northern counties, but the yield of grain per acre, is greater. On the farm of Mr. Corry, consisting of 300 acres, there were 100 acres of wheat, which had just been harvested, and from the number of dozen of sheaves, and the yield of a few dozens that had been thrashed, Mr. C. said he was confident he would have over 2500 bushels—or over 25 bushels per acre, for the whole 100 acres.—This, considering the very large share of his land sown to wheat and the consequent imperfect tillage, must be considered a very large yield.—The crop of Mr. Laughead, on a beautiful farm adjoining Mr. Corry's, was little, if any, inferior in yield; and the Xenia Torch Light, of about that time, states that "Mr. Joseph Provo, living in the south part of this township, informs us that he has cut the present season, on less than nine and a half acres of ground, seven hundred dozen sheaves of wheat—every dozen of which, as he believes, will yield a bushel of grain." We do not suppose this last yield will be found as great as it is said Mr. P. expected; for that would be over 70 bushels per acre! But the crop was undoubtedly a very large one, and these cases are enough to show the vast capabilities of the soil of that portion of the State, and the success that may be anticipated there, in producing "the staff of life," when the best modes of wheat farming are more generally introduced, so as to avoid in a greater degree than heretofore, those disastrous blights and failures, that have rendered this crop so uncertain. The lands of that dis-

trict rest on a limestone foundation, and were mainly covered with heavy oak forests; in these, as in other respects, it resembles very closely the best wheat soil of western New York, and when more thorough culture is introduced, with the use of the sub-soil plow on heavy portions, and more clover plowed in, with dressings of lime or plaster, there is no reason that we can discover, why as great and as uniform crops of wheat should not be harvested in the oak lands of Green county, and the counties adjoining, as in any other parts of the State, or the Union.—See article on wheat culture in New York, in another column.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 15, 1845

#### Editor at Home.

Having been absent among the farmers of the northern part of the State, until within two days of the time for issuing our paper, we have of course been unable to attend to all communications and matters that would otherwise have received attention. We know our readers will excuse us for any little omissions of duty, as it will be for their advantage to have us become acquainted with the farmers and farming of the different parts of the State. We intend to start again in 2 or 3 days to visit a few counties north and east of this. We have not room at this time for any "notes by the way."

"THE FARMER'S LIBRARY."—Nos. 1 and 2, we find on our table, and it is decidedly the handsomest work we have found there for a long time. Its contents, too, are of the highest order, as all who knew anything of its editor, were sure would be the case. We give an extract in another part of this paper; and have only room to say, that a reading, thinking farmer, who has \$5 he can spare for such a purpose, cannot well expend the amount to better advantage, than in subscribing for it. It will afford us pleasure to be permitted to order the work for some of our Ohio friends.

"LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ART"—By Dr. Lardner, (part VII.) is also received from the same publishers, Messrs. Greely & McElrath, New York. We have read all the numbers of this work thus far, and we recommend it to all classes of our readers, especially to young men who wish to become well informed on matters of popular science; and be effectually saved from embracing such absurd notions, as consulting the moon, or a weather almanac, to find out when to perform the operations of the farm and garden, &c. We have an extract or two in type on this subject.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. Y. AG. SOCIETY, vol. IV.—This valuable book we have been waiting for, with much impatience, and thanks to friend Tucker, it met us at Cleveland. We have not yet had time to examine it, but shall soon give our readers an extract or two.

THAT "MOON HOAX."—The editor of the New England Farmer copies the communication on "Moon Farming" in our paper of the 15th, and gravely supposes that we published it in sober mood as real truth; then asks if the "Schoolmaster is abroad in Ohio!" Ha ha ha! friend Breck, you were hoaxed that time! Our readers in Ohio saw the irony "sticking out a foot" in that article; and if you are not a little smarter hereafter, we shall have to send a Buckeye schoolmaster among you "down east."

#### "Anti-Monopoly Meeting."

We have seen in the Ohio Statesman what purports to be the proceedings of an "Anti-monopoly meeting" held "pursuant to notice" in the township of Mifflin, Franklin county, for the purpose, it appears, of expressing opposition to that feature in the doings of the late agricultural convention, which has reference to an appropriation from the treasury for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies.

We had no doubt but that some opposition would be expressed against this measure—especially by such men as we are confident composed this "meeting"—men who evidently have never seen the effects of such measures as are proposed to be put in operation and sustained by the appropriation complained of, and who will not read, or at least have not read the explanations that have been given to the public in relation thereto. It is evident from the language and tone of these "proceedings" that those concerned had not taken the pains to inform themselves at all on the subject about which they wrote and spoke; and the consequence is they have wasted their fire and bombast upon a mere imaginary foe—a bug-bear of their own creation!

As soon as we can find time and space, we will take up this subject, and show, to the satisfaction of all candid minds, we think, that the objections set forth in these "proceedings" are unfounded and of no account; and that the benefits to be derived from the proposed appropriations and societies, will extend as well to the poor farmer as to the rich; and that so far from "robbing the owners of an inferior soil of their hard earned labors to fill the coffers of the rich and well born," as expressed in these "proceedings," the measures proposed by the Convention for the promotion of agriculture in Ohio would tend more to alleviate the condition and promote the interests of such men, in proportion to the share they would have to pay of the expenses, than of those who have been more favored by fortune or providence.

But before we attempt this, we wish to ask the authors of these "proceedings" to read the full account of the remarks and doings of the convention, as published in the Cultivator of July 1; also the abstract of the New York law, in the Cultivator of June 15; for it is evident they have as yet done neither—nor did they feel sufficient interest in the subject to attend the convention, and there express their sentiments, although living within an hour's drive of the State House. We will gladly furnish those copies of our paper gratis to all who were in attendance at the meeting if they will send for them, (it will not take many,) or they can borrow the reading of them from their neighbors who are subscribers.

We have very little hope however that they can find time sufficient at present, to read anything on this subject; for, being ardent patriots, and very public-spirited citizens, they will have as much as they can well attend to, of a more pressing nature, until after the fall elections—and it is even reported that some of their number have offered to enter into the special service of the "dear people" at that time, if it is found that their services are required!

That our readers may have the pleasure of seeing a specimen of the proceedings of the "Anti-monopoly Meeting" we subjoin the first and second resolutions. The remainder, five or six in number, are equally rich, and should have a place in our columns were they not already full.

"Resolved, That we, the people, have met in our primary assembly, firmly and unchangeably opposed to any appropriation by the Legislature to assist the aristocracy thus to trample upon our rights, and rob us of the very liberties for which our fathers in the darkest hours of the Revolution pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

"Resolved, That 'eternal vigilance is the price the freeman pays for liberty, the best gift of Heaven,' and that we will ever oppose any and every measure which has for its object, the taxation of the many for the benefit of the few."

There now!—who will say these men are not patriots and statesmen?

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

**A Bankrupt's Night Thoughts.**

I've risen from my sleepless couch,  
Where vainly I have sought  
That rest which there in former times  
Kind Morpheus to me brought,  
When naught disturbed my peace of mind,  
Or caused one troubled thought.

And as I gaze upon the sky,  
Where rides the nightly queen,  
Surrounded by her twinkling band  
Of starry lights, they seem  
To mock me with their quiet light,  
So like an "Angel's dream."

Long anxious days and sleepless nights  
Of grief, I've lately known,  
Since wealth has fled, and all my friends  
So suddenly have flown—  
As if they cared not that a cent  
Were left to call my own.

I'm sick and weary of the life  
That I for years have spent,  
And am resolved that with less wealth  
Henceforth I'll be content—  
Rather than live with all my thoughts  
On this one object bent

For now I see, one scarce has time  
To think a serious thought,  
But hurrying on for wealth and fame  
He's on a death bed brought—  
Then to his conscience-stricken soul  
These things all seem as nought.

And now I will at once forsake  
The city and its strife,  
And bid adieu to all the snares  
With which 'tis ever rife—  
And seeking some retired spot,  
Will lead a peaceful life.

And, casting all false pride away,  
I'll till the fertile soil,  
Forget my former sunshine friends,  
And use my hands to toil—  
Then shall my happiness be such  
As nothing can despoil.

I'll plough my fields and sow my seed,  
And poverty defy;  
For He who does the ravens feed,  
And hear them when they cry,  
Will surely prove a friend in need  
And all my wants supply.

M. B.

SPRING VALLEY, O., Aug. 1845.

**Disease in Poultry.**

[A LETTER FROM EMILY.]

MR. EDITOR:—As the more competent ladies who have so ably contributed to your columns seem to have neglected this duty somewhat of late, I feel induced, incompetent as I am, to write a few lines for the Ladies' Department. I think it is a great pity, as well as a reproach to our sex, that a single number of the Ohio Cultivator should be issued without at least one communication from the ladies. Who can estimate the amount of good that may be accomplished through this means among the thousands of families to which your paper is a welcome visitant?

My object in writing at this time, is to obtain some information respecting diseases of poultry. We had a large number of chickens hatched the past spring, and as soon as they became about a week old, most of them were severely attacked with the *gapes*, and a majority of them died. I searched my book on poultry, for a remedy, and tried nearly all that I found recommended, but with little success. I then concluded that *prevention* was easier than *cure*; so the next brood that was hatched, I determined to try a specific that I had somewhere seen recommended. I took a few old nails and put them in vinegar and let them remain till the vinegar became very black; I mixed their food with this vinegar until they were a month old, and all that I fed with this food have escaped the disease. As this is but a single experiment, and it is not certain

that they would not have escaped without it, I should be glad to hear from any other persons who may have tried it, or who have discovered any effective and easy method for the prevention or cure of this disease.

Respectfully, &c.  
EMILY.

Mt. Tabor, Champaign co., Aug., 1845.

**The Grub Worm and May Beetle.**

Much injury has been done to the meadows and cornfields in some portions of this State the present summer by the ravages of the grub worm—the larva of the May Beetle or Cock Chaffer. In our recent excursions, in the northern part of the State especially, we were often called to examine fields that were badly infested with these worms; and we found the farmers generally entirely unacquainted with the appearance of the insect in its perfect state, and indeed very few were aware that it had more than one form of existence, although they had seen its appearance in the other, every year since their earliest childhood.

The perfect insect, or parent of the grub worm, is the large chestnut colored bug, or beetle, that is seen flying, sometimes in great numbers, of an evening on the first appearance of warm weather in April and May. They are commonly called *May Bugs* in this country—sometimes *Cock Chaffers*. The above cuts copied from Kollar, give a good representation of the beetle and its offspring the grub, though it is designed for the European species, which differs slightly in form and color from ours. Its habits are well describe in Kollar's and in Harris' treatise on insects.

In the beetle state it feeds on the leaves of trees in the forest and the orchard, though it does not often do very extensive mischief in this form, as it is not very voracious, and it only lives a few days. After pairing, the males die; the females descend a few inches into the ground where they deposit their eggs—from 80 to 100 each, and in a day or two after die.

The young grub is hatched in two weeks, and is about an eighth of an inch long at first, and only becomes half an inch long the first year. The second year they become an inch long, and the third year about an inch and a half long or full grown; when they are of the shape represented in the above cut (b) generally curved in a crescent form and as thick as a man's little finger—the color is whitish with the head and feet yellowish red.

During the second and third seasons of their growth they feed voraciously, and when numerous, as the present season, great injury is done by them to the roots of grass and grain—sometimes, also, to garden crops, young fruit trees, &c. The worms descend deeper into the earth at the commencement of winter, so as to avoid freezing. They are often found on digging or plowing lands in the spring, of various sizes and at different depths in the ground. At the end of the third year the grub descends to the depth of several feet into the earth, where (according to Kollar) it remains a whole year in the *pupa* state—nearly torpid and requiring no food; and in the spring of the fifth year it assumes its perfect form, and mounts aloft in the air with its wings and humming music—thus completing the mysterious round of its existence.

As to the means of preventing or checking the ravages of these insects, several modes will suggest themselves to the minds of the intelligent cultivator, on reading the foregoing account of their history. Where the grubs appear in such numbers, and greatly injure grass lands, as they have in many places this year, it is a good plan to turn in all the hogs and poultry of the farm; they will soon devour all that are not too far below the surface, especially if after a few days the

loose grass is stirred for them, by passing over the field with a harrow; hogs will thrive and fatten well on these grubs where they are sufficiently numerous. In the next place fall plowing—deep and late, and throwing the ground up in loose high ridges, so as to expose it as much as possible to the frost, will tend to kill off multitudes of these and other injurious insects, such as cut worms, wire worms, &c.—besides being of very great benefit to the land, leaving it mellow and in the best order for spring sowing.

In several of the fields we have examined, the grubs appear to be all of the second year's growth; and unless some measures are adopted to destroy them, they will be pretty certain to greatly injure or destroy whatever crops may be on the ground next year. One farmer in Richland county informed us that he was not thinking of adopting any measures to get rid of the grubs, for he supposed they changed into a fly or moth, like that of the Silk worm, and that they would all disappear before long. But it will be seen from the foregoing, that such a hope is groundless; and there is danger that if left unmolested, their ravages will be worse next season than the present.

Such of our readers as have neighbors who do not take the Cultivator, and whose fields are infested with grubs, will do well to shew them the foregoing article, and persuade them to adopt measures for their destruction, so as to prevent, in some measure, their spreading over the country. It is possible, also, that the information here given may lead them to believe that something useful may perchance be learned from an agricultural paper; and they may even be persuaded to give seventy-five cents or a dollar to have it sent them for a year!

**Perkins and Brown's fine Sheep.**

MT. VERNON, O., July 26, 1845.

M. B. BATEMAN, Esq.:—I send you a few specimens of wool, from the flock of Messrs. Perkins and Brown, near Akron, Summit county, O.

It makes me proud of Ohio, to know that such wool is grown within her limits. I have a variety of suggestions awakened by conversation with Mr. Brown, which I should like to present; but I doubt not, if you should visit the Reserve, the beautiful residence of Mr. Perkins, two miles west of Akron, will entice you to his secluded fields to see one of the finest flocks of fine woolled sheep, this side of Saxony.

The extreme modesty of Mr. Brown, at whose house I was a guest, restricts my commendations to a bare reference of the public to the records of the Middlesex company at Lowell, for a correct estimate of his flock. But what I have written I have written. In Mr. Brown's mind, the question is fully settled in favor of fine woolled, over coarse woolled sheep. The arguments which move him to this decision, I hope you will elicit from himself. He considers it clear, from experiment and otherwise, that from a given number of acres and expense of keeping, the return will be greater from fine than from coarse sheep; and surely the method of estimating the value of flocks by the number of pounds and price of wool, is fallacious, unless due heed is given to the cost of production. He tells me, that they have very nearly succeeded in *breeding the gum* out of their flocks; and he is sedulously directing his attention to the obliteration of horns from his sheep. He says that with care he can soon effect both objects. His horn tax, he says, has been higher some years than his land tax, meaning, I suppose, his rent for land, as for some years until his copartnership with Mr. Perkins, he has rented land for carrying on his business. The number of horned sheep is rapidly diminishing in their flock, while the quality of wool is improving.

There will be a few fine bucks for sale, out of this flock this season, at very reasonable prices. I should like to have my friends, and all who wish to *improve* their flocks of fine woolled sheep, apply in season; though I have no more interest in this recommendation, than any traveller who likes to see any and every branch of husbandry carried on towards perfection. Nor do I mean to disparage the flocks of other wool-growers by what I have just said. There must be selections, mutually, among breeders of improved sheep, in



order to perpetuate and enhance good qualities, in their flocks. A TRAVELLER.

REMARKS: We had at several times seen commendatory notices of Messrs. Perkins' and Brown's sheep, in the newspapers, but we paid but little attention to them, supposing they were too highly flattered. The samples of wool received with the foregoing, however, and more especially the opportunity for personally inspecting the sheep, which we have enjoyed since, has removed that impression entirely, and we can assure our readers, that too much cannot well be said in praise of these sheep, and especially in praise of the care and skill displayed by Mr. Brown. We shall speak of this in our next.—Ed.

#### Letter from Jefferson County.

RICHMOND, July 29, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—We have just had a meeting of farmers, and organized a County Society; there was a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for its government, to be submitted to its first annual meeting, which will be held the 2d of September. At the meeting, I heard several express the wish that they could see the form of a constitution of some of the New York or other County Societies of long standing; which, if you would publish in your next, would be gratefully received by your subscribers in this county. If you exchange with our county papers you will see a synopsis of the proceedings in the next number.

The reading of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, was an interesting part of the proceedings; they are all very good and worthy our warmest praise. But there is one, the 12th, with the importance of which we cannot be too deeply impressed.\*

Can we reflect that "800,000,000 human beings, 50,000,000 domesticated horses, asses and mules, 150,000,000 domesticated cattle, 300,000,000 domesticated sheep, 80,000,000 swine, 12,000,000 domesticated goats, are depending upon agriculture for support," without feeling deeply impressed with its multitudinal importance? "Knowledge is power" alike in all departments of industry and science. It requires no hypothesis, and but little calculation to prove to a reflecting mind that we can never cultivate our soil to the best advantage until we are possessed of that knowledge which will enable us to do it intelligently. In the language of Ellsworth "it is time that guess work and hereditary notions should give place to facts, and the application of known chemical agents." With how much more certainty could farmers calculate upon an ample reward for their labor, if they were properly acquainted with the composition of their grains and soils than is now the case, for it is lamentably true that many go on groping in the dark, or learning perhaps at the sacrifice of many crops in the "dear school of experience."

Athens was once powerful, and joyed in her strength; "even the savage bowed to her soul-stirring eloquence, and the bards of every nation sang to the glory of Athens;" and why? Because she "stood pre-eminent in the arts and sciences."

During the reign of Solon, one of her wisest and best rulers, schools were established for the diffusion of all useful knowledge; laws were enacted for the promotion of industry; where the soil would admit, agriculture was liberally supported; and where it would not, manufacturing interests were, and so great was their prosperity in those days says Socrates "that there was not one man who begged in the streets or died of want to the dishonor of the community." Successive generations have had 2442 years to improve upon Solon.

We boast a far more enlightened age, live upon a soil of incalculable resources, blessed with a genial climate and republican institutions; and yet we dare not (to our shame be it spoken) say that no man begs in our streets or dies of want to the dishonor of our community. Something must be radically wrong, and I am convinced that that wrong in a great measure consists in that very ignorance which this resolution seeks to remedy. I am well aware of the prejudice that exists against what is called book farming; and we must have charity for this prejudice, remembering

that heretofore farmers have only "heard those things spoken of by the mouth." But if such schools as are here contemplated could be established, they would gradually become filled with young men of ambition and genius, who would go forth and give the community a practical illustration of the benefit arising therefrom. Agriculture would receive that respect which it so justly deserves from all classes; a wide field would be opened for honorable competition; the votaries of fame would soon feel the dignity of labor, and learn that

"Sweet is the bread made sweet by toil,  
And sweet is the rest it brings."

Other professions would not be so distressingly crowded. We would not have it reported to our general government that the State of Ohio instead of showing a large increase, has within a few years fallen short some million bushels wheat—not we! But luxuriant fields of grain majestically bowing to the passers by, would tell him in characters of living green and gold that

"Each heart of the Buckeye more fondly doth cherish  
His home, than the Briton his water-girt isle,  
For liberty here's caused the desert to flourish,  
And learning's bright beams made the wilderness smile."

Very respectfully yours, &c.

J. D. L.

M. B. BATEHAM.

\* 12. Resolved, That this convention are deeply sensible of the need of better facilities of education, whereby farmers' sons may, at small expense, obtain a knowledge of those branches of science that are intimately connected with agriculture, and essential to a complete knowledge of farming as a science, as well as an art, and we hope the time is not far distant when these sciences will be taught in our common schools, or when agricultural schools will be established and sustained in Ohio; and we also suggest to the teachers in our schools, academies and colleges, the propriety of delivering, or causing to be delivered to their pupils, frequent lectures on agriculture and horticulture, and of requiring boys, especially those destined to be farmers, to write compositions on these subjects.

#### "Observe—Think—Reason—Practice."

CINCINNATI, August 4, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I have added to my agricultural library, "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," and I have, during the intermission of business, given it a careful perusal.

This work is a splendid specimen of the results of the application of science and skill, to the improvement of the natural and spontaneous productions of the earth, in the department of horticulture; and I commend it to the attention of the farmers of Ohio, as the strongest argument which can be adduced in favor of applying the same means, (science and skill) to the improvement of agriculture.

If we should shut our eyes to all around us, and picture to our imagination, a primeval state of nature, when the earth yielded nothing better than the sour crab apple, the bitter almond, and flavorless peach, and then trace the successive steps by which the gardener has improved these fruits, in transplanting them into a warmer aspect, enriching the soil, carefully pruning, selecting seeds, cross breeding, and successive planting, sheltering and watching, we shall perceive, how, by slow degrees, the sour crab expands into a GOLDEN PIPPIN; the wild pear loses its thorns, and becomes a BERGAMOTTE or a BEURRE, the Almond is deprived of its BITTERNESS, the wild grape transformed into a CATAWBA, and the dry and flavorless peach is at length a TEMPTING and DELICIOUS FRUIT! It is in this way that we can readily comprehend the great advances which have been made in horticulture, and the importance of the application of ALL the powers with which the Creator has endowed man to enable him to comply with the command, that he should by the sweat of his brow, "replenish the earth and subdue it."

Man is endowed with the powers of thinking and reasoning and observing; and it is of more essential importance to his well being, that he should exercise these powers, in the business of agriculture, than to exercise alone his physical powers. The power of his hands is limited; but when they are directed by the thinking and reasoning powers, well cultivated, the power of his hands is increased in an almost unlimited ratio.

An exemplification of this increased power in man by the exercise of his powers of thinking, reasoning and observation, may be thus given:

We may observe in the flower of a plum tree a

slender stem arising in the centre, and connected directly at its base with the germ of the young fruit; science calls this a *pistil*; on the summit of this pistil we may observe further, a globular enlargement; this is called a *stigma*; continuing our observations we discover numerous other thread like stems, entirely surrounding this central stem, and these are also crowned with little globular balls—these are called *anthers*. At a certain season of the year we shall observe that these anthers burst open and scatter upon the pistil and stigma, in the centre of the flower, a fine powdery substance, called *pollen*.

We have now made our observations, we must next exercise our *thinking* powers, and enquire what are the uses of all these parts; and when we have made this GRAND DISCOVERY, we apply our *reasoning* faculties, and go about to put these discoveries and reasonings into *practice*.

We find by a little practice with our hands, that we can produce a new and improved variety of fruit, by selecting a blossom before it has expanded, and with a pair of scissors cut out and remove all the anthers; the next day, or as soon as the blossom is quite expanded, we collect with a camel's hair brush the pollen from a fully blown flower of another variety, and apply the pollen to the stigma or point of the pistil, in the flower we have deprived of its anthers; and to insure success we then cover this flower with a loose bag of thin gauze. The seeds contained in the fruit which this flower produced, will be endowed with a power to produce a tree which will bear fruit partaking of the character of both the varieties from which it was thus originated.—Thus among the fruits owing their origin to this source we find Coe's Golden Drop Plum, was raised from the Green Gage, impregnated by the Magnum Bonum or Egg Plum; and the Elton cherry from the Bigarreau, impregnated by the White Heart and many others.

How long would it require for a man to find out all these things with the aid of his hands alone? And how long has it taken him to find them out even with the aid of all his faculties!—And how much greater power is given to man's hands by these discoveries! And who knows but that even greater discoveries may yet be made, than have hitherto been attained? Have we not, then, every inducement to continue to OBSERVE—THINK—REASON—PRACTICE. And I propose this as the motto of the new State Agricultural Society—observe—think—reason—practice.

Respectfully, your friend,

D. LAPHAM.

M. B. BATEHAM.

From Skinner's "Monthly Journal of Agriculture."

#### Effects of Electricity on Vegetation.

We might be charged with indifference to the progress of Scientific Agriculture, were we to send out the first number of the Farmers' Library without adverting to one of the most remarkable novelties that has lately attracted public notice, to wit: The effects of experiments lately made in England to test the effects of Electricity on Vegetation. Hence we had arranged for publication what seemed most impressive and worthy of regard. On reflection, however, we conclude to postpone for another number all notice except what follows. In the mean time we may observe that the subject seems to be, practically speaking, exactly in that state of uncertainty which demands further and more exact experiments, before it can be had recourse to by practical men with any certainty of useful results; and again, it will probably be found that in our own country, and by a member of our "Agricultural Association," too, the investigation and knowledge of this extraordinary agency, as connected with vegetation, has not been in the real of the fullest and most recent European expositions.

The paper in our collection, from English journals, the most cautious and candid and worthy of regard, (and it is highly so,) is the sketch which one of these journals contains, of a recent Lecture by Rev. E. Sydney, delivered before the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF LONDON—(one before which every man who does speak, must be on his guard)—and it happens to be within our knowledge, as it may be in our power to show, that his views had been, for the most part, by some weeks an-



ticipated, to the effect we have already intimated. Finally, we may venture to promise by the aid of a friend, to keep our readers acquainted with what may transpire, as far as any useful purpose is to be accomplished, on the novel or lately revived subject of *Electro-vegetation*. Without his aid, in the midst of such elements, we are free to confess it, we should feel in some danger of being drowned or blown up.

For an early and very interesting paper on this subject, the reader is referred to the April number of the American Agriculturist, from the pen of Mr. Norton, a most valuable contributor to that very enlightened journal. In that paper occurs the following passage:

"It was at first expected that manure would be of no further use, but it is now said that its action will be much more powerful with the help of this new ally."

On that passage the following remarks were made by the gentleman (Mr. Seely) member of the Agricultural Association to whom we have already alluded. With these remarks, (sections of a lecture delivered before the Agricultural Association,) which we have been kindly permitted to use, and which may be valued for their practical bearing, as for their scientific elucidations, we shall close what we have now to say on Electricity applied to Agriculture.

The letter, says Mr. S., which calls forth these observations concludes:

45. "It was at first expected that manure would be of no further use, but it is now said that its action will be more powerful with the help of this new ally."

It was indeed a fallacy to have supposed that *exciting* the frame would feed it. No living organization ever created *one atom* of its structure. It does but transform its elements; the vegetable those which nature or art have placed within the reach of its roots or leaves. These elements placed there, are as spontaneously sought and procured by it, however minute in the atom they may be, through the roots, or leaves, as would be similar by the animal who sees a hay-stack; they are equally indispensable to both. If previous vegetation has taken up the food of the soil, and the crop has been carried to a market, it should be recollected that that act is the act of man in his political and social relations; that Nature knows nothing of it and does not provide against it; what she takes up she gives back again to vegetation—because, under her administration it generally perishes on the spot, and in so doing restores the elements of organization back to the soil again, with the accumulations from the atmosphere, and the water and ammonia of the air, by decay, equally fitted in ten thousand successions, for as many renewed appropriations to the same uses. If it has been carried off by the cultivator, he should remember that in selling the crop he is called on, as he values the capital invested in the price of his land, to restore it, in so far as he stands indebted to the soil for it; that all of the price he obtains beyond what will replace the fertility of his soil is his gain and no more. To appropriate more is literally selling (or lessening the value, which is the same thing,) of his land.

46. When he seeks, through electricity, to force the vegetable, he is merely calling on the functions of the structure to take up more of the elements contained in the soil or the atmosphere, and, referably to the products realized, they must be found there either at the hands of nature, or of his art. Without this his electricity will do him no good; but he may justly anticipate that in vitalizing and energizing the functions of the vegetable frame (as he thus may do with the aid of electricity) through the manuring elements of the soil, he *rateably*, but no further, enables the organization, through this augmented vitally electric force, to seize upon, and through decomposition, accrete the hydrogen of the water—the elements of the soluble ammonia, and carbonic acid of the soil, of the æiform carbonic acid of the air, and what else of the primitive rock in its disintegrated and soluble state may be there.—Thus Nature referably will assist the vegetable with elements for his gain; and, as he forces the structure, through accumulate hydrogen, carbon and ammonia at the roots, back towards the lux-

uriance of the carboniferous era he may also conceive that he may, referably to seedless and flowerless vegetation, and to a given extent also, as to the flowering and seed bearing races, *apply accumulated Electricity*.

It is an undoubted fact, which may be shown by a hundred fac-simile plates in my possession, that the vegetation of that era was, not only as luxuriant as I stated in my previous lecture, but that it was then *twenty fold what it now is*.

48. The question, and the only one, then is—Hydrogen and carbon, with the other requisites, being *naturally* or *artificially*, and *rateably supplied*, how far will Electricity, in connection with them, *safely* and *profitably* assist in the operation, in one or both of the ranges of the vegetable existence to which I have adverted. This, as I have before said, can only, as I apprehend, be determined by practical observation and experiment. It may, as a matter of pleasing instruction, be as well essayed in any part of the city, as in the country, in the *ordinary plants* of a family.

It is what they seem to be trying in Europe.—It is what we should try here too, if we mean to place and keep our intellects on a par with theirs.

W. A. SEELY.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Coarse and Fine Woolled Sheep.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I noticed in the Cultivator of May 1, an article on "sheep farming," by T. C. Peters, which, in my opinion, manifests a little prejudice against every thing of the sheep kind, except the very fine woolled breeds. He says the great mass of American farmers have no inducement to grow any thing but fine woolled sheep. Now a fact occurs to me, which seems to have escaped his notice altogether; viz: that there is a domestic market in this country, for coarse or common wool; and the difference in price this season, (as far as I have understood the market in Ohio,) between that and the finest article, is only 8 cents per pound. I do not class myself among the sheep farmers, as I have only been in the way of keeping a sufficient number for family use, but I have a few of the Cotswold and Southdown breeds, and I think a cross of the two makes an excellent sheep for common or family purposes; and why would not a flock of that kind of sheep, or a cross between the Cotswold and Merino, answer as well where the object is to grow wool for sale; as they will average 5 pounds of clean washed wool, whereas 3 pounds is a good average for Merino. Now, at the present prices of wool in our section of country, a fleece of the coarse wool spoken of, would be worth \$1.10, and the fine 90 cents; which shows a difference of 20 cents a fleece in favor of the coarse. And this is not the only advantage; I find them to be of excellent constitution, and well adapted to our climate. They keep in finer order on common fare than my old flock, which are of the common coarse woolled sheep, a little crossed with the Merino. Again they will mutton early, and give a heavy carcass; and that of excellent quality.

But T. C. Peters in speaking particularly of the Southdown, says: "they are a humbug, so far as this country is concerned. And at five years old they will be no better mutton than a Merino or a Saxon." Now this is a great mistake, as must be evident to every person at all acquainted with the different breeds.

I am not in favor of introducing any kind of coarse woolled sheep at the expense of the finer breeds; but I do not see why they should be altogether excluded as being unworthy the notice of the American farmer, with whom the object should be to create and supply a home market, where coarse wools will always be in demand, as well as fine. I think the Cotswold or Bakewell sheep, crossed with the Merino, would make an excellent breed of sheep, for a good article of common wool, and make a great improvement on the carcass of the latter, and that is a matter of considerable and increasing importance in this country.

C. H. HALL.

Bluerock tp., Muskingum co., O., July, 1845.

P. S. I think every person who writes on

subjects pertaining to agriculture, should inform us of his whereabouts, as well as his name. If friend Peters had done this, I might have had the satisfaction of calling on him in some of my travels, as well as the pleasure of seeing a fine flock of sheep, (Merinos of course) on his farm.

C. H. H.

**Remarks.**—We entirely agree with friend Hall, that enough coarse wool should be raised, and can be with profit, for the purposes to which he alludes, namely, the supply of domestic manufactures; and we think friend Peters had not a full knowledge of the extent of this demand; although he is undoubtedly right as to the greater value of fine woolled sheep for the eastern wool markets.

In reference to the postscript of friend Hall, we agree with him entirely; but if he had read the previous numbers of the Cultivator, he would have found 3 or 4 communications from friend Peters, with the place of residence affixed. It was omitted through the inadvertence of the printer in the case alluded to. He resides on a farm in Darien, and does business in Buffalo, N. Y. See his advertisement in several Nos. of Cultivator.—Ed.

### Letter from "PLOW BOY" on Wheat Culture.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I have derived much pleasure and profit from perusing the pages of the Ohio Cultivator, and as it seems to be the privilege of all to contribute an offering for its columns, I will make a few remarks on the subject of raising wheat. Several articles have appeared in the Cultivator on this subject which I heartily approve, especially those written by my worthy friend, D. Lapham. I entirely concur with him in respect to the cause of rust, and believe that LIME is the proper agent to prevent the disease, when properly applied on suitable soils—such soils I mean, as have been long used and "worn out" as some farmers say. If such grounds were well plowed during summer, and sown with wheat in the fall; with an application of from thirty to forty bushels of lime per acre, and the ensuing February sow at the rate of one bushel of clover seed to seven acres of wheat; let the clover occupy the ground for two years, at the end of that time I think the soil would be fully resuscitated and produce a better crop than at any previous time.—The ground does not receive the full benefit of the lime until the second or third year after it is applied. The proper time to sow wheat seems to be from the tenth to the twenty fifth of September; when sown earlier than this it would probably be in less danger from rust but in greater danger from the fly. I have observed for several years past, that wheat sown after the first of October is generally greatly injured by the rust.

The Cultivator is doing much good in awakening farmers to a sense of their own interest; and the favors of the lady writers which adorn its pages tend greatly to inspire to a sense of their duty and interest, the cold hearted old-bachelors of this region, of which I am sorry to say there are too many—may the ladies persevere in their good work. I hope we may soon send a number of new subscribers for the Cultivator from these prairies and woodlands.

PLOW BOY.

CHAMPAIGN Co., July 1845.

**THE GRUB-WORM.**—We hear much complaint from different farmers about the depredations of the grub-worm—on some farms injuring to a considerable extent the corn—in others the grass and potatoes. In many grass lots the roots have been completely destroyed to within an inch of the surface, and the sod can be raised with as much ease as though it had been previously spaded up and replaced. This is the case with a lot we tried in the south end of our town—a patch of potatoes also in the same lot are being literally destroyed, root and vine.—*Mansfield Shield and Banner*.

☞ All Agricultural Societies in Ohio that have determined to hold exhibitions this fall, will please inform us of the time and place, that we may notice.



**Hatch's Sowing Machine.**

*Report of the Committee of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society on the exhibition of Hatch's Sowing Machine in Cincinnati, June 4, 1845.*

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to examine Hatch's Sowing Machine, after performing the duty assigned them, submit the following report:

On Wednesday afternoon June 4th, 1845, Mr. Julius Hatch, of Rochester, N. Y., exhibited his machine for sowing grain, grass seed, &c., at the 5th street market space in this city, in presence of a large number of citizens and farmers, all of whom seemed highly pleased with its performance. The inventor tested it with wheat, oats, and timothy seed, successively, each of which, it sowed in the most perfect manner, even when the machine was passing over a rough pavement at a rapid pace. It works on two wheels like a cart, in front of which is a hopper 10 feet long, from the bottom of which the seed is dropped; back of this is a seat for the driver, where, with a motion of his hand, he may vary the quantity of seed with the utmost ease and precision, and with the foot, he can at any time stop the escape of the seed, without stopping the machine. The beauty of the operation consists in the evenness with which the seed is scattered upon the ground, and the ease with which it is done. As the sowing of a greater or less quantity depends upon the enlarging or contracting of a crevice at the bottom of the hopper, which is operated upon by a pinion wheel, which is worked by a cog wheel, fastened upon the spokes of the right main wheel of the machine, it is not affected by jolts or inequalities, and thus the quantity is dependant upon the revolution of the wheel only, after the hopper is fixed to sow a given quantity. The whole is of very simple construction, not liable to get out of order.

This machine has been in successful operation in the state of New York, and other places, for several years past, and has given universal satisfaction to those who have had it in use, as may be seen by various certificates, reports, &c. It is now offered to the farmers of Ohio, and the West generally, in an improved form, and there can be no doubt that the farmers of Ohio, particularly in the wheat growing districts, will find it of great advantage. In fact it will convert one of the most difficult and laborious operations of the farm to mere pastime. With it a man, or boy even, may sow from twenty five to thirty acres per day, in a more perfect manner than can be done by hand, thus saving a large amount of severe labor, and from the more even manner in which the seed is deposited, there is a considerable saving in the quantity of seed required, and at the same time, there will be an increase of the crop, sufficient to pay for the machine in every fifty acres of wheat sown.

WM. H. H. TAYLOR,  
CHAS. DUFFIELD,  
SAMUEL CLOON,  
JOHN W. CALDWELL.

Application for rights of territory, in Ohio or the Western States, may be made to M. B. BATEMAN, Columbus, and Wm. H. H. TAYLOR, Cincinnati.

**A Good Story for the Times.**

The following from the New Hampshire Courier, is a good hit at the extravagant accounts that have lately gone the rounds, respecting electricity, guano, &c.

**A MAN GROWN BY GUANO AND ELECTRICITY.**—A citizen of this place, while recently on a tour in the State of New York, was induced to make one of the audience of an itinerant lecturer who was holding forth upon the efficacy of electricity as applied to vegetable productions.

In the course of his harrangue, guano was incidentally alluded to as a powerful agent in quickening the growth of plants, and the effects of both were displayed in such glowing language that the auditory soon imagined themselves standing in the midst of a field and endeavoring to measure the height of the grain, before it was out of reach. The whole assembly were in a fine state of enthusiasm, and swallowing down the wonders revealed to them with open mouths and

and staring eyes, when a plain looking farmer arose, and, with apparently much diffidence, begged leave to confirm the lecturer's statements, by the relation of an incident which he recently witnessed, and to which he was a party.

"I have," said he, "a very bad boy named Tommy; he's given us a good deal of trouble, and having tried various methods to reform him without success, I told my wife that it would be best to try something that was new, and rather more severe. Accordingly we agreed to shut him up at night in the barn. This answered very well for a while, but he grew worse again, till finally I was obliged to shut him up in the barn every night by sundown.

"Well, one night while Tommy was roosting with the cattle, and I was in bed, there came on a tremendous thunder storm. It lightened sharp enough to put out a man's eyes, and thundered so loud that it made the house rattle like a snare drum. Feeling rather uneasy about the boy, I got up early in the morning, and went out to see how he had fared. As I was going to the barn I met a man most eight foot high coming towards me. I never had seen such a tall critter in all my life before, and I begun to feel sorter scarible at having him about my premises.

"Hallo, says I, as soon as I could speak, who are you, and what are you doing in my barn yard?

"The strange looking animal answered in a little squeaking child's voice, "why father, it's me, don't you know Tommy?

"You, says I, why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in one night?—why you've grown as tall as all out doors, don't you know it?

"Why, yes, father," says he, "I s'pose I have, for last night I slept on them bags of guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business."

The effect of this story upon the audience was indeed electric. Peel upon peel of laughter followed, the people went off every way, and the next day the lecturer upon electricity and guano was among the missing.

✧ *The Sale of fine Cattle, &c., of the Messrs. Renick, on the 26th inst., must not be forgotten. We have not had time to go and see them, but we are assured by good judges that many of the animals are very superior. The 600 acres of corn, too, should induce some northern farmer to be "on hand."*

✧ *ELIHU BURRIT, the learned Blacksmith, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of Oberlin College at the approaching commencement of that Institution, which will be on the 27th of August.*

✧ *The Cattle Show and Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society will be held at Utica, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.*

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion. *EU*

**FINE BLOODED CATTLE, &c., AT**

**EXECUTORS' SALE.**—There will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Wm. Renick, Sr., deceased, near South Bloomfield, Pickaway co., Ohio, on Tuesday, the 26th of August next, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

The fine herd of Full Bred Durham Cattle, seventy five in number, several of them imported from England, consisting of Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves, considered to be equal if not superior, to any other Stock of the kind in the United States. Pedigrees and particulars furnished on the day of sale.

1 large Show Bullock, supposed to weigh over 3000 lbs.  
75 head of fat or feeding Cattle.  
25 " " two year old Steers and spayed Heifers.  
40 " " one year old do do do.  
40 yoke of Work Oxen.  
400 head of feeding Hogs.  
200 " stock do  
100 Horses and Sheep.  
600 acres of Corn.  
Wheat, Oats and Hay in the stack.  
6 Wagons, Farming utensils of every description.

Terms will be made known at the above time, and sale continued from day to day, until closed. J. O. B. Renick, or either of the Executors will be pleased to show any of the above property, and give information to any person or persons wishing to purchase previous to the day of sale.

S. G. RENICK, } Executors.  
F. W. RENICK, }

August 1, 1845—21.

**THE MARKETS.**

News from England is not important; but little was doing in American provisions, though former prices were generally maintained, and a revival of trade was expected. The season has been as favorable as usual for the crops.

The wheat and flour markets of this country are unusually depressed. The accounts of the harvest in most of the wheat-growing states have been so favorable that a large surplus is anticipated.

CINCINNATI—*week ending Aug. 12.*—Flour, sales moderate, at \$3.25 @ 3.12½—some at canal for 2.80 & bbl. New Wheat comes in slowly, is of fine quality, and sells at 55 cts. per bu. Corn is 33 1/2 cts; oats 25 cts; barley 50 cts; hay, new, 8 @ \$10 per ton; flaxseed 27 cts. per bu.; cloverseed, 350. No sales of barreled pork, price is \$12.50 for mess, and \$10 for prime. Ashes sell at 3.25 @ 2.50 per 100 lb for pots, and 3.75 @ 4. for pearls. Wool is without change. Beef cattle are plenty at 2.50 @ \$1.00 per 100 lb net, for best quality. Cheese is in active demand at 5 1/2 @ 6 cts. per lb. Butter for packing is 8 1/2 @ 9 cts. per lb. Eggs for packing, 5 1/2 @ 6 cts. per doz.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 13.—Wheat is selling at 53 @ 55 cts.; flour at 3.25 @ 3.50.

MILAN, Aug. 13.—Wheat 62 cts.; flour 3.50.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Flour 3.50 @ 3.62; wheat 62 cts. Corn 42 cts. Mess pork 12.50.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—400 bu. Ohio wheat sold at 66 cts., and 100 bbls. Indiana flour at 3.62½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Flour 4.25 @ 4.37; fancy brands from new wheat, 4.75 @ 5.00.

**COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.**

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

*Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Aug. 14.*

GRAIN.			POULTRY.		
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	50	a 53	Turkeys, each,		a
Indian corn,	31	a 34	Geese, "		a
Oats,	18	a 20	Ducks, "	8	a 10
			Chickens, "	6 1/2	a 7
PROVISIONS.			SUNDRIES.		
Flour retail, bbl.,	3.25	a 3.50	Apples, green, bu.,	25	a 31
" 100 lbs.,	1.75	a 1.87 1/2	" ripe, "	35	a 50
" Buckwheat, "			" dried, "	1.50	a
Indian meal, bu.,	37	a 40	Peaches, dried, "	2.00	a
Hominy, quart,	3		Potatoes, "	62 1/2	a
Beef, hind quarter,			Hay, ton,	5.00	a 6.00
" 100 lbs.,	2.50	a	Wood, hard, cord,	1.25	a 1.50
" fore quarter, "	2.00	a	Salt, bbl.,	1.82	a 1.75
Pork, large hogs, "	3.75	a			
" small, "	3.00	a	SEEDS.		
Hams, country, lb.,	6	a 7	Clover, bu.,	3.25	a 3.50
" city cured, "	7	a 8	Timothy, "	1.00	a 1.50
Lard, lb., ret, "	7	a 8	Flax, "	75	a 81
" in kegs, or bbls, "	6 1/2	a	WOOL.		
Butter, best, rolls, "	10	a 12 1/2	Common, "	90	a 93
" common, "	8	a 10	Fine and 1/2 bld., "	23	a 25
" in kegs, "	6	a 7	Full blood, "	30	a 31
Cheese, "	5	a 6 1/2	ASHES, (only in barter.)		
Eggs, dozen, "	6 1/2	a 7	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2.75	a
Maple sugar, lb.,	5	a 6 1/2	Pearl, "	3.50	a
" molasses, gal, "	5	a	Scorched salts, "	2.50	a
Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a			
" strained, "	12 1/2	a 14			

**Portage Mutual Fire Insurance Company,**

*Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.*

**CAPITAL TO MEET LOSSES \$400,000.**

THE Oldest, the Largest and richest Company in the West.—Agents at most of the principal towns in the State.

**ANALYSIS OF SOILS.**

THE undersigned is prepared to analyze soils after the most approved method. The soil should be selected from the average quality of the field. It should be dried in the sun, sifted through a hair sieve, and enclosed in writing paper. A pound will be a convenient quantity, but half an ounce will be sufficient; it may be put in a bag made of a quarter of a sheet of fine letter paper, and enclosed in a letter, so that the whole package need not weigh more than an ounce, and sent by mail.

The specimens should be accompanied by a description of the land, an account of the first growth of timber, &c., of the crops, of their order of succession, and of their quantity and quality.

The charge for the analysis of one specimen, will be five dollars, for three specimens (if sent at the same time), ten dollars. Cincinnati, July 15, 1845. CHARLES A. RAYMOND, M. D. Sixth Street, opposite the Medical College of Ohio.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

SITUATED in Perry township, Franklin county, Ohio, 2 miles northeast of Dublin, on the east bank of the Scioto river; 15 miles from the capital of Ohio; containing 175 acres, of which there is about 75 acres under cultivation, and well fenced in several fields. Two orchards of bearing fruit trees, one sugar orchard, a good double log house, and a large new barn, and the land of the very best quality of warm and generous soil, well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grass, &c. There are two valuable springs on the premises, one near the house, equal to any in the country, and the location for a residence is as pleasant and healthy as any in the State. The farm will be sold low for cash, or part cash, and the residue on credit. If desired, it can be divided into two tracts, and sold separately. Title indisputable. For the price and terms, apply to the subscriber at his office in Columbus.

July 15, 1845. S. BRUSH.  
[The Albany Cultivator will please copy 3 times, and charge to this office.]

**T. C. PETERS & BROTHER,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits; at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to. Buffalo, Jan. 1845.—6m

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845.

NO. 17.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete index will be furnished.

POSTMASTER, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### ATTENTION!

Persons wishing to remit payments to us for single subscriptions or clubs, may do so at our risk and expense—only send good current bills, and letters properly directed; so there is no longer any excuse on account of the difficulty of making payments. We continue to give the vol. of Genesee farmer as before.

HALF YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The year is now so far advanced, that some persons who desire the Cultivator, refuse to subscribe on account of our rule requiring them to take the back numbers; we therefore have concluded for the present to allow such as prefer it, to commence with the last half of the year, (1st of July,) and end with the rest in December, at 50 cents each.

MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS may have occurred in sending the Cultivator to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with postage if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.

Travelling Agent.—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

No feature of the proceedings of the late agricultural convention appears to meet with such general approbation among our friends and correspondents, as that relating to the appointment and support of a State Board of Agriculture. If nothing further is done by the next legislature than to establish such a board, this alone will be a good beginning, and their labors will exert a most salutary influence in awakening a spirit of improvement throughout the State—though of course they would labor under great disadvantages without some law for the encouragement of county agricultural societies.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jefferson county:

"I also hope that our State Society (or Board of Agriculture) will be able through their own exertions and the assistance of the county societies, to publish a volume suitable for the farmers of Ohio annually. As farmers we want light—we want reports of successful practice; they will be as useful to us, as law reports are to lawyers.—We want something to collect and centralize what is already known, and what is almost daily discovered—to be again universally diffused for the benefit of all. I hope we are in a fair way to have these wants supplied.

Respectfully &c.,

JOHN B. BAYLESS.

### Planting Strawberries.

Every body loves strawberries, and the man who has a garden or a few yards of ground that can be appropriated to the purpose, and does not plant a good bed of strawberries, does not deserve to taste any thing better than "pork and dodger," during his mortal life! Don't you say so, boys, girls, ladies, all? Well, then, why don't you make a stir about it, and keep a stirring till the object is accomplished! Not quite yet, however, for the ground is too dry, and the sun too hot. But the latter part of September, or the fore part of October—as soon as the ground is well moistened through, and the heat of summer is over, is a first rate time to set out the plants. They will take root immediately, will bear considerably next spring, and abundantly the spring following.

If there is room for choice, select good deep loamy soil, rather inclining to sand than clay—and where it is well exposed to sun and air. Apply a heavy coat of rotted manure, from the stable or hog pen, or both, (mixed,) and dig the ground deeply, burying the manure 8 to 10 inches deep; rake it smooth and it is ready for planting.

Select plants from runners of this year's growth, and from beds that are young or in a healthy bearing state, otherwise many of them will be apt to prove barren and useless. As to the kinds, get any of the good sorts in cultivation that can be found in your town or neighborhood, and plant two or three kinds near together if you can get them, as they will assist in impregnating each other, and a larger crop will be obtained. If plants are to be obtained from a nurseryman any of the following will be found excellent—(the first named is finest of all, but should never be planted far separate from other kinds.) Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Hudson's, Ross', Phoenix, Keen's Seedling, Elton, Myatt's Seedlings—and for variety and late bearing a few of the Red and white Alpine or Monthly.

In planting, set them in rows about two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Or if beds are desired, make the beds 4 feet wide and set 3 rows on each; then leave an alley not less than 24 feet wide between the beds. Keep clear of weeds and if more plants are not desired cut off the runners 3 or 4 times a year. A thin sprinkling of lettuce or radish seed may be sown on the beds the first year, but afterwards the strawberries will need all the space. It is a good plan to cover the surface between the rows with straw or hay at the time of fruiting in the spring, to keep the fruit clean, and partially to protect against drought.

SOWING ONIONS, LETTUCE, SPINAGE, &c.—This month, or next, as soon as the dry and hot weather is over, gardeners will remember to sow onions, lettuce, spinage; &c., to stand over the winter for early spring use; early cabbage plants may also be raised, and protected by a cold frame during winter.

A MISTAKE occurred in printing a few hundred of our last number, in not altering the No. from 15 to 16, on first page, under the head. Those who have papers dated August 15, and numbered "15" will please alter it with a pen to No. 16.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society will be held at Utica, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th. See further notice on last page.

LONG CUCUMBER.—Mr. J. G. Buckley, residing about two miles north of Columbus, informs us that he has a cucumber in his garden which measures four feet and two inches in length—he calls it the South American cucumber; we presume it is of the "serpent" species.

### Sale of Messrs. Benick's Cattle, &c.

This sale took place, as advertised, on the farm of the late Wm. Benick, Aug. 26th. The weather was fine, and the attendance of purchasers and spectators very large. The bidding was spirited, and the prices obtained generally were considered quite high—affording full satisfaction to the owners, and well calculated to encourage the rearing of good stock. We did not think the prices obtained for the full blooded cattle very high, though the grade animals and common stock were decidedly so.

The following is a schedule of the sale of the principal part of the stock and the corn. Not being able to be present on the second day, we cannot give the prices of some other property, as the sheep, hay, oats, &c.

#### DURHAM CATTLE.

COWS.	
Prudence, (imported),	\$220
Victory, and b1 calf,	240
Speckled Bird,	45
Theodora, and h. calf	60
Pink,	45
Queen,	40
Mary,	46
Fanny Wright,	42
Miss St. Clair, and b. calf,	70
Flora, and h. calf,	48
Fanny Elster, and h. calf,	44
Fanny,	37
Deerkiller & twin h. calves,	57
Young Star,	30
Minerva and b. calf,	53
Folly Hopkins, and b. calf,	32
Henrietta,	56
Young Rose, and h. calf,	40
Queen of the West & h. calf,	41
Lafayette, and h. calf,	40
Matilda, and b. calf,	50
YEARLING HEIFERS.	
Lilly Florence,	70
Young Queen,	60
Lady Jane,	25 50
BULLS.	
St. Albion,	90
Sarpedon,	50
Emperor,	32

We are informed that the bidding on the second day was even more spirited than on the first; that several of the purchasers of fine cows sold the first day, were offered from twenty five to fifty per cent advance on their animals but did not accept. The mixed cattle—such as farrow cows, grade heifers, calves, &c., sold at high prices, as did also the horses and other property generally. The terms of the sale, allowing credit of from 4 to 9 months, undoubtedly had a considerable effect on the prices.—Ed. O. Cult.

### Hints on Wheat Sowing—Experiments Wanted.

Now is the time of preparation for next year's wheat crop; and in addition to the numerous articles we have recently published on the art of wheat cultivation we wish to say a few words to the farmers of Ohio on this subject:

And first of all, we want you every one to resolve, that if it is a possible thing, Ohio shall regain and henceforth retain the honor of being the greatest wheat State in the Union—that her wheat crop instead of diminishing every year, shall increase and improve, with the increase of her population and the spread of intelligence—this it shall be our duty to show can easily be done; and this is what must be done before we shall recover our wonted prosperity as a State.

Now then farmers, one and all, what will you do towards accomplishing this desirable object? It is vain for us to write or talk or travel amongst you, if you do not put forth the necessary efforts to carry into effect the measures that may be recommended, or to test by experiments the plans of improvement that may be suggested by the discoveries of science. Here then is work for you all! Some of you we know have already engaged in it, and are acting upon the numerous suggestions that have been made through our columns, in regard to the manner of tilling and enriching the soil; but there is need of much more being done, and we want every one to take a part. In the first place all should try to put in their wheat a little better this year than formerly—this all can easily do, without much additional trouble if they have made a proper use of their own powers of observation, or have given any



attention to the published accounts of the experience of others. Then we want, also, that every farmer should make some definite experiment this year, which may put to the test some theory of science, or perhaps lead to some discovery that will prove of advantage to the farming community, when the results are made known.

This may be done in a multitude of ways:—we have published numerous articles on the use of different kinds of manures and fertilizing agents, as Lime, Ashes, Plaster, Charcoal, &c.: now let each farmer who can obtain any of these substances try experiments with them, by dressing one portion of the field and leaving the other undressed. The same may be done with numerous other kinds of manure and substances to be found about the farm or neighborhood. Then, too, in the mode of tilling or preparing the land, there is unlimited scope for experiments; plow a little deeper than ever before, and if you can buy or borrow a subsoil plow try, that on heavy soils, and be sure in all cases to leave a portion of the field under ordinary tillage, so as to enable you to perceive the difference, if any.

In the time and manner of sowing, and the kind of seed, there is also room for a multitude of important experiments, which will suggest themselves to the mind of every farmer:—let them all be tried and the results published next summer in the Ohio Cultivator, and the information thus obtained may be the means of adding millions to the wheat crop of Ohio for years to come, and bringing prosperity and happiness to the farmers themselves.

**"RIBBING" IN WHEAT.**—Mr. Thos. Noble of Stark Co., near Massillon, whom we visited a few days since, practices a mode of putting in wheat that is called in his native country, (England,) "ribbing," and from his experience in this country, he is convinced that it is superior to the common mode of sowing, at least for his kind of soil, which is a fine hazel loam or what was called "oak plains" in that region, and is well adapted to this crop. After the land has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, till it is in what would commonly be called good order for sowing, Mr. Noble goes over it with small and narrow one-horse plows, made for the purpose and which leaves the land in open furrows 4 or 5 inches deep and 10 or 11 inches apart; the seed is then sown, 1 bushel to the acre, and the ground harrowed once over, lengthwise of the furrows. This harrowing brings the seed into the furrows and covers it there, and leaves slight ridges between, so that the plants appear as if drilled in rows, and the ridges afford them protection in winter and keep the ground in a mellow state in summer, besides affording a freer circulation of air, &c. We think the plan eminently worthy of trial, especially on such lands as are subject to "winter killing." It is an improvement on the plan of plowing-in wheat practiced by many. With a gang of plows, or machine for making 3 or 4 furrows at once, which Mr. Noble intends to construct for this purpose, the amount of labor will be very much reduced.

**Drilling Wheat in rows** is much practised in England and deserves trial in this country. Several machines have been constructed for this purpose of late, and are under trial, but we have not yet seen one that is every way right.

#### Preparation of Seed Wheat.

This is another matter of very great importance to wheat farmers. It is a well established fact, that seed wheat which has been well brined and limed will grow and produce better in almost or quite all cases than that which has not been thus prepared; and where there is danger to be apprehended from smut or the weevil, such preparation should on no account be neglected, as it is a sure preventive of these evils. Some say that it also lessens the liability to rust, but on this point more experiments are needed.—We will not a number of our readers test this matter the coming season, by sowing part of a field with prepared seed, and the remainder with unprepared—then noting the result during the growth of the crop and at harvest, with reference

to its health and product, and send us a report thereof for publication?

**The mode of preparation** is as follows:—(it can be varied to suit convenience) one or two days before sowing, put the seed into a vat or box, then take strong brine, such as is used for preserving meat, and heat it as hot as you can bear the hand in for five seconds, and pour this over the wheat, stirring it the mean time with a scoop or shovel till the whole is completely wet; two or three quarts of brine is sufficient for a bushel of wheat, let it stand a few hours to drain, then spread it on the barn floor and sprinkle it over with fine slacked lime, stir it, and add lime until every kernel appears white and dry; it is then fit for sowing. (It will only require about one bushel of lime to ten bushels of wheat.)

Another simple method of brining wheat is, to put the seed into a bushel basket, and stand this on the top of a common wash-tub with slats across, then pour on the brine, shake the basket and allow the surplus brine to run through into the tub below, to be used over again.

**The rationale** of such preparation, is this:—First, it is believed that the seeds of disease, as smut, &c., and the minute eggs of insects, as the weevil, exist on or within the kernels of the grain, and are destroyed by the brine and lime: Second, it is known that salt and lime are highly conducive to the health and growth of the wheat plant, especially on soils that have been exhausted of their mineral salts, and where these necessary elements of the wheat crop are not restored by good tillage.

**New testimony.** Mr. W. L. RAYLEY, of Aurelius Washington Co. O, writes us, that he has practiced this method of preparing wheat for the past sixteen years; that his neighbors are often troubled with the weevil, but that he has never been troubled by it during that time, except one year, when, owing to the difficulty of procuring lime he omitted the preparation. He says he once tried the experiment of sowing part of a field with limed seed, and the balance without preparation, and the result was, the part limed was entirely free from the weevil, while the other portion was badly infested.—(Note. Mr. Rayley calls the weevil and the fly, "one and the same thing," but we presume he is unacquainted with what is commonly known as the wheat fly—this feeds on the plant in the fall and spring, but does not touch the grain, while the weevil feeds on the grain only, at the time of harvesting, and afterwards.—Ed. O. CULT.)

**Another witness.**—"Last year I sowed forty acres of wheat; I limed ten bushels of the seed wheat before sowing. It is now harvested. I consider the limed wheat about one third heavier than that not limed. It was the second crop on new land, clay soil. In all respects except the lime, the circumstances were equal."

A. WATTLES.

CHICKASAW, O., 1845.

#### The proper time for sowing Wheat.

MR. BATEHAM:—There are, in this section, many different and contradictory opinions respecting the proper time for sowing wheat. A large majority of the best farmers of this latitude concur in the opinion, that the best time is from the 15th to the 25th of September; that period being sufficiently late to avoid the depredations of the fly, and likewise early enough to enable the grain to ripen before it will be liable to be attacked by Rust.

But there are a few others, intelligent farmers too, who are in favor of sowing about the first of September, so as to enable the grain to root deeply and firmly thereby enabling it the better to withstand the severity of the February and March frosts; arguing also, that, being sowed thus early it will have time to outgrow the attacks of the fly. It is farther maintained that, by early sowing, the growth will be sufficiently large to admit of its being pastured when the ground is hard frozen in the winter. But while it is argued by some that wheat, which obtains a heavy growth in the fall, may be fed off without injury in the winter; it is maintained by others that it can never be fed off without serious injury by producing a feeble growth, "turning the wheat to chess," &c.

Taking into consideration the fact that our meadows have not, on the average, turned off one fourth their usual quantity of hay this season; and also the fact that the straw off our frozen wheat will not be fit for cattle to eat; and still another important fact, that the best possible pains in saving all our turnips and corn fodder can not supply the deficiency; it will be very desirable to adopt the plan of early sowing, with reference to winter pasture, if it can be done with safety.

You will confer a particular favor by giving us your opinion respecting these matters.

Yours, &c.,

G. R.

EASTPORT, Tuscarawas Co., O., Aug. 1845.

P. S. Perhaps you can inform us at what particular time in the moon the sowing ought to be done; also the time in the moon for pasturing, so as to render the plan perfectly safe. Please to be especially **SERIOUS(!)** in regard to this matter.

G. R.

**REMARKS.**—In regard to the time of sowing wheat, it is of course impossible to lay down any exact rule that will apply to all parts of this country or this State, with all the diversities of soil and climate, and the differences in respect to the liability to injury from the fly and other casualties. In the north part of this State, and in Western New York, the 10th to the 20th of September, is generally considered the most suitable time. In Central and Southern Ohio, and in other regions of mild climate, the latter part of September, or the first week in October is considered the best time. Our own opinion is founded on but slight observations as yet in this climate, but from what we have favorably learned, we are in *early sowing*, then feeding off with sheep, in the fall if attacked with fly, and at any rate in the latter part of winter or early in the spring. (See remarks on wheat culture, &c., at a meeting in the State House last winter, in number 5 of this paper, page 33 and 34.)

As to sowing or pasturing "in the moon," we have no correspondents or subscribers in that satellite as yet, and therefore cannot give any definite information concerning its agriculture! Should we attempt to write "seriously" on this subject we might perhaps mislead some of our readers as badly as G. R. himself did in his ironical communication in No. 14, which has been copied as a matter of sober earnest, by several of the country newspapers, and has been regarded by some *moon farmers* as an able vindication of their notions!—Ed.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

#### On the Rotation of Crops.

A PRIZE ESSAY—BY J. J. THOMAS.

Little attention, in comparison with its real value, has yet been given in this country to a good system of rotation of farm crops. This is the more to be regretted as a large share of its resulting benefits are to be derived, not from additional labor or increased expenditure, but from a mere exercise of thought and judgment, in arranging and adopting a proper system, to prevent a needless waste of the riches of the soil. While other parts of farming—as manuring for instance—may be equally important, rotation possesses the peculiar advantage of consisting merely in the direction and guidance of the exerted force of the farm. Manuring is the great prime mover; rotation the guide of this moving force. The former may be compared to the engine which propels the vessel; the latter to the rudder which directs all this exerted power to a beneficial end.

The practice of all ages has been teaching a lesson, which, though we may have been slow to read, has forced itself irresistibly upon us. This is, that exclusive husbandry, except in rare cases, is eminently unprofitable; that a farm wholly and perpetually devoted to raising wheat or to raising grass, or any other single crop can never be attended with profit. The various departments of agriculture must be mixed. Domestic animals must be raised for the production of manure; hay and grass, grain and roots, for their food; straw as a sponge to hold the otherwise wasting manure they yield. Thus the one becomes an increased means for the other—cattle and other animals, by manuring and enriching the soil, increase the amount of the crops, and this increase in crops

again supports an increased number of animals, and a mutual augmentation is thus the consequence. Manure is applied to cultivated crops only; but alteration soon brings these enriched portions into grass for pasture, and the full benefit of the improvement is thus obtained.

But the continued cultivation of the same land with similar crops, not only loses this mutual aid, but is in itself attended with a constant exhaustion and running down of the soil. As an almost universal rule, a crop of wheat, a crop of oats, or a crop of corn, raised year after year on the same piece of ground, yields less each successive year, till little or nothing is finally produced. Hence the practice of dividing the farm into permanent pastures, and permanently cultivated fields, is highly detrimental. The soil, as a consequence, deteriorates in every part; meadows run out, and moss and weeds come in—the soil not only becoming less productive, but often so compact from want of stirring, as to yield but little; the tillage grounds, by continued cropping, wear down till they fail to produce the materials for making manure; and even the pastures often become gradually filled with bushes and weeds. A few very rare and apparent exceptions, exist in case of some soils of extraordinary fertility, or naturally wet ground yielding grass, or grass land annually enriched by the process of flooding, or manuring by irrigation.

A want of the knowledge of this fact, and of a corresponding practice, has been the means of a loss of millions, not only in the eastern continent, but in our own country. The same process which has reduced to sterility many of the once fertile portions of Europe, has diminished the products, and in some cases totally unfitted for the growth of some crops, many parts of the United States. Even in Western New York, so eminent for its fertility, the diminished or else uncertain crop of wheat in many districts, tells too plainly to be mistaken, the barrenness which is hastening upon us, unless a new system is adopted more generally. It was this practice, which Buel correctly asserted, "had impoverished, and is still impoverishing the soil of our Atlantic border, and which is already causing indications of premature exhaustion and poverty in some portions of the New West."

Farmers are sometimes driven as they suppose, in cases of necessity, to crop hard to raise money to pay their debts. But in thus endeavoring to get a little increased interest on their capital, they are making a tremendous draft on the principal. A little additional information—a little planning and proper arrangement—would preserve the fertility of the land, and the crops would soon be increased more than by hundreds of dollars worth of labor without. Where experiments have been made with different courses of crops—some of them bringing very often into the course wheat, and other such cash producing, but soil exhausting crops; and others bringing in such crops at greater intervals—the increased richness of the land in the latter cases has been attended with the greatest profit at the end. Forty bushels of wheat from an acre once in four years, is far better than twenty bushels once in two years; for then three years of intervening crops in the former instead of two only in the latter case, are afforded for other crops, which are much heavier besides. Hence those of the same kind, occurring at remote intervals, prove most profitable, even though for some of the intervening crops there may be little demand in market.—Take, as example, the results of a bad and of a good course, which on many soils, would not be far different from the following:

1. A hard, cropping course—1 acre.

1st year, wheat, 20 bushels,	\$20
2d do do 10 do	10
3d do oats, 25 do	6
4th do wheat, 8 do	8
	—
	\$44

The land diminished in value.

2. A better rotation—1 acre.

1st year, wheat, 20 bushels,	\$20
2d do clover & grass, 1½ tons,	12
3d do do 1½ tons,	12

4th do corn, 40 bushels,	15
	—
	\$59

The land not diminished in value.

A rotation proper for one country, or for one district, may be entirely unfitted to another. It must be particularly adapted to the region where it is employed, so as to suit the climate, soil and market; and be so arranged as to distribute the labor of the farm as equally as possible throughout the season. As these must ever vary more or less according to circumstances, some judgment and discretion is always to be used by the farmer in so arranging the rotation as at the same time to afford the best means of enriching the farm, and of affording the most profitable returns. To facilitate this, the leading principles upon which all rotations are founded, should be well understood.

1. One of the most important of these principles, is—*every plant, during growth, exhausts the soil on which it grows.* Plants derive a part of their support from the soil, through the roots, and a part from the atmosphere, through their leaves; hence the soil continues to decrease in fertility, provided each successive growth of plants is removed. But if suffered to remain on the soil, in most cases they enrich it, especially if buried beneath the surface before decay has dissipated their fertilizing parts. A continual turning under of green crops perpetually increases fertility, for all which the plants abstracted from the soil itself, with all they received from the air superadded, is given to it again. But in most of the operations of the farm, the crop is removed; hence the necessity of making a return in the form of manure, to prevent an increase of sterility.

2. Another principle is, that *plants, at different periods of their growth, exhaust the soil unequally.* As a general rule, during their early growth, and while in a green state, they impoverish the soil but slightly; but during the ripening of their seeds, they make a heavy draught upon it. Hence, pasture, which is consumed on the ground in a green state injures the soil much less than grass cut for hay, after the seeds become fully ripe. Flax, though usually a severe crop, is far less so when removed while in a green and growing state. A striking illustration is also given in case of the turnip, which, though one of the heaviest crops in weight and bulk, produces but slight injury to the soil; but when it remains on the ground the second year, and ripens its seeds, it has a powerfully exhausting influence.

3. *Different plants do not exhaust in the same manner, nor in equal degree.* Some imbibe from the earth much larger portions of certain ingredients than others. Thus, red clover requires a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime or gypsum, which is found largely in its stems by chemical analysis, and which consequently greatly benefits it, when deficient in soil, by application as manure. Grain crops, on the other hand, usually require a large supply of silicates, while the nettle and the sunflower are benefited by nitrate of potash or nitre. Hence, a continual succession of the same crop may soon deprive the soil of certain parts essential to its growth, and languish for the supply, while other succeeding crops requiring different food, may flourish luxuriantly.

Different plants, too, may feed from different depths of the same soil. Some of the grasses occupy only a few inches of the surface; while red clover and lucerne are known, sometimes, to send down roots the depth of three feet or more. Hence, after some may cease to obtain nourishment from the surface, others may obtain supplies from a greater depth. But this consideration is of comparatively minor importance in arranging a rotation, as most plants throw down roots as far as cultivation extends.

As a general rule, broad leaved plants derive comparatively, less from the soil and more from the air, than narrow leaved plants; hence, when buried as manure, they restore most to the soil.

4. *Some plants favor the growth of certain*

*weeds more than others.* Cockle and chess flourish with wheat, alysium with flax, and most sown grain crops are attended with an increase of grasses. These weeds multiply greatly where a single crop is raised on the same lands for many years successively; but rotation prevents this evil, and thwarts their increase. The same remarks will apply, in some degree, to certain destructive insects, as for instance, the grub and the wire worm.

5. *Some plants admit of a heavier application of manure than others.* Such are generally broad leaved succulent plants, as beets, turnips, and corn; and, indeed, most plants whose value depends mainly on the quantity of green growth, as grasses for meadow and pasture. But the smaller grain crops, as wheat, oats and barley, may be so heavily manured as to promote too luxuriant a growth of leaf and stalk, at the expense of the seed. Hence, in a rotation, the manure should be given to such as are most immediately benefitted by a heavy application. Its decay and subsequent intermixture by tillage, gradually fit the soil for the more delicate crops. The manure should be always applied as soon as practicable after breaking up from grass, that thorough admixture may take place before seeding down. The latter is of much more consequence than most are aware of; for by leaving fresh manure in lumps, unpulverized and unmixed, plants not only derive little comparative benefit from it but by aiding in drying the soil in times of drouth, it has actually lessened, instead of increased, the products of the land.

Many other rules growing out of the preceding principles will suggest themselves to the reflecting cultivator. From these principles it will be perceived that *farming is a continued system of exhaustion and return*, where properly conducted; and not a continued system of exhaustion only, as when badly managed; or, rather, exhaustion without any system whatever. The best way of making, most effectually, this return, should in all cases whatever be considered the great leading object in all rotations, and the *immediate* profit from sales, the second great object. And hence, in all good husbandry, the crop which gives the greatest immediate return in money, is not always the best; but the one which puts the soil in the best condition, and helps to make the most permanently enriching manure must be properly appreciated. The one may draw the treasure out of the soil, but the other accumulates it; the one expends the wealth of the land, the other collects it. If, for instance, a crop of green herbage be turned beneath the soil, though yielding of itself no return whatever, yet if it increases the following crop of corn from thirty to fifty bushels the acre, and a subsequent crop of wheat from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, it becomes, in reality equal in net value, to twenty bushels of corn and ten of wheat.

In devising a good rotation, the following objects must be taken into consideration, viz:—

1. To exhaust the soil as little as practicable;
2. To return as much manure as possible again to the soil;
3. To obtain, by a variation of different crops, an equal proportion of the various fertilizing ingredients from the soil;
4. To prepare for future crops;
5. To prevent the growth of weeds;
6. To adapt the application of manure best to the respective needs of the different crops following that application;
7. To adapt the crops to the physical and chemical condition of the soil, as in relation to dryness and moisture, lightness and tenacity, poorness and fertility;
8. To adapt them to the market, to the climate, and to an equal distribution of the labor of the farm throughout the year.

In attaining all these objects, a thorough knowledge is required of the nature of the soil, and of the effect of the different crops upon it, and upon succeeding crops, and of the influence of manures upon them. This knowledge is yet in its infancy. Numerous, well directed, and accurate experiments, must be performed, and perhaps occasional chemical analysis resorted to, before full information on all these points is attained. A very brief examination of what is already



known, may be highly useful, as well as assist further investigation. The limits of this essay, admit, however, of only a general classification of properties. Plants may be grouped, with reference to these points, into several divisions:—

1. *Cereal grasses*—or grass-like, grain producing plants, as wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c. As these are all narrow-leaved, and all ripen their seed before they are cut, they are eminently exhausting to the soil. This result is still further increased by most of them being carried off entirely from the farm, and consequently they do not return in the form of manure to the soil. They are further detrimental in not admitting of cultivation by hoeing, and hence favor the increase of weeds. These crops, therefore, however important they may be in themselves, should not succeed each other too often in rotation. Indian corn, though naturally allied to this class, differs materially in its broader leaves and more succulent growth, but more especially in admitting a heavy application of manure, and cultivation by the hoe.

2. *Broad leaved seed bearing plants*—as the pea, bean, and buck-wheat. These, by ripening their seed, also exhaust the soil. But they differ materially from the last mentioned, in their broader leaves, which by their shade, more effectually prevent the growth of weeds; or attend their destruction by hoe-culture, as with the bean. They also differ materially in their chemical composition, containing much potash, soda, and lime, while silica enters largely into the composition of wheat and similar grains. Hence they exhaust the soil in a different manner. Clover, when cultivated for seed, may be classed with the plants of this division, and in common with them, may alternate with the cereal grasses in a rotation, in connection with other crops.

3. *Root crops*—as turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, potatoes. These, from the large quantities of manure which may be applied to them; from the modes of culture which they admit and require, pulverizing and cleansing the soil of weeds; from their not being seed-bearing crops; and especially from the abundant supply of manure which they return to the soil, by their consumption as food for cattle; characterize them as decidedly ameliorating crops. Although the alkalies are found to enter largely into their composition, yet most of them are found to be but little exhausting to the soil on which they grow. Indian corn, though naturally allied to the cereal grasses, partakes largely of these beneficial qualities.

4. *Crops for herbage and forage*—including plants for meadows and pastures. These are generally regarded as ameliorating crops. Pastures, being fed off green, the manure of the feeding animals being dropped upon their surface, and the enriching vegetable matter furnished by the accumulating roots in the soil, render well managed pastures beneficial to the land. The same is true of meadows, if the crop is consumed upon the farm, and returned again in the form of manure; but where the hay is sold in market, and especially if the grass seeds ripened before the hay was cut the crop must be considered as exhausting.

5. Other divisions may be made—as of plants cultivated for their fibre, as hemp and flax, both of which are exhausting to land, though for hemp the strength of the soil may be kept up by heavy manuring; but flax is eminently exhausting, especially if it comes under another division of plants, raised for their oil, when the seeds ripen, and little or no manure is made from the plant to return to the soil.

Naked, or open fallows, are introduced very properly in a rotation when from the hardness or roughness of the soil, from the introduction of perennial-rooted weeds, or from other causes, it becomes otherwise difficult to prepare the ground by a hoed crop, for successful subsequent culture. Where land is cheap and labor dear, open fallows may often be the cheapest means of eradicating annual weeds, but for rich and high priced land, they are mostly bad economy.

[To be concluded in our next.]

**WOOL FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.**—Our friend, Wm. H. Ladd, of Jefferson county, O., informs us in a recent letter, that he has been engaged for the past four weeks in purchasing fine wool for a House in Liverpool, England.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845.

✂ The Columbus Horticultural Society, will meet in the Old Court House, next Thursday evening, 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive names of members, adopt by-laws, and make arrangements for an exhibition proposed to be held the latter part of this month. Let all interested attend.

By order of the President.

### Editorial Notices, &c.

We have again just returned from a tour in the country, and have not time to attend to all matters deserving attention in this number of our paper. We design to remain at home till our next, however, and will try to clear off our table.

In consequence of our intention to attend the great Fair at Utica, (N. Y.) and pay a visit to our friends in Rochester, the next number of the Cultivator will be prepared for press a few days before the time of publication.

**OUR RAMBLES.**—The last tour was through the counties of Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Perry, and Fairfield. We have not time to prepare, nor room to insert in this number, our "notes by the way." We intended to say something about the crops, but as it would be mostly unfavorable, it may as well be all omitted till our next.

**THE DROUGHT** has continued with unmitigated severity throughout many of the northern counties, and extended more southward than formerly, so as materially to affect the probable yield of the corn and potatoe crops in some of the central as well as northern counties: It has also been uncommonly dry throughout several of the eastern and southern States. We may look for heavy rains this fall.

We have had fine showers at Columbus for a day or two past—they were much needed.

"THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER," at Cincinnati completed its 6th volume in July last, and the editor announces that it will take a recess till the 1st of January next; in the mean time he will contribute to an agricultural department in the Cincinnati Gazette. We regret to learn that ill health is one cause that has rendered this partial suspension of friend Hooper's labors necessary.

**Lardner's Lectures on Science, &c., No. VIII.** is received, and we again earnestly recommend the work to our readers—especially to young farmers and mechanics. It can be had at most bookstores, price, 25 cents per number.

Notices of other publications in our next.

**WHEAT INSECTS** will be attended to, as soon as engravings can be procured. We'll show them all up.

"THE BUCKEYE SISTERS" have our best thanks. The sentiments of *Corinthia's* poetry are excellent but the measure needs improving.

**FINE WOOL FROM PENNSYLVANIA.**—Friend W. H. Ladd, when attending the late convention left with us a large number of beautiful samples of wool, among them some from the celebrated flock of Mr. Patterson of Washington Co. Pa., which is of fine quality and great length of staple. Some from the flocks of friends Wood and Ladd, of Jefferson co. O., is also of great excellence.

### Places for Wintering Cattle.

From the information we have received it appears that northern farmers who wish to obtain winter food for cattle, will find corn and corn fodder the cheapest and most abundant in Pickaway and Ross counties, and hay and pasturage (with some corn) in portions of Madison and Fayette. We have no further information as to prices than was given in our last, except to say that the prices there given we believe are full high. We find however that the southern farmers generally prefer to sell the corn, or the fodder alone, in the shock, to engaging to winter cattle at a set price per head.

✂ We should be glad if persons having fodder to sell in quantity, and especially such as are willing to take cattle to winter on moderate terms, would send us word immediately, stating prices, so that we may give the information to those who may need it.

**CATTLE AGENCY, &c. IN PHILADELPHIA.**—We refer those of our readers who are interested in such matters, to the advertisement of A. CLEMENT on last page. Mr. C. is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and very familiar with the different breeds of farm stock, &c.; we are also happy to add, from personal knowledge that all business entrusted to him will be attended to in the most prompt and honorable manner.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. C. may be interesting to some:

"As regards sheep it appears to me that the South Downs are admirably suited for Ohio; their wool is of medium fineness and well adapted to country manufactories and family purposes; their form is fine, and their mutton very superior in quality; they are docile, and quick and easy feeders. They are held in high estimation in England at this time. They could travel a long distance to market. Thorough bred Bucks would cost here from twenty to thirty dollars each; grade ewes from seven to twelve dollars, according to blood and quality; with a pure bred Buck and well selected country ewes, a good stock would soon be procured—and the cost but light, compared with the advantages. \* \* \* \*

Very truly yours, &c.,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1845.

**Fruit and Vegetable Markets.**—Our city for the past two months has been abundantly supplied with garden vegetables, and at present there is in addition a good supply of apples, melons, &c., all at very moderate prices. When at Lancaster a few days ago, the Landlord was complaining of the great scarcity of such things in that market, and on visiting it early in the morning we were surprised to find so few waggons, and so meagre a supply for a town of 4000 inhabitants. We would advise a few of our industrious German gardeners to remove there before another season.

**A CORRECTION.**—The Xenia Torch Light, says we made a mistake in the article on "wheat crop in Greene county," in our last No. p. 124. The crop of Mr. Provo, formerly noticed in that paper, yielded a bushel of grain to two dozen of sheaves—not one dozen as we stated. We gladly make the correction as it makes the statement more credible. The error was not committed first by us however, for we gave it as we found it in an exchange paper credited to the Torch Light.

### Prolific Corn.

[Extract of a Letter from Wm. H. Ladd, Jefferson County, Ohio.]

"As I was passing by the residence of J. B. Bayless, of this county, a few days since, he hailed me and asked me to go with him and look at his patch of corn. I did so, and on two of the stalks I counted ten ears each—one of these had eleven silks, but ten that would probably produce good ears. The stalks were 12 to 14 feet high, and will average, I think, four ears to the stalk. It stands so thick on the ground, that on walking into it three rods one can scarcely see out. It has received no extra culture, except that his hogs were fed on this ground last fall and it was plowed to the depth of 14 inches, with a subsoil plow of his own invention. Can any of your

"hog and homminy" farmers beat this?"

REMARKS.—We should like to be informed of the yield of this corn per acre, when harvested, also whether the seed was of any new or peculiar kind, or whether the extraordinary number of ears to the stalk is attributable merely to the soil and culture.—ED.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Home.

HOME! what thrilling emotions fill the sensitive mind at the sound of that magical word!—And what a powerful influence might be exerted on the character and happiness of the sons and daughters of our land by rightly fostering in childhood the love of HOME! To do this aright, our homes should be made more lovely. Every member of the household should endeavor to make home the most delightful and attractive spot on earth—not only beautiful to the eye, but cheerful to the heart—the abode of happiness and peace. But to WOMAN almost entirely is entrusted the power to make home a place of bliss and love, or of wretchedness and gloom. Man may, and should, adorn and beautify, and lend his cheering smile, but woman, after all, must impart the soul of bliss, or all will be in vain. This is her noble prerogative, and how justly reprehensible is she who willfully perverts this high moral trust with which an all-wise Creator has invested her! The woman who is mistress of a family, and does not strive with willing hands, and by the exercise of a cheerful temper and pleasing disposition, to impart comfort and happiness to all around her at home, commits a sin against high Heaven, and does lasting injury to all the members of her family.

How especially favorable to this happiness should be a COUNTRY HOME! Here the strife and care, and all the petty vexations of city life are unknown. Here contentment and peace should ever dwell. Surrounded by the beautiful objects of nature, as every country home should be, the mind involuntarily becomes attuned to harmony and peace, the evil passions are excluded from the breast, and all are led to love and adore that God who has with such infinite wisdom and goodness surrounded us with so many objects of beauty and grandeur.

The inmates of such a home will love Nature in all her varied forms. The study of Nature's laws and Nature's works will form the most delightful pastime of young and old; while much knowledge will thereby be gained of advantage in the art of cultivating the soil; and thus even the laborious toil of the husbandman will be made to afford pleasing contemplation for the mind and be relieved of its drudgery. Oh that the farmers of our own OHIO—the young farmers especially, would consider these things aright—would lay aside their foolish prejudices, and sordid thirst for outward wealth, and learn to seek the true riches of the soul and the joys that may be found in a COUNTRY HOME! Who that has ever lived in such a home as I have described would not say when tempted to exchange it for a city life;

Still let me live among the hills,  
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,  
Where I have passed sweet sunny years,  
My childhood's happy hours.

ROSELLA OF RICHLAND.

SYLVAN HOME, Richland co., O.

RECIPE FOR TOMATO WINE.—To one quart of juice, put a pound of sugar, and clarify it as for sweetmeats. The above is very much improved by adding a small proportion of the juice of the common grape. The subscriber believes this wine far better and much safer for a tonic or other medical uses than the wines generally sold as Port Wines, &c. for such purposes. It is peculiarly adapted to some diseases and states of the system, and is particularly recommended for derangements of the liver.—*Prairie Farmer.*

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—A farmer in Detroit, says:—"The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons.

I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good and as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and it was equally as strong and clear."

The foregoing may prove of value to some of our house-wife readers in places where apples have failed this year.

### That "Anti-Monopoly Meeting."

MR. EDITOR.—I was somewhat surprised as well as amused on reading in your last paper, an account of a pretended public meeting in our quiet township of Mifflin. It was the first intimation I had received of any such thing, and taking in view the character of the "proceedings," I at first was inclined to think that some mischievous wag had played a trick on you and the editor of the Statesman. After a good deal of inquiry, however, I was told that a week or two before, a couple of young men, or overgrown boys, said to be law students, from Columbus, came into our township and obtained the use of a school house for the purpose of displaying their wonderful oratorical powers;—that they collected together a few bar-room politicians, and others who had nothing better to do, and then after resolving "that we, the people (!) having met in our primary assembly" &c., they proceeded to give utterance to such bursts of patriotism and eloquence as fairly "astonished the natives!"

Now, this, you will say, Mr. Editor, was all very harmless amusement—and I, certainly should find no fault with it, were it not that an attempt has been made through the papers to create the impression on the minds of the community, that the FARMERS of Mifflin, as a body, were concerned in, or present at, the so called "meeting." To this, I strongly object; and I wish simply to say to the two youthful personifications of wisdom and genius, (!) that when their services are needed to enlighten the farmers of Mifflin on the subject of their rights and duties, they shall be duly informed thereof; but, for one, I am of the opinion that their beards will grow a little before that time arrives.

Yours, &c.,

A MIFFLIN FARMER.

### The Blight.—One Fact.

Three years ago, a valuable pear tree, on the widow Harrison's farm was to appearance nearly dead with blight. At my request it was bored through the heart, with a five-quarter auger. I saw it last month: it looked quite healthy.

Let us hear who has tried boring for fire blight in pear trees! Facts are what is wanted.

E. NICHOLS.

THE FARM CROPS.—In a late journey from here to Walhonding, I looked with considerable interest at the crops, the best index to the cultivation of the soil. I have traveled that road almost annually since 1812. A few farms bear evidence of improvement: the most part are deteriorating, and the rich virgin mould is rapidly passing away. The present crops, except oats, are decidedly the worst I have ever witnessed. Our Governor and Legislators should look abroad; they should remember, if the soil fails, every thing else must fail. There will be no pay for the preacher, none for the lawyer, none for the legislator; the wheels of government must stop for the want of grease, and the mighty political projects of the age—the electric telegraphs, rail roads, canals, &c., all! all! must be useless when the soil shall refuse to make a return for the labor of the husbandman. How important, then, that knowledge should be diffused among the cultivators of the soil! That agriculture should be the subject of thought and action among farmers, and that men of science and leisure should be induced to think and experiment! And who but the legislature should give life and form to agricultural improvement?

E. NICHOLS.

The air is the grand reservoir and store house of manures. A greater than Pharaoh has laid up the treasures of richness and fertility in that element. The air extends around the globe everywhere, and where the air is, there is the granary.

The secret is to learn how to unlock its doors and draw upon its treasures. The vegetable kingdom affords many keys, but which one opens the widest door, and gives the freest access is to be proved by experiment. Clover so far has done more than any other.

E. NICHOLS.

Loydsville, O.

### Sowing Clover Seed.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I noticed in the Cultivator of July 15, inquiries of T., on sowing clover seed. I have never sown any in the fall, but I entirely concur with the views of the editor in regard to that practice. The seed then sowed, I have no doubt would germinate, but would generally perish with the winter frosts. I have sowed on wheat for ten years preceding the present, and have not failed to have it well set, until this last spring, when I have reason to believe that it vegetated as usual, but the drought commenced about the middle of March, and became so severe before the plants could get any depth of root that they perished for the want of moisture. The same result might have occurred had the clover seed been sowed on oats, though the ground being fresh stirred it might have been more favorable than on wheat.

Some farmers break up a stiff sod and sow the wheat on the top, without any other preparation than the use of the harrow; but clover seed will not succeed on a lay of that kind. I sow my seed soon after the winter frost is out and before the ground is quite settled in order that the after freezing and thawing may sink the seed deep enough for it to vegetate and take root. I sow at least one bushel of clover seed to six acres, and that mixed with half a bushel of timothy seed—I would rather have more than less. If we expect a crop we must not spare the seed.

SAMUEL MYERS.

NEW LISBON, O., Aug. 1845.

### Hamilton County Agricultural Soc.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be holden at Carthage, on the 16th 17th and 18th inst. The premium list is very comprehensive, and all the arrangements give evidence of a good degree of spirit among the officers and members' so that we have no doubt the show will be an interesting one.

The order of the exhibition is advertised to be as follows:—

**First Day.**—In the morning the Horses. In the afternoon the Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

**Second Day.**—In the morning, Butter, Cheese and Honey. In the afternoon, Agricultural Implements and Products, and Domestic Manufactures; and at half past three o'clock the Plowing Match.

**Third Day.**—Will be devoted to awarding the Premiums, hearing the Addresses, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, and attending to the annual election of officers.

### South Charleston Agricultural Exhibition for 1845.

The South Charleston Agricultural Society will hold their Eighth Annual Exhibition and Fair at South Charleston, Clark county, on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of October, 1845.

J. F. HARRISON, President,  
ALEXANDER WADDLE, Vice President,  
D. O. HEISKELL, Treasurer,  
C. HARROLD, Secretary.

CURATORS.—Wm. Harpole, Benj. B. Browning, Geo. Chamberlin, Andrew Ryan, David Littler, Mathew Madison, Joshua Harrison, Samuel Thomas, Mathew Eonner, Wm. Osborne, Wm. Whitely, Thomas White.

MARSHALS.—*Marshal of the day*, Wm. Harpole; *on Horses*, Isaac Paist; *on male Cattle*, Wm. Paist; *on female Cattle*, Joshua Harrison; *on Sheep*, Elwell Pratt; *on Swine*, Theophilus McKinnon; *and on Domestic Manufactures*, Dr. E. Collins.

### RULES OF THE FAIR:

1. The names of all candidates for Premiums or Certificates, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first day of the exhibition. Each candidate will be required to furnish in writing, a description of the Animal or Article offered, and wher



whole ground. It may be harvested by mowing, raking with a horse-rake, and stacking; or it may be reaped, and tied into bundles. The amount thus yielded per acre, in well dried fodder, will be from five to ten tons. Good corn land, such as will commonly yield forty or fifty bushels of grain per acre, will produce in this way about seven or eight tons of fodder. And the ground is left clean and in good condition for fall sowing; which is not the case where the broadcast method is adopted.

I tried an experiment to determine the most profitable degree of thickness in the drills. Ten stalks to a foot gave only two thirds as much by weight, as twenty to a foot, besides which, the fodder was coarser. I have said, *forty grains to a foot*, not that so many stalks are actually needed, but there will be some losses, on the principle of the old saying,

"One for the blackbird and one for the crow,  
"Two for to rot and four for to grow."

What is the cost per acre, of such a crop?

Plowing, - - - - -	\$1 00
Harrowing and furrowing - - -	75
3 bu. corn, seed, - - - - -	1 25
Cultivating 3 times - - - - -	1 00
Mowing, - - - - -	1 00
Raking and Stacking, - - - -	2 00
	7 00

Profits.—Seven tons of fodder, worth  
\$5 per ton in some places, \$15  
per ton in others, say - - - 40 00

\$33 00

Deducting interest on land, &c., would give a clear profit of some 25 or 30 dollars; and if manure were applied that year, three additional tons of fodder resulting, would pay for the manure.—There is no humbug about this, for I have tried all these experiments, and some of them repeatedly. And seeing that this is the case, and people are at their wit's end for cattle food, the man who does not avail himself of these advantages another season, must be set down,—shall I say it! as possessing a torpid or stupified cranium, that is, a numskull. X.

WESTERN N. Y., Aug. 1845.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Directions for making Plaster Casts of Fruit.

[See notice in Cultivator of July 15.]

Procure a square box large enough to admit the fruit and leave a space of at least half an inch on every side; divide this box into two equal parts by a horizontal section, and fit the parts together with pins in order that it may be taken apart and put together again in the same position with facility; fit a tight bottom to one half, and having made a composition by melting together two parts of beeswax and one part of rosin, fill the half box having the bottom, with it nearly to the brim, and when nearly cold sink the fruit into it to its greatest diameter, and hold it steadily there until the composition is hard enough to bear its weight; the fruit should first be prepared by covering it with a thin coat of oil that it may slip readily from the mould—and if, of a kind having cavities at the ends, as the apple or pear, a hole should be made through it from the blossom to the stem, to allow the air to escape when it is pressed into the wax. When the composition is hard in the lower box, grease the surface around the fruit to prevent its adhering to the wax of the upper half of the mould—place on the upper half the box and pour in the composition until the fruit is covered; a plug should be placed between the boxes in such a manner as to form when taken out, an opening into the mould; when all is perfectly cold the boxes may be separated and the fruit and plug taken out; cover the inside with a slight coat of grease rubbed on with the finger; place the boxes together again in their proper position, and the mould is finished. Mix now sufficient well calcined plaster with water, to about the consistency of thick cream, to fill the mould, and pour in immediately; and in a few moments the plaster will be set and may be taken out.

Before painting, it is well to give the cast one or two coats of copal varnish. Oil colors should be used, they stand the weather better.

7. The greatest difficulty I have found in making a perfect cast, is in getting it free from the little bubbles of air that remain in the plaster and settle on its surface; to prevent this, shake the mould while the plaster is "setting."

Care should be taken to place the fruit in the box in such a position as will allow it to "draw;" the division of the mould must be exactly at the greatest diameter of the fruit. The mould may be taken with plaster in the same manner as with wax, in which case it is necessary to varnish it before using.

The stem of the fruit that is cast, should be preserved and put in the cast; it adds greatly to the appearance and is sometimes characteristic of the variety.

If there is anything peculiar about the flesh or core, the cast may be cut in halves and painted to represent the inside.

Respectfully, &c.

J. WOOD.

FRIEND BATHAM:—Above I have attempted a description of the manner of taking "casts" and I wish to say that I have little experience in this business and do not know that I have adopted the best mode; we are making but little progress here as nearly all our summer fruit has failed except apples, and they are inferior in quality.

Respectfully, &c.

J. W.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Aug. 1845.

A Curious fact for physiologists and breeders of farm stock.—About two years ago I had a Berkshire boar which got into the street and had his left testicle torn out by the dogs. After this he never got a sow fix, though many sows had pigs by him which formerly had had mixed litters of sow and boar pigs.

AUGUSTUS WATTLES.

CHICKASAW, Mercer co., O., Aug. 1845.

We find the following paragraph on the same subject, in the last No. of the American Agriculturist.—ED. O. CULT.

To breed Males and Females.—In a recent conversation with Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, Mass., he informed us that the late Mr. Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, successfully bred males or females among his Merino sheep, by cutting out the left testicle of his rams when he wanted males, and the right testicle when he wanted females. We wish some of our friends would immediately commence the same experiment with different kinds of animals, and let us know the result of it. The knowledge of any system of breeding males and females which could be generally depended on, would be of great importance to stock growers.

### "Moon Farming" again.

(MORE INFORMATION WANTED.)

MR. EDITOR—I am very glad that the subject of Lunar influences is to be discussed in the Cultivator. I am not a believer in such influences, neither am I a disbeliever; but I am glad inasmuch as it may afford your readers a definite knowledge of the views of those who do believe in them. The truth of their theory may then be easily tested by observation and actual experiment. I know there are many intelligent farmers, whose farms are successfully cultivated, with direct reference to their theory on this subject; but I have never had more than a very vague and indefinite idea of the maxims by which they are guided. It is this definite and specific information which is wanted, and which, I believe, would be very generally interesting—the particular time to attend to the various branches connected with the farming interest, with especial reference both to the Moon and to the Sun. Your correspondent, G. R., (with whose communication I was pleased) states explicitly the proper time to plant roots, and other vegetables, to cut down timber, to build fence, to spread manure, to nail shingles, to kill pork, &c., with reference, however, only to the increase and decline of the moon. Where should the sign be? And is it entirely immaterial at what stage of the increase or decline of the moon? Whether early, or at a later period? In regard to the best time for the castration of animals and the shearing of sheep

he was rather inexplicit. And Mr. Eastman, in the last number of the Cultivator makes the exception of vines to the general remark of G. R.; "that wheat, corn, oats, and all other plants that grow out of the ground, will produce roots, and no stalk, or seed, if sowed in the old of the moon." Is this exception correct? And is the particular time for tilling potatoes, corn, vines and other vegetation considered a matter of no consequence or influence? But this is not all. Information is furthermore desired concerning the proper time to plant, transplant, graft and prune trees, to plant flower seeds,—having regard to the doubleness and durability of the flower—to cut grass, to gather a harvest, to gather apples and other fruit with a view to their preservation—to wean the young of animals, to destroy thistles and other noxious plants, to make soap, &c., &c. Indeed, "I want to know it all!"—"seriously."

Yours, &c.

TRUMBULL, Co., Aug. 1845.

C.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### Science with Practice.

Every farmer should adopt for his motto, "Knowledge with Labor," or, "Science with Practice." Knowledge without labor, and labor without knowledge are alike nearly worthless.—But knowledge with labor, or science with practice, gives to the honest cultivator of the earth, the best possible chance to acquire both wealth and distinction as a successful agriculturalist.

Suppose a farmer wishes to sow land enough this fall to yield him at the least possible expense, 500 bushels of good wheat, free alike from rust, smut and chess—what knowledge does he need to accomplish this object? Will any experienced farmer say, that to produce this amount of grain at the least cost in land and labor, no knowledge of the mineral constituents of his soil, of vegetable mould and muck, of an excess of moisture in the surface, or subsoil—no knowledge of the substances that Nature must have to form a perfect wheat plant, and the condition in which those substances should be placed, is useful to the wheat-grower?

It is a sad sight to view forty acres of wheat all blackened, and shrunken with rust, involving a loss of several hundred dollars, because the owner despised a knowledge of those simple laws of nature, which produce this parasite plant on the stems, leaves and heads of his wheat. It is painful to witness the toiling husbandman, harvesting fifteen bushels per acre, where the amount of seed sown, the thorough tillage, and the hard work performed, would by the aid of a little more knowledge of the nature and properties of wheat, have given him 30 bushels per acre. Thousands of farmers will reap this season an average of thirty bushels of corn on land that might grow seventy quite as well, with an equal amount of labor, if scientifically applied.

Too many farmers unwittingly prepare their wheat crop just right to be stricken, as it is termed, with rust. They fail to drain their wheat fields most thoroughly, and thereby induce the growth of sickly imperfect, wheat plants, which fall an easy prey to parasites. They place their seed in soils that contain too much vegetable mould, and too little of the alkalies, potash and soda, too little of the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia; and too little phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine. The young wheat plant finds its nourishment as a lamb would find his, provided you give it a gill of its mother's milk a day, diluted in a pint of bad water.

There is but little study, little knowledge, and no science, brought to bear on the feeding and raising of wheat plants in the state of New York, which makes twelve million bushels of grain. The habits of this head-bearing plant, and what it needs to form a firm, bright, glassy stem, which Uredo—rust, cannot grow upon; and what it needs to develop a long ear, well filled with plump kernels, are matters that pertain to wheat culture, most sadly overlooked by those that toil too much with their hands, and exercise too little those noble faculties of reason and common sense, which God had given them.

Every rational being that happens to have a mouth to feed, should study the science of transforming earth, air, and water into good, light

wheat bread. It is hardly possible that this knowledge will be utterly valueless to any one during the whole period of his existence, whatever his pursuit in life.

As a general rule, it is cheaper to grow 30 bushels of wheat on one acre than on two, provided the use of the land was given to the cultivator. On an acre of well drained, well pulverized soil sown in wheat, scatter broad cast with a shovel, ten bushels of unleached ashes, five of lime—(ten will be better if not too expensive) two and a half of gypsum and an equal quantity of common salt. If possible, the ground should be entirely free from the seeds of weeds, that nothing but clean wheat plants may grow. The above compounds will serve to make bright flinty straw, so little subject, as every observing man knows, to be attacked by rust. Deep plowing, thorough harrowing and early sowing, constitute prominent features in the practice of those wheat growers, whom the editor has lately visited, because of their notable success in this branch of husbandry. In Scipio and the adjoining towns in Cayuga County, the good effects of underdraining wheat fields, have been most signal this season. During the last four weeks we have collected many interesting facts relating to rust, smut, &c., in connection with shale, sand stone, clayey and muck soils. These will be embodied in our official report to the New York State Agricultural Society.

Any gentleman that has made, or shall make any discoveries relating to insects injurious to wheat, potatoes, apple, pear or peach trees, relating to the *blight* which is now injuring, if not destroying so many quince trees as well as others, will confer an especial favor by communicating an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, for publication in the current volume of its transactions, or to be made public through some other medium.

The study of Entomology—the science of insects, is becoming every year more and more important to the practical farmers of this State.—The popular work of HARRIS should be in the family library of every cultivator of the soil.—Let every young man who reads this article begin at once the systematic study of his noble profession, if he designs to be a skillful and successful farmer. Let him unite knowledge with labor—science with practice,—and the great Fountain of all knowledge will reward him a thousand fold for his well directed efforts.

#### Getting poor on rich land, and rich on poor lands

A close observer of men and things told us the following little history, which we hope will plow very deeply into the attention of all who plow very shallow in their soils.

Two brothers settled together in ——— county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay soil, covered with Black-jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any but large, powerful, Conastoga horses, some seventeen hands high.—He always put three horses to a large plow, and plunged it in some ten inches deep. This deep plowing he invariably practiced and cultivated thoroughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man had a brother about six miles off, settled on a rich White river bottom-land farm—and while a black-jack clay soil yielded seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty. One brother was steadily growing rich on poor land, and the other steadily growing poor on rich land.

One day the bottom-land brother came down to see the black-jack-oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do.

"How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in crops?"

The reply was, "I work my land."

That was it, exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't work it; and they never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the soil, not on labor, or skill, or care. Some men expect their lands to work; and some men expect to work their land;—and that is just the difference between a good and a bad farmer.

When we had written thus far, and read it to our informant, he said, three years ago I traveled again through that section, and the only good farm I saw was this very one of which you have just written. All the others were desolate—fences down—cabins abandoned, the settlers discouraged and moving off. I thought I saw the same old stable door, hanging by one hinge, that used to disgust me ten years before; and I saw no change except for the worse in the whole county, with the single exception of this one farm.—*Ind. Farmer and Gardiner.*



Subsoil plows can now be had of Messrs. Ely & Campbell Cincinnati, J. Ridgeway & Co., Columbus, and J. Stair & Son (seedmen,) Cleveland. The price is only \$8 or \$9, and we hope many farmers will soon be induced to put them in operation (on heavy soils.)

From the Rochester N. Y. Democrat.

State Fair at Utica, to be held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, 1845.

Arrangements have been made with the several railroad companies, whose officers have acted with their accustomed liberality and public spirit, that all animals and implements intended for exhibition, shall be transported free of charge, by extra trains for that purpose, and that all persons visiting the Fair shall pass at one half the usual rates.

It is anticipated that from the great exertions making by the people of Utica and by the Officers of the Society, together with its popularity, the Show will far outstrip any former exhibition in this state. The preparations are on a magnificent scale, and from present indications, the show of animals, implements of husbandry, and the various curiosities and manufactures that will be exhibited, will constitute this Fair the Grand Museum of Agricultural Articles for the State of N. Y.

The *Magnetic Telegraph* will on that day, be in operation from Utica eastward, which will prove no small attraction to those visiting the Fair.

#### English News—The Harvest, &c.

The last steamer from England brought dates to Aug. 4, and caused considerable excitement among the flour dealers of this country by the intelligence that the weather in England, and other wheat-growing portions of Europe, had been quite unfavorable of late, so that apprehensions were felt in regard to the harvest. This news caused the speedy shipment of some 30,000 barrels of flour from New York, and an advance of 12½ to 25 cents per barrel on the former low prices—which has had a corresponding effect on the markets throughout the country.

It must be borne in mind however that as yet there is no certainty of the advanced rates being maintained, or of any considerable demand occurring for American flour in England; for the season was not sufficiently advanced at the date of the latest news for the fate of the harvest to be known with certainty, as will be seen from the following extract from the (London) Mark Lane Express, (the organ of the wheat and flour dealers,) of Aug 4:

"The unsettled state of the weather has excited no little anxiety, especially on the continent, as to its effect upon the harvest of this country and the consequent derangement in financial interest which it is known would arise throughout Europe in the event of any material deficiency of the crops. Our correspondence from every part of Europe dwells more or less upon this topic, &c. From all the enquiry we have made, we believe that at this moment there is no ground for these apprehensions. The weather no doubt, is broken and unsatisfactory, but as yet no damage of importance has been received by the growing crops, while taken generally and all kinds of produce together, are as heavy and luxuriant as in any year on record, and if the weather during the next month should prove favorable, will be the most productive, all kinds of produce considered, ever known. What has added considerably to the apprehensions, has been the belief that the stocks in the farmers' hands are more than usually exhausted, and that any material delay in the harvest will render it difficult to meet the immediate wants of the country. It is no doubt true that the farmers generally have an unusually small stock of grain in stack, having been obliged to thresh it out early in the season for the sake of the straw. But though this be so, yet there are many evidences of a larger quantity being held by corn dealers and millers, not only of wheat, but also of flour, than at the same time last year."

The news by the next steamer will be looked for with much interest.

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, week ending Aug. 27.—A rise in the river, and the late news from England have caused some activity, and a slight rise in the flour market. Large sales have been made at 2,47½ @ 2,95 ¢ bbl. Wheat is 50 @ 52 ¢s. ¢ bu. Corn 37½ @ 40 ¢s.; oats 20 @ 22 ¢s.; barley 30 ¢s. Clover seed is in demand for the Eastern markets, at \$4 per bu. Butter and cheese are becoming scarce, and prices advancing—none coming from the Western Reserve.

MASSILON, Aug. 27.—Flour rates at 3,50 to 3,75 ¢ bbl.; wheat 65 to 68 ¢s.; oats 25 ¢s. per bu.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Flour sells at all prices, from 3,65 for "old wheat" to 4,00 for "new" and fancy brands. 5,000 bu. wheat sold at 83 ¢s, delivered at a mill in Canada—is worth 75 ¢s. here.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Several large lots of good Ohio and Michigan wheat sold at 86 to 83 ¢s. ¢ bu. Flour is active at 7, 87½ to 3,94.

New York, Aug. 25.—About 30,000 bbls. flour have been sold for shipment within a few days, at 4,50 ¢ bbl.; fresh Genesee and Ohio for home use sells at 4,32½; wheat, 87½ @ 92 ¢s. ¢ bu. Ashes, pots, 3,81, p.c.s 4,12½ @ 100 ¢s. Wool has advanced a trifle, and sales large. Ohio pork has advanced—new mess sells at \$14, 1er bbl.; prime 10,50.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.—Supply of beef cattle large, and a slight decline in prices; 518 head sold at 100 150, to 2,50 ¢ 100 ¢s. on the hoof; equal to 2,30 @ 4,75 net. There was a good supply of hogs at 5,00 @ 5,25.

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Sep. 1.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	55 ¢ a	Turkeys, each,	a
Indian corn,	31 ¢ a	Geese, "	a
Oats,	15½ ¢ a 15	Ducks, "	8 ¢ a 10
		Chickens, "	6½ ¢ a 7
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl.,	3,25 ¢ a 3,50	Apples, green, bu.,	25 ¢ a 31
" 100 lbs.,	1,75 ¢ a 1,87½	" ripe, "	37 ¢ a
" Buckwheat, "	a	" dried, "	1,50 ¢ a
Indian meal, bu.,	37 ¢ a 40	Peaches, dried, "	2,00 ¢ a
Hominy, quart,	3 ¢	Potatoes, "	25 ¢ a
Beef, hind quarter,		Hay, ton,	5,00 ¢ a 6,00
" 100 lbs.,	2,50 ¢ a	Wood, hard, cord,	1,25 ¢ a 1,50
" fore quarter, "	2,00 ¢ a	Salt, bbl.,	1,62 ¢ a 1,75
Fork, large hogs, "	a		
" small, "	3,00 ¢ a		
Hams, country, lb.,	6 ¢ a 7	SEEDS.	
" city cured, "	7 ¢ a 8	Clover, bu.,	1,00 ¢ a 1,50
Lard, lb., ret,	7 ¢ a 8	Timothy, "	75 ¢ a 81
" in kgs. or bbls.	61 ¢ a		
Butter, best, rolls,	10 ¢ a 12½	WOOL.	
" common, "	8 ¢ a 10	Common, "	20 ¢ a 23
" in kegs, "	6 ¢ a 7	Fine and ½ bld., "	25 ¢ a 28
Cheese, "	6½ ¢ a 7	Full blood, "	30 ¢ a 31
Eggs, dozen,	6½ ¢ a 7		
Maple sugar, lb.,	5 ¢ a 6½	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
" molasses, gal,	50 ¢ a	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75 ¢ a
Honey, comb, lb.,	10 ¢ a	Pearl, "	3,50 ¢ a
" strained, "	12½ ¢ a 14	Scorched salts, "	2,50 ¢ a

IF SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion. —[ ]

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE

BY the subscriber, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full blooded or ½ blood Merino Sheep, a large proportion of ewes; (must be free of foot rot.) Also a full blooded Short Horn Durham Bull and Cow of known pedigree. Address

VINCENT WEFENER,  
White Swan Farm near Massilon, O.

#### LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN

And Nursery — Late Prince's Flushing, L. I.,  
Near New York

THE new proprietors of this ancient and celebrated nursery, late of William Prince deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a more extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittently endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the Public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis on application to the New Proprietors, by mail, post paid, and Orders promptly executed.

WINTER & Co., Proprietors.  
Flushing, L. I. September 1, 1845.

#### PRINCE'S

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing  
L. I., near New York.

THE new and unrivalled descriptive catalogues of this Establishment, (34th Edition,) which have cost over \$700, comprising this great and select collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and plants; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; Greenhouse Plants and Seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant. The errors in the Catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that have appeared in any country.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

September 1, 1845. WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & Co.

#### AGENCY

For the purchase and sale of improved breeds  
of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

THE subscriber having had many years experience in the breeding and keeping of improved stock of various kinds, offers his services, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission for such persons as may require his aid. All animals procured by him, would be sent abroad as directed.

Letters post paid will be attended to immediately.  
AARON CLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1845.  
Refers to M. B. Bateham, Editor Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O. N. B. Some superior South Down, and Leicester sheep on hand, and for sale at this time.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1845.

NO. 18.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### ATTENTION!

Persons wishing to remit payments to us for single subscriptions or clubs, may do so at our risk and expense—only send good current bills, and letters properly directed; so there is no longer any excuse on account of the difficulty of making payments. We continue to give the vol. of Genesee farmer as before.

HALF YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The year is now so far advanced, that some persons who desire the *Cultivator*, refuse to subscribe on account of our rule requiring them to take the back numbers; we therefore have concluded for the present to allow such as prefer it, to commence with the last half of the year, (1st of July,) and end with the rest in December, at 50 cents each.

MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS may have occurred in sending the *Cultivator* to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with postage if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.

Travelling Agent.—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

### Montgomery County Agricultural Fair.

The seventh annual Exhibition of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society is announced to be held at Swaynie's Hotel in Dayton, on Thursday and Friday the 23d and 24th of October.

The list of premiums offered is liberal and comprehensive, embracing all kinds of ordinary farm stock, grain and root crops, implements of husbandry, dairy products and articles of domestic manufacture.

We observe also that the Mechanics of Dayton are requested to exhibit articles of their manufacture. They should by all means do so, and have a large room expressly devoted to that purpose.—We shall speak of this again hereafter.

The Dayton Journal very truly remarks: "The object this Society has in view—the advancement of the Agricultural interest—is one that commends itself to the good wishes of every lover of his country. Agricultural Societies, wherever they have been conducted with spirit, have been found most efficient agents in the promotion of agricultural improvement. In New York, where these Societies have been attended and supported by practical, hard working farmers, the result has been most auspicious. A most gratifying improvement is visible in the appearance of farms and the comfort of farmers, while all kinds of products have been greatly increased. We therefore call on our farmer friends particularly,

to come up to the support of this excellent Society, and invite all to lend a helping hand to so worthy an object. If our country friends can do nothing more, let them at least give the Society the support of their presence at the exhibition.

### Agricultural Exhibition at Oberlin.

The Oberlin Agricultural Society will hold their annual exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 1. The *Elyria Sentinel* says:—"Our Oberlin friends deserve much from the friends of the farming interest throughout the country, for their efforts in its behalf. We hope there will be a full attendance on the occasion, and that means will be taken to revive the County Agricultural Society."

### Horticultural Exhibition.

At Columbus, Friday, September 26th.

At the meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society on the 4th inst., it was resolved that an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, fruits, &c., be held by the Society on Friday, Sept. 26th;—that a meeting of the Executive Committee be held on the 15th, to make the necessary arrangements; and that the citizens of Columbus be invited to aid in making up the exhibition by sending in the best productions of their gardens; and as there is very little fruit this season in this vicinity, the Society request the friends of horticulture in other counties, where they have fruit, to send samples to the exhibition. Boxes or parcels for this purpose should be addressed to BELA LATHAM, (President) and left at Neil, Moore & Co.'s stage office, or at the postoffice.

We trust the above requests will be cheerfully complied with by the citizens of Columbus generally; and that an interesting display will be got up, notwithstanding the lack of fruits. From an inspection of a number of the best gardens about the city, we are confident it can be done—especially if the ladies lend their aid, as we have no doubt they will. We hope, too, that the cultivators of good fruit, (who are always liberal in such matters) will send us specimens from districts of the State where the failure is not so entire as here. This can readily be done with apples, from adjoining counties. Will not our Cincinnati friends favor us with a box or two? We may reciprocate the favor at another time.

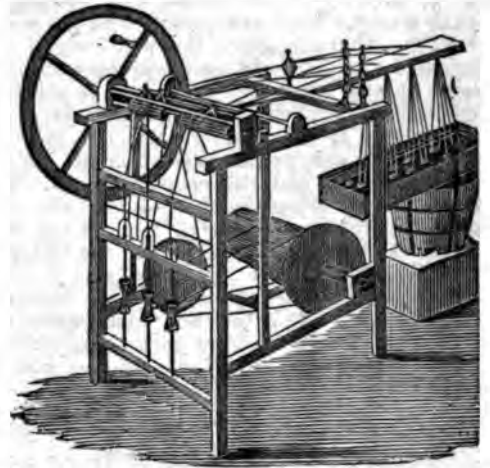
PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.—The fine rains of late have rendered the ground in fine condition for planting strawberries. See remarks in our last.

Mr. J. Burr, of this city, has plenty of plants for sale, of different good kinds. He has a number of seedling strawberries under trial, that promise great excellence; and one, produced by his father, in Connecticut, is equal, if not superior, to any other variety known.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—Mr. Kenrick gives the following methods, as practiced by market gardeners near Boston:

"In the vicinity of Boston, the following mode is often adopted. The vines are usually transplanted in August. The rows are formed from eighteen inches to two feet asunder. The runners, during the first year, are destroyed. In the second year, they are suffered to grow and fill the interval, and in the autumn of that year, the whole old rows are turned under with the spade, and the rows are thus shifted to the middle of the space. The same process is repeated every second year."

The "Gapes" in chickens, we learn from various quarters is becoming increasingly prevalent and fatal. We shall give a full explanation of the nature of the disease before long, and must try and find an effectual remedy.



[SILK REEL AND TWISTER.]

Mr. GILL, of Mt. Pleasant, called on us a few days ago, and in conversation informed us that his silk manufactory is in full operation, as usual. He says the crop of cocoons in this State was very much reduced by the late frosts in spring, which in many cases destroyed the foliage after the worms had begun to feed. He is buying all the cocoons and reeled silk that are offered.—Most of his supply now comes from Tennessee and several other southern States.

### Conducting Water through Pipes.

M. B. BATEHAM:—Through the columns of the *Cultivator*, I would enquire the best method of conveying water to a dwelling from a spring situated 60 or 80 rods distant, with an elevation of perhaps 50 feet above the house.

I have been told, by a professional gentleman, that water will run but a very short distance through a small tube, though considerably inclined, unless supplied with a good head: the obstructing cause being *friction*, according to his philosophy. If the theory of his doctorship be correct, can any one tell why it will run through a short tube? Wonder why this great obstruction had not long since entirely overcome capillary attraction? If water will not run through a long tube, it must be owing to some other cause. The editor, or some of the readers of the *Cultivator*, no doubt know the truth of this matter; if so, will they be so kind as to give a little advice on the subject?

If pipes will answer, what kind, and how large should they be; and what are the directions for putting them in? Or does any one know of a better and more economical method of accomplishing the object?

With respect, &c.

Z.

Shady Valley, O., 7th Mo., 1845.

Remarks.—Z. may rest assured that water will run down hill, whether in a small tube or a large one, if unobstructed, and will rise, in a pipe or reservoir, to a level with the fountain head, no matter how great the distance through which it is conducted. It is true that *friction* has some effect; but it is on the force or speed with which the stream will flow through a pipe, and consequently on the height to which a jet of water will ascend, but not on the horizontal distance, nor the ascent in a tube or reservoir. This is true at least with reference to pipes of all sizes over say  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, which is smaller than is often used for such purposes.

In the case alluded to by Z., it is not at all essential that there should be any head of water at the spring or fountain, if there is any descent immediately therefrom. In laying the pipes, take care to lay them below the reach of frost, and to avoid as much as possible short curves and an-

gles. The end of the pipe entering the spring or fountain should be somewhat enlarged, and have a globular rose or strainer attached, made of tin or sheet copper, finely pierced with holes, to prevent the entrance of anything that can obstruct the pipes. The size of the pipes must depend on the quantity of water desired or to be obtained. From one inch to two inches in diameter (inside) is the usual size; and for long distances, say 100 rods or over, it is well to use two or three sizes, commencing with the largest at the fountain head, and ending with the smallest at the other extremity; this will increase the force of the current, and tend to prevent obstructions—though where the descent is as great as represented by Z., this will not be necessary.

In regard to the kind of pipes, one must be governed by considerations of economy. Wood and lead are the materials commonly used. The first is in most places the cheapest, and therefore most usually adopted; though we are not sure that in the long run the latter will not be found most economical. We should be glad if some friend who has had experience in the business, and can give the actual and comparative expense, &c., would favor us with a communication on this subject, as it is one of very general importance.—ED. O. CULT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### Stone Coal as Manure.

DEAR SIR:—About five years ago I tried an experiment of applying coal on wheat at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, and harrowed it in with the wheat. The crop in that part of the field ripened somewhat earlier, grew taller, and had brighter straw. I have since applied it on clover, and Indian corn and it invariably proved very advantageous to the crops. At one time I put about half a pint of pulverized coal to the hill of corn a few days after it was up, on two rows a considerable distance into the field, and on the poorest part of it; and leaving two rows I put an equal quantity of coal ashes on two other rows. The corn in both cases in a few days was of a much deeper green than where there was nothing; and on pulling in the fall, we found there was about a fourth more on those four rows than on an equal number of the adjoining rows. Three years after this the field was in clover, and on every hill where I had put the coal, the clover was more than twice as large as elsewhere, while those hills on which the coal ashes were put, scarce showed it at all. I have tried it frequently since on clover, and have invariably found that where the land was not already rich, the clover was more than doubled by its application. Where 200 bushels of fine coal have been applied to the acre of clover, I have seen it immediately assume a dark green colour, and grow so large that it fell down about the time of heading, while that which had nothing on, within one step of the other, was only about half as high, much thinner on the ground, and yellow; indicating a poor soil. I was told by a respectable gentleman of Green township in this county, (Mr. Wm. Moore) that its effects were visible for fourteen years after it had been applied on one of his fields.

If it be found on more extended experiments that the general result of the application of coal to thin, or tough limestone lands, will be as advantageous to the crops on which it is applied, as it has proved to be in the above mentioned cases, it will certainly become a subject worthy the attention of farmers in the eastern part of the State where coal is so abundant, and so cheaply procured; the cost of digging being only about a cent, or cent and a half per bushel.

Have you ever analyzed stone coal? Or do you know of others who have, so that you can tell us what its constituent elements are, and in what proportions they exist?

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. E. LUKENS.

SHORT CREEK, Harrison Co., O.

**Remarks.**—Stone coal is not generally regarded as of any value as manure or dressing for land, in England and other coal countries. It is commonly supposed that it is not decomposable, and therefore furnishes no food for plants, although

like sand or gravel it will improve (mechanically) the texture of heavy soils, and thus render them more friable and productive. This may explain the cause of beneficial results in the use of pulverised coal when harrowed in with wheat, &c.; but it will not do so, in cases like the foregoing, where striking results followed its use when applied as a top dressing to growing crops of clover and corn. It is well known however that the coals of this county differ materially in their chemical properties. Some of them containing little or nothing else than carbon and earthy matter, while others contain a portion of sulphur or ammonia in some of their forms; and one or both of these elements may have contributed to the results above stated. We have no full analyses of Ohio coals at hand, and do not know as any but partial ones have been made. The best way is, for farmers living in the vicinity of coal mines, where the expense is trifling, to try experiments with its use. It will certainly do no harm; and on clayey or compact soils it is sure to do some good—and that good will remain for many years.—ED. O. CULT.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

### On the Rotation of Crops.

A PRIZE ESSAY—BY J. J. THOMAS.

[Concluded from No. 17, p. 132.]

From the preceding facts, the following general rules may be deduced:—

1. The same or similar crops should not follow in succession, but return at periods as remote as practicable.
2. Crops requiring thorough tillage, should alternate with those admitting of only partial tillage, and summer fallows substituted where such crops cannot be raised.
3. Crops favoring the growth of weeds, should not follow in succession.
4. Crops which eminently exhaust the land, should come in rarely, and those which exhaust but little, should be introduced as frequently as circumstances will admit.
5. Crops whose consumption copiously returns manure, should occur sufficiently often to keep up or increase fertility.

It now remains, as the object of this essay, to put the preceding principles and rules into practice, by pointing out the errors of bad rotation, and endeavoring to suggest better, which may be adapted to our own State.

All farming may be regarded as some kind of rotation, either regular or irregular, however imperfect it may be, unless there is a perpetual succession of the same crop. There are consequently all grades, from the very rudest and simplest, to the complete well digested, and systematic rotation throughout the farm.

Good systems of rotation must differ materially with the nature of the soil and other circumstances. Where from necessity, grazing enters largely into the husbandry of a particular region, the course will vary from that adopted on a rich and mellow soil. An excellent farmer in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., has long pursued the following, and his superior success over his equally hard working neighbors, is ascribed by them to "extraordinary good luck;":

- 1st year—Wheat after clover.
- 2d year—Corn, potatoes and ruta-bagas, with all the manure.
- 3d year—Barley.
- 4th year—Wheat sown with clover.
- 5th year—Clover, pastured.

The chief part of the farm is regularly laid out in ten acre lots, and each lot, in its turn, regularly subjected to this system. A piece of low ground is kept in meadow, and occasionally top dressed, rarely broken up, and supplies the hay. A rougher part of the farm, which could not be well brought into the regular course, is occupied with the summer fallow, wheat and clover, and grass for pasture. After long trial, the owner of the farm is satisfied that the manure which is applied to the corn crop, from the thorough intermixture which it undergoes with the soil during the cultivation of this and the following crop of barley, is more beneficial to the wheat the third

year, than if the whole of it were directly applied to the wheat. The crops on this farm have averaged for several years past, as follows:

Wheat, 20 bushels per acre; corn, 50; ruta-bagas 600 to 700; barley, 35; hay, two tons.

This course is well adapted to most of our fertile wheat producing regions; slight variations, of course, being made, according to circumstances. The principal objection is the frequent recurrence of the wheat crop, which would be remedied by suffering the clover and grass to remain for two or more years, instead of one, before breaking up for wheat, introducing summer fallow if necessary. This change would also admit of a greater number of live stock, and of a consequent increase of manure.

The following excellent course was given by Willis Gaylord, in his essay on Farm Management, and adapted to a farm of eight fields:

- 1st year—Wheat with clover seed.
- 2d year—Pasture;
- 3d year—Meadow.
- 4th year—Fallow.
- 5th year—Wheat.
- 6th year—Oats and barley with clover seed.
- 7th year—Pasture.
- 8th year—Corn and roots with manure.

Thus, if each field contain ten acres, there would be each year twenty acres of wheat, twenty in pasture, ten in meadow, ten in summer fallow, ten in oats and barley, and ten in corn and roots. The chief objection is, that as there are only ten acres of meadow, there would be hardly enough dry fodder for the domestic animals, which twenty acres of pasture, besides stubble and summer fallow, would support, more especially in our long winters, where for nearly six months green food cannot be had. A large quantity of roots would of course, greatly lessen the difficulty. With a more southern region the objection would not exist.

An interesting example is given in the Farmer's Cabinet, of very successful farming connected with regular rotation. An old, practical, hard working farmer, commenced the world as a day laborer, and when 30 years of age, by the avails of his industry, added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase, and to pay for in part, a farm of 130 acres, 100 being under cultivation but in a very low condition. When he commenced farming he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has adhered for forty years, or until the present time, and his success is the best comment on the value of his experiment, he being now worth at least \$100,000, not taking into account several heavy pecuniary losses he has at various times sustained. His course of cropping, defective in some particulars, is as follows:

- 1st year—Wheat, after fallow.
- 2d year—Clover—meadow.
- 3d year—Wheat.
- 4th year—Clover—pasture.
- 5th year—Wheat.
- 6th year—Rye.
- 7th year—Corn.
- 8th year—Fallow, with heavy manuring.

This course it will be seen is a much more severe one than the last; but it is probable that a large supply of extraneous manure was used, in addition to that made on the farm; and the fertilizing operation of turning under in the latter part of summer, two crops of clover, the one meadow and the other pasture, for succeeding crops of wheat, was an additional benefit.—Another objection is the difficulty of plowing in two fields of clover immediately after harvest, and in the hottest and driest season, for wheat. The manure following instead of preceding the corn, is another defect. But the superiority of the course in spite of these defects, over the many more imperfect modes in practice, is shown by the heavy crops obtained, the crop of wheat seldom being less than 1,500 bushels (on three twelve acre fields;) the rye averaging 450 bushels (on one field;) and the corn crop annually, about 500 bushels. The latter would however probably have been double, if the manure had preceded instead of following it. In this respect, the two preceding courses possess eminent advantages.

In addition to those two, the following may be proposed for the adoption of our farmers.



Simplest, or three-course system:—

1st year—Corn and roots, well manured.  
2d year—wheat.  
3d year—clover—one or more years, according to fertility and amount of manure at hand.

Four course system:—

1st year—Corn and roots, with all the manure.  
2d year—Barley—or peas—or both.  
3d year—Wheat.  
4th year—Clover, one or more years.

Oats is a severe crop any where in a rotation; an excellent farmer who adopts the preceding three-shift system, never permits oats to grow on land fit for wheat, but confines the crop exclusively to the more moist parts of his farm otherwise devoted to meadow and pasture.

The following diagram will exhibit, to such as may not be familiar with the subject, the manner in which a farm may be laid out into fields, and each one allotted to its regular course for a long term of years. The rotation of Willis Gaylord, already mentioned, is selected; and the column given has only to be repeated to extend the cropping to a perpetual series of years.

1840—Wheat.	1840—Corn and roots.
'41—Pasture.	'41—Wheat.
'42—Meadow.	'42—Pasture.
'43—Fallow.	'43—Meadow.
'44—Wheat.	'44—Fallow.
'45—Oats and barley.	'45—Wheat.
'46—Pasture.	'46—Oats and barley.
'47—Corn and roots.	'47—Pasture.
1840—Pasture.	1840—Pasture.
'41—Meadow.	'41—Corn and oats.
'42—Fallow.	'42—Wheat.
'43—Wheat.	'43—Pasture.
'44—Oats and Barley.	'44—Meadow.
'45—Pasture.	'45—Fallow.
'46—Corn and roots.	'46—Wheat.
'47—Wheat.	'47—Oats and barley.
1840—Meadow.	1840—Oats and barley.
'41—Fallow.	'41—Pasture.
'42—Wheat.	'42—Corn and roots.
'43—Oats and barley.	'43—Wheat.
'44—Pasture.	'44—Pasture.
'45—Corn and roots.	'45—Meadow.
'46—Wheat.	'46—Fallow.
'47—Pasture.	'47—Wheat.
1840—Fallow.	1840—Wheat.
'41—Wheat.	'41—Oats and Barley.
'42—Oats and Barley.	'42—Pasture.
'43—Pasture.	'43—Corn and roots.
'44—Corn and roots.	'44—Wheat.
'45—Wheat.	'45—Pasture.
'46—Pasture.	'46—Meadow.
'47—Meadow.	'47—Fallow.

It may be needless to multiply examples for practice. The principles already laid down in a former part of this essay, will enable the cultivator to vary the preceding instances to suit circumstances; and the more the subject is examined, the more interesting will its investigation appear. One of the courses already given,—that of corn, wheat, clover and heavy manuring,—has tripled the products of many farms in the eastern and southern portions of the state within the last thirty years; and some which had been exhausted and abandoned have been restored to a fertility rivaling the rich districts of the west. It is only the examination of this branch of successful agriculture, and the exercise of the judgment in its application in practice, that is necessary to enable the farmer to guide his multifarious operations with clock-work precision and regularity; and while other departments of husbandry are all essential,—while manuring has been justly styled the sheet-anchor of the farmer, rotation may be regarded as the compass needle to guide him and prevent shipwreck on a barren waste. To the attention of all, this subject is therefore commended, as one fraught with the deepest and most important results to the agricultural prosperity of this country.

**NORTHERN WISCONSIN.**—The crops, particularly wheat, corn, oats and barley—are better than ever before known. The wheat is heavy, and entirely free from either smut or rust. The corn is very heavy. We are sorry to say, however that grass and potatoes are almost an entire failure in consequence of the unprecedented hot, dry weather. It is feared that, if a long winter should ensue, the cattle will fare hard in Calumet and a portion of Fond du Lac counties.—*Wisconsin Republican.*

### Farmer's College.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the stockholders in the joint stock company for the erection of a building to be used as a Collegiate Institute adapted to the wants of the agricultural and business community, was held at Cary's Academy, Pleasant Hill, Hamilton county, on Friday, the 22d inst., at which a large number of the farmers and business men of the county and adjoining districts were present.

Nath'l S. Schooley, Esq., of Springfield, was called to the chair, and Charles Cheeny, of Mt. Pleasant, was appointed Secretary.

A Board of Directors, composed of the following fifteen persons, was elected, viz:

John W. Caldwell, of Carthage; Nath'l S. Schooley, Springfield; E. M. Gregory, Cincinnati; S. F. Cary, Esq., T. Kirby, T. B. Weatherby, Mill creek township; Charles Cheeny, Edmund R. Glenn, Springfield; Paul C. Huston, Giles Richards, Cole-rain; Hon. John Matson, Miami; Edward Hunt, Elizabethtown; J. Ely, Cheviot; Taylor Webster, Hamilton, Butler county; and Jacob Denniss, Dearborn county, Ia.

The following resolutions were then presented, and after some very appropriate and spirited remarks by different members upon the general object, were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the report made to us this day, of one hundred shares of stock, already, in so short a time, subscribed towards a building for an institution of learning, which addresses itself so much to the wants of the business and laboring community—making a sum of 3000—has exceeded the expectations of even warm friends of the cause of education, and gives earnest of a deep and abiding interest in the cause, which will not falter till the means and facilities for a good business education may be within the reach of every son and daughter of this and the adjoining counties.

2. That it recommended to the Board of Directors to proceed with all convenient expedition in their arrangements and preparations for the erection of a building, so as, if possible, to have the laying of the corner stone, performed with appropriate ceremonies, at the close of the present session of the Academy, Sept. 25th; and also have a foundation completed this fall, and ready for the commencement of the brick work early next spring.

3. That the building to be erected be denominated the *Farmers' Collegiate Hall of Hamilton county.*

4. That the Board of Directors be instructed to issue immediately, at the expense of the company, a printed circular, setting forth the object and plan of the association, and distribute copies to the different individuals, in this and the adjoining counties, who may be supposed likely to take an interest in such an educational scheme.

5. That they be directed to make application to the legislature of the State, at its next session, for an act of incorporation under the name and form herein before designated.

6. That Prof. Scott be requested to continue his agency for the obtaining of stock, with the aid of the Rev. Dr. Bishop, so far as he may be able to render it, until the county generally and the adjoining districts of other counties shall have been visited.

7. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the city papers, and also to the Ohio Cultivator, for publication.

NATH'L S. SCHOOLEY, Ch'm.

CHARLES CHEENY, Secretary.

**Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture.**—We learn that the Trustees of the State Society have concluded not to offer any premiums for the present season—and that they have appropriated funds and sent an experienced agent to Europe to select the best of the Ayrshire and Devonshire breeds of cattle that can be procured—and if any other breed, remarkable for their milking qualities, should be thought by the agent to be an advantage to the country, he is authorized to make the purchase. The Trustees hope thereby to promote the agricultural interests of the Commonwealth as substantially as they could have done by the offer of premiums.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**A GREAT YIELD.**—The Maumee (O.) Times, of the 9th inst., says that a gentleman in that (Lucas) county, raised 120 bushels of wheat from three acres, averaging 63 lbs. to the bushel. Forty bushels to the acre is an uncommon yield.—We have heard of a farmer in this county who has fifteen acres in wheat, and he is confident that they will yield 500 bushels—being over thirty-three bushels to the acre.—*Logansport (Ia.) Pharos.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

### Fall Plowing for Corn.

In this county, the wire-worm has made great destruction in the corn for the last ten years. I have accidentally found out a remedy that has succeeded twice in preventing the worm from destroying the young corn. In September, 1842, I plowed part of a clover sod for wheat, but the great drought prevented my finishing the field, so that I concluded to put the clover sod field in corn in the spring of 1843. The part plowed in September, 1842, escaped the ravages of the worm; while the land alongside, plowed in the spring of 1843, was nearly all taken by the worm. This induced me to try again, which I did in the month of September, 1843, with the same success as before stated. To plow in November and December will not, as I believe, be of any use as a preventive against the worm. I have known a field part plowed in September, part in December, and the residue in March following. The first escaped the ravages of the worm, the second and last were both destroyed in greater or less degree—all in the same field. Now, if September plowing will prevent the destroyer, it will save the farmer many bushels of corn. It has succeeded in three instances, to my knowledge; the reason for which I leave for others better qualified to ascertain.

HENRY CAZIER.

Newcastle Co. Del., June 4, 1845.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### To the Farmers.

Born on a farm and bred to its delightful duties, I cannot avoid feeling a deep interest in the reputation and prosperity of that portion of my fellow citizens who cultivate our beautiful earth. Yours is truly an enviable lot. Your employment, your country abode, and all your associations are worthy the admiration of every pure and noble spirit. The air you breathe is so pure, the breeze that fans you is so free, and all nature around you is so lovely and inspiring, that I should almost suspect the goodness of that person whose soul does not joy in your vales, your hill-tops and your shades—and when bound in the city's unnatural limits does not long to burst its confines and repose in your elysium. Do you call this exaggeration? O! I fear you do not appreciate the privileges which you enjoy, and the beauties which surround you. Removed from the bustle, turmoil and deceit of the city, quietude, harmony and virtue reign around you; removed from its impure, sultry and suffocating air, you inhale an atmosphere that comes to you loaded with the sweets of the flowers, and the fragrance of the foliage; removed from its stripes, pollutions and vices, you live where all nature inspires peace and purity, and lifts the wondrous spirit to its true nobility. What want have you that is not satisfied, what enjoyment can you conceive that you do not possess? If you do not enjoy all that heart can desire—all that can render life pleasurable, the fault is your own. If your condition be not exactly what it should be—if your physical powers do not possess that health, strength and elasticity, and your intellectual faculties that freedom, vigor and activity which belong to them there is none in Heaven or Earth you can complain of but yourselves. The human body was made for toil, and you are not forced to labor more than your health demands,—the mind is also constituted for cultivation and exercise, and you have every means for its full development, and ample time for the acquisition of knowledge. Physical and intellectual pursuits were designed to be prosecuted hand in hand, and he who devotes himself exclusively to the one, and neglects the other, violates the laws of God and Nature, and but half fulfills his destiny. Health and cheer-

fulness are as much dependent upon the exercise of the mind as the body—the one relieves the severity of the other—and when harmoniously blended together, both are extremely delightful, man is dignified and life is pleasant. While the educated but sedentary individual knows little of the joys of sweating toil, the laborer of uncultivated mind knows nothing of the illimitable spirit, and the infinitude of its enjoyments.—Happy is the man who knows the greatness of his nature, and industriously employs every faculty with which he is endowed!

Farmers—educate! educate!! educate!!! your sons and your daughters. They had better possess cultivated minds than riches—for the former will make them great and good, but the latter will make them proud, indolent and vicious. The farmer should be as well educated as any other member of society. Harbor not the thought that a little knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is enough. These are merely nothing. The thought and the spirit, the tastes and susceptibilities must be developed and refined to make the man. You are the most important members of society; get knowledge and refinement to appreciate your manhood and the blessings that surround you, and you will be the noblest. You are doing much for yourselves 'tis true, but not half enough. Every farmer should be a philosopher. Science and literature should be as zealously cultivated by the farmers as by any other class—for they are as important to them, and they have greater advantages. Every township should contain a Seminary of learning, with an extensive scientific cabinet and library. When this shall be, the farm will be sought by the best minds of the country, and the farmers will wield all the power of the State.

L. A. HINE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1845.

**INJURIOUS INSECTS.**—In a recent discussion by the N. Y. Farmers' Club, Dr. Underhill remarked, that "the depredations of all other animals upon our crops, do not amount to one quarter of those committed by insects. This country loses annually from five to ten millions of bushels of wheat by their ravages. This State loses every year, by the Hessian fly and the wheat worm, between one and three millions of bushels of wheat—less perhaps for a few years past. Scientific men have taken great pains with the history of insects; but we require plain, practical instructions, very much. Our Farmers' Clubs must seek out that true knowledge. The canker worm has destroyed orchards to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, within the last ten years. Look at our losses in peach trees, from another insect, in the last 15 years; they are enormous. I have made the habits of insects a study for many years; and we may study on for 20 more—it is well worth all the trouble. To avoid the fly and the worm in wheat, sow early or late; when your grain has attained some height, you will find the nits of the insects on it—then turn in sheep or young cattle, who will eat off all the blades, nits and all. If you sow late, you avoid the nits—you may miss them; besides, the manure left by your sheep is very good for your crop."

**EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF WHEAT.**—Win. Taylor, market-gardener, of Pootle-cum-Linacre, has just reaped a most extraordinary crop of wheat off of a piece of land in that township, measuring 70 yards less than half of a Cheshire acre.\* It is a beautiful sample of yellow wheat, the seed of which was grown in Kirby. The produce of this small lot of land was, delivered at the mill, 53 bushels, of 70 lbs. each, and warehoused for his own use 11 heaped-up imperial bushels. We believe the annals of agriculture do not record such a crop under any circumstances; and, when the droughty season is considered, in conjunction with the hot, sandy nature of the soil, it is wonderful. The produce speaks volumes in favor of small farms and the allotment system, for although the ploughing and harrowing of this piece of land was in the ordinary manner, yet there is no doubt that the large crop may be ascribed to the cultivation of the land previously. The year before, it had been planted with potatoes and cab-

bage, and had been trenched to the depth of four feet.—*Liverpool Albion.*

\*Note.—In order to rightly understand this, it must be known that the "Cheshire acre" is a little more than two common statute acres; therefore the piece of wheat was just about one (common) acre; and the yield at 60 lbs. to the bushel was at the rate of about 80 bushels per acre.—*ED. O. CULT.*



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1845.

### Look Here!

In consequence of the editor's leaving, to attend the State Fair at Utica, N. Y. and visit his friends at Rochester, this number of the Cultivator was prepared for the press several days before its date: And it is probable that the next number will be delayed two or three days after its proper time;—so subscribers will know the reason, if it does not arrive as promptly as usual.

Several communications intended for this number were not received till the pages were full. They will appear next time.

Letters will be opened by a clerk, in the absence of the editor. Orders for papers &c. will be attended to, and communications fit for the printer will be put in type. We hope to return in time to assist at the Horticultural show on the 26th.

We have received a very welcome and interesting letter from our esteemed old friend and correspondent, Samuel Williams, of Waterloo, N. Y. It will appear in our next.

**STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**—Two or three of the members of the board have expressed a desire that a meeting should be had as early as the last week in October; and the committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, &c., would be glad to consult with the board on that subject. So if no objection is offered, a notice for a meeting will be published in the next Cultivator.

**Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science, &c.,** part IX, is received, and is a very interesting one for farmers, mechanics and all professions. The subjects treated of in this number are: Protection from Lightning; Magnetism; Electro-Magnetism; The Thermometer; Atmospheric Electricity; Evaporation.

**"Florula Lancastirensis."**—We are indebted to Dr. J. M. BIGELOW, of Lancaster, for his "catalogue comprising nearly all the flowering and filicoid plants growing naturally within the limits of Fairfield county." Wishing to become acquainted with the botany of Ohio, we shall be thankful if other Botanists having catalogues of this kind would send us copies.

**Catalogue of E. Nichols & Son's Nurseries,** at Loydsville, Belmont co., and Walhonding, Coshocton co. Many of our readers are aware that Eli Nichols, of Belmont co., is one of the oldest and most experienced cultivators of fine fruit in the State of Ohio. He has been for many years engaged in collecting and testing the best varieties of fruit from all parts of the country, and has a large number of trees in bearing from which to propagate his nurseries. In addition to his home nursery he has established two of his sons in the business at Walhonding, and orders for trees may be sent to either place. Their Cata-

logue contains a good assortment of kinds, though not over numerous, as their object is to sell only proved varieties. Others will be added as fast as tested and found valuable. The arrangement of the Catalogue is such as to give a general description of the fruits. (We hope the next edition will be better printed.) It will be sent to all applicants gratis.

**"Catalogue of the Pupils of the Columbus Female Seminary,"** (By Mr. & Mrs. E. SCHENCK.)—This institution has deservedly attained great popularity among the citizens of Columbus and all who have become acquainted with the very able and worthy principals. The semi-annual examination of their pupils last month, gave the highest satisfaction to the large number of spectators who were present, and a commendatory testimonial numerous signed was voluntarily given for publication. We were absent at the time, but from our knowledge of the accomplished Principals, and of the reputation of the school, we feel warranted in saying, in the language of the visitors, "we deem the school equal to the highest educational wants of any community, and eminently deserving of the patronage and support of those who have daughters to educate." The fall term commenced on the first of the present month; but pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only for the proportion of the term.

### Ohio Editors.

We feel greatly indebted to the editors of the newspaper press, generally, in Ohio, for their kindness in making the Ohio Cultivator favorably known to their farming readers. We hope they will find satisfactory evidence that, while they have thereby contributed to our success, they have also advanced the interests of their readers, and the prosperity of the State at large.

In our travels through the State this summer, we have found a cordial welcome and a friendly in the sanctums of our editorial brethren; and some of them manifested a degree of interest in our private (!) as well as public welfare, that deserves our warmest acknowledgments.

It would not be proper for us often to occupy our space with matters of this kind; but our readers will excuse us occasionally, for the sake of variety. The following is from the editor of the Stark County Democrat, who it will be remembered gave us a very special invitation to visit the land of "Molly Stark," last winter:

**"OHIO CULTIVATOR.**—We have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Bateham, the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, who was at this place, on a visit among the farmers. We found him gentlemanly, free and affable—well acquainted with the business the interests of which his paper is intended to promote. We had some conversation with him relative to that partner to take charge of the 'Ladies' Department of the Cultivator;' and would have taken pleasure in introducing him to some of acknowledged capacity for the station—but he was in too great a hurry—hadn't time, at present—but would under more favorable circumstances, gladly accept our good offices. From all this we conclude that, either the editor of the Cultivator is a hopeless bachelor, afraid of the responsibilities which might be expected to follow annexation, or is already fairly caught in the toils of some of the many fair daughters of the Buckeye State." [We haven't time, at present,] to "define our position," Mr. Democrat.—*ED. CULT.*

"The Cultivator is a paper which ought to be in the hands of every farmer—treats exclusively on agricultural subjects—advocates, with tact and ability, the interests of the farmers, and is afforded to subscribers at so cheap a rate as to make the expense unworthy of consideration."

From the Hamilton Intelligencer.

**"OHIO CULTIVATOR.**—We have spoken of this work before; but it is well worthy of another notice, and anything we could do to contribute to extending its circulation and usefulness, would be a pleasure. We are happy to learn that it has received such a subscription as will amply support it. Mr. Greatrake, the agent, has just vi-



sited our county, and returns with a very handsome list."

Thank you, friend Intelligencer; your fertile county (Butler) is very well represented on our books, for the first year. At three post-offices—Hamilton, Middletown and Rossville—we have 120 subscribers.—ED. CULT.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### My Country Home.

My country home! my country home!  
No other home for me;  
Home of the gentle and the good,  
The noble and the free.

Oh tell me not of gilded domes,  
By human power upraised;  
Oh tell me not of princely homes,  
In the city's crowded maze;

I would not breathe the heavy air  
Inhaled full oft before,  
By victims of disease and care,  
Pent up, half-dying there.

Oh no; I'll choose the gorgeous dome  
Of Heaven—the soft free air  
Which those enjoy, and those alone,  
Who love a country home.

The noblest sons of worth and art  
Are reared by nature here;  
The natural form—the manly heart—  
Patriots and friends sincere.

O may a Heavenly Power protect  
The farmers of our land;  
In every noble aim direct  
The strong and willing hand.

And may our country homes e'er be  
Th' abodes of love and peace;  
Homes of the good, the wise, the free,  
The virtuous and the brave.

CORINTHIA.

Chesterfield, Lucas Co. O., 1845.

### Raising Chickens—Cure for "Gapes."

EDITOR OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR:—An article which appeared in the last number of the Cultivator has called forth these remarks from one of your humble readers. I allude to a piece written by "Emily," in regard to a cure or preventive of the "gapes" in chickens. My experience in raising poultry has been, like hers, somewhat limited, though in the course of three years' experiments I have made several interesting observations. The first year, I had nearly two hundred chickens hatched, and raised probably two dozen. Whole broods were swept away with the gapes, and I despaired of raising enough to supply a small family table. The second year was attended with better success. In reviewing an old agricultural work (published in New York) I found a long article on this disease in poultry, descriptive of the cause and remedy. The gapes, as doubtless some of your readers are aware, is caused by small red worms in the windpipe.—These worms in the first stage of the disease are very small, and produce a kind of snuffling by the chicken. If taken at this time it is easily cured by the following operation, and with facility, after a little practice:

Let some one hold the chicken firmly, by taking its feet in one hand, and placing the other over its back, to prevent its fluttering; then let the operator take a small hen's feather, or large pigeon's feather, and strip off the feather from the stem, with the exception of about an inch or an inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken. Wet what is left on the stem, and stroke it backwards, so as to make the feathers stand back like the barb of an arrow, excepting the extreme point, which roll a little, so as to make a point. Then let the operator take the head of the chicken in his left hand, placing the thumb and forefinger on each side of the bill in such a manner as to hold the mouth open, the neck gently but firmly drawn out in a straight line; then observe the opening back in the tongue, place the feather as near to it as pos-

sible, and when the chicken breathes the windpipe will be open; enter the point quick, and fear not after it is entered, but push the feather down gently two or three inches; (don't be in too much of a hurry;) then slightly turn it as you draw it out. Some of the worms will adhere to the feather, others will be loosened, and the relieved chicken will sneeze them up; so that they will fly out of the mouth. This is a sure cure, if attended to, and, generally, the operation need not be repeated; if, however, the chicken gapes a day afterwards, catch him and try it again. It is a certain cure; and, where such havoc is made in a brood, is well worth the attention.—After a little practice, I could perform the operation quickly, and with little trouble. The second year of my experience in raising poultry, I tried this remedy, and lost but four or five with the gapes, and these had become so weakened before I tried it on them, that it was too late.

This year, I fed my chickens on bread (no dough) softened in sour milk, and bits of fat meat, and have the satisfaction of stating that, since I have treated them in this way, the above mentioned operation has not been needed, except in two or three cases. I have raised nearly all that were hatched this spring, with very little trouble. For several years after removing to our present residence, our chickens never had the gapes, and we raised great quantities, almost without any trouble. There are several houses within a stone's throw of ours, where the chickens have never yet had the gapes; and there are others in sight, where they are swept off by hundreds. The former have been lately erected; the latter are old places, and have long been tenanted. From these, and other observations, I have discovered that in a new place, fowls do well for several years, or until, as I suppose, the worms and bugs are nearly exhausted in their places of resort; and that the more meat (fat meat is the best, chopped in small bits) you give them, the better they thrive. Respectfully,

Old Virginia, 1845.

ANASTASIA.

### Editor's Rambles.

(Continued from No. 15.)

To prevent misapprehension on the part of our readers, we would remind them that in traveling over a large portion of the State, as we have done this summer, our object has been to get a definite and correct idea of the agricultural character of the different sections of the State; to learn the nature of the soil and the crops, and as much about the manner of farming as could be gathered from the looks of the farms and brief interviews with the farmers. The State being so vast, and our time limited, we were of course obliged to pass over the country too rapidly to allow of our inquiring very minutely into the details of the different modes of farming; or of visiting as many of our friends and readers as we should otherwise have been glad to have done. We traveled mostly by private conveyance, and while we made the best use of our observing faculties we also found frequent opportunities for conversing with intelligent farmers and others along the way; and we feel that the information we have gained by our rambles thus far, is an abundant compensation for the time and expense thus bestowed.—We shall resume the practice as often as opportunity presents, and hope occasionally to enter more upon details in our observations whenever we think our readers would be profited thereby. At present we shall only glance at the general face of the country, and notice briefly a few places and things:

KNOX COUNTY.—We passed through this county in two directions, and our impressions of the character of its soil and susceptibility of improvement are much more favorable than heretofore, though we never considered it a poor county by any means. The eastern portion of the county, like most of Holmes, is rather too hilly; but the central and western parts are beautifully diversified with plains and vallies, and finely watered with springs and never failing streams—the latter abounding with superior mill privileges, part of which are occupied, and others afford fine opportunities for manufactories, &c. Most of the land is undulating; the ridges are oak timbered

and well adapted to wheat, which is the staple crop of the county. Corn is produced largely in the vallies, and grass lands abound everywhere. The farmers have of late been turning their attention somewhat to wool growing, but we did not see nor hear of any superior flocks of sheep in the county. The wheat crop this year was considered a decided failure—not being over one quarter of a fair average yield. The corn, too, was injured by the frost, drought, neglect and grub worms, so that only a small crop was anticipated, and the hay crop was unusually short; so that the farmers feel much depressed, and all departments of business suffer in proportion, though the county is better off than many others. When the farmers of Knox learn to work their lands better—that is, more in accordance with the laws and requirements of nature, their crops will hardly be excelled by those of any other portion of Ohio.

Mount Vernon, the county seat of Knox, is a thriving and beautiful town, (barring the narrowness of its principal street.) We observed a large number of buildings being erected, some of them quite large and beautiful, brick stores, dwellings, &c., and various other improvements are going on rapidly notwithstanding the present depression in trade. The "KENYON HOUSE" (hotel) now kept by friend Winne, presents to a traveler a more gratifying evidence of improvement, perhaps, than anything else in Mount Vernon. He is a warm friend of horticulture, and of good living, and from what we have seen of his skill in catering for customers we think that man must be very hard to please who is not pleased with the fare and accommodation of his house.

RICHLAND COUNTY is the next north, and in the general character of its soil and production resembles Knox—though as a whole it is more level; and to appearance better cultivated and more productive. Wheat is the staple crop, and together with wool (of which a very large amount is raised,) has brought much wealth to the county. The surplus wheat crop of the county in a good wheat season is said to be about 400,000 bushels; and the sale of wool this year at the county seat has been about 200,000 lbs., though the farmers of Knox county, claim to have grown some portion of this. The farmers in the best wheat districts of the county appear to be very industrious and thrifty, though their wheat crop this season was very scant, and their corn by no means abundant. In some of the flat portions of the county there is much need of underdraining and subsoil plowing; and in all parts the farmers have much to learn, and to do, before they will reap full return for their labor and land.

Mansfield, the county seat of Richland, is going ahead very rapidly in buildings and other improvements. This is mainly attributable to the influence of the Railroad now about being completed from there to Sandusky on Lake Erie.—This terminating, as it does at Mansfield, must make it the place of marketing the produce from a large district of country around. And being surrounded as it is by a rich farming region, nothing seems to be wanted to make it a large and important town.

ASHLAND is a thriving village, at the intersection of several post roads in the northern part of Richland Co. It is surrounded by a productive and thickly settled country, and is destined to become a place of some importance, especially if the people of that region succeed in their attempts to obtain a law for a new county, with Ashland for its shire town.

LORAIN COUNTY extends the whole width of the Western Reserve, from Richland on the south, to Lake Erie on the north. The south half of the county is very level, mostly clay soil, much of it beech land, having a hard subsoil, and unsuited for any crop but grass, unless thoroughly cultivated with a subsoil plow, or something of the sort. This is not done, and in a dry season like the present very little is produced. The lands along the roads are mostly occupied by very poor farmers, who seem to be growing no richer very fast! The central and northern portions of the county are much better land, and better cultivated. Some good wheat is produced in the county, but grass, oats and corn are the staple crops.

ELYRIA is the county seat, and a very tasteful and thriving town. The people display much taste for horticulture and intellectual pursuits. A number of private gardens are remarkably well supplied with choice fruit and ornamental trees, and kept in fine order. A "Natural History Society" is sustained in the village, with frequent lectures, a library, cabinets, &c.

At Oberlin, eight miles southwest of Elyria, we spent two or three days very pleasantly.—This place, as many of our readers are aware, was settled about 12 years ago by a colony of religious persons from the east, who obtained a donation of land and united their labors to establish and support a collegiate institute for the education of ministers and school teachers, and affording those who were deficient of means an opportunity of defraying their own expenses by laboring a portion of the time each day, and teaching school during the vacation of three or four months in winter. The effort has been eminently successful. The institution is every year filled to overflowing with students, (numbering 500 to 600,) and the colony has increased to about 1500 inhabitants, exclusive of students. It is made a particular aim in this institution and colony to *elevate labor*, and make it respectable, as it should ever be. On this account, all classes participate in the labors of the field, the garden, the workshop or the kitchen. We found Professor Finney, one afternoon, plowing in the field, with his son driving the oxen. Almost every family has a farm or garden; consequently all feel interested in horticulture and agriculture.—They read many agricultural papers, and are adopting the most improved modes of tillage.—They have a spirited agricultural society, which holds frequent meetings for discussion and lectures. We attended one of these, at which it was resolved to take immediate measures to introduce several subsoil plows, and to test sundry experiments in the cultivation of wheat, &c. (It will be remembered that this society sent three delegates to the agricultural convention at Columbus, which, considering the distance, speaks well for their public spirit.)

The editor of the Cleveland Herald attended the recent Commencement exercises of the Oberlin College, and published an interesting account of the same in his paper, from which we extract the following remarks:

"Oberlin is now a pleasant, thriving village of about 2000 souls, with necessary stores and mechanics' shops, the largest church in the State, and a good temperance hotel. It is a community of totalitarians, from the highest to the lowest, the sale of ardent spirits never having been permitted within its borders. The college buildings number seven commodious edifices. Rev. A. Mahan, President of the Collegiate Institute, assisted by fifteen able professors and teachers. Endowments.—Eight professorships are supported in part by pledges; 500 acres of land at Oberlin, and 10,000 acres in Western Virginia." \*

"The Oberlin Collegiate Institute is emphatically the people's college; and although some of its leading characteristics are peculiar to the institution, and are at variance with the general public opinion and prejudices, the college exerts a wide and healthful influence. It places a useful and thoroughly practical education within the reach of indigent and industrious young men and women, as well as those in affluent circumstances."

"We confess that much of our prejudice against the Oberlin College has been removed by a visit to the institution. The course of training and studies pursued there, appear admirably calculated to rear up a class of healthy, useful, self-educated and self-relying men and women—a class which the poor man's son and daughter may enter on equal terms with others, with an opportunity to outstrip in the race, as they often do. It is the only college in the United States where females enjoy the privileges of males in

\*The Institution has no endowments for the support of the officers in the ordinary sense of that term. All the teachers (to whose support the avails of tuition are very inadequate) are supported by pledged stated payments dependant from year to year on the continued ability of the honors and by contributions from friends before whom the wants of the Institution are from time to time laid. It must therefore stand or fall as its friends and the public hold it up, or let it sink.

acquiring an education, and where degrees are conferred on ladies; and this peculiar feature of the institution has proved highly useful. By combining manual labor with study, the physical system keeps pace with the mind in strength and development, and the result in most cases is sound minds, in healthy bodies."

"Young in years as is Oberlin, the institution has sent abroad many well qualified and diligent laborers in the great moral field of the world.—Her graduates may be found in nearly every missionary clime, and her scholars are active co-workers in many of the philanthropic movements that distinguish the age. It is the people's college, and long may it prove an increasing blessing to the people."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY embraces a great diversity of soil. The greater part is well adapted to most of the ordinary farm crops, as grass, wheat, oats, corn, &c. Some portions near the lake and around Cleveland are of rather a light, sandy nature, but, with proper enriching, produce fine crops, and are admirably adapted for fruit, to which purpose a good portion of it bids fair to be appropriated in a few years. Owing to the protection from late frosts which the proximity to the lake affords, we observed quite a tolerable crop of peaches in a number of places within a few miles of Cleveland, and near the lake shore.

The Residence of Dr. Kirtland is four miles from Cleveland, on the western stage road. A visit to his house and grounds, and an hour or two's chat with the eminent proprietor, is a treat of the highest order to a horticulturist, or lover of natural sciences. Several rooms in his dwelling house are literally filled with cabinets of beautifully arranged specimens in natural history, including almost every department, collected and preserved by his own indefatigable industry, and forming a complete museum. His grounds, we have no doubt, contain a larger number of varieties of choice fruits than are to be found elsewhere in Ohio, or any other place in the west; and no man is better qualified than he to test their adaptability to the climate, and, by comparison with each other, decide which are really the most valuable and deserving of cultivation. This we understand Dr. Kirtland designs to do; and, having been industriously engaged in the work for quite a number of years already, the public may no doubt in a year or two more expect to have the benefit of his labors.

He intends to plant a large portion of his farm (consisting of about 200 acres) with fruit trees. For this purpose, he is now engaged in propagating and raising young trees of all the kinds that are deemed valuable. He has a large number of trees already beginning to produce fruit, and many more ready for transferring to the orchard.

F. R. Elliott & Co.'s Nursery is about half way between the city and Dr. Kirtland's. It was only commenced last fall, and for the brief space of time we think Mr. E. has done wonders. His seedling trees, of which he has a large number, look remarkably fine, considering the dryness of the season; as do also his young grafts, and his choice roses and other ornamental shrubs, &c., of which he obtained a large supply from the east last fall. His grounds were free from weeds, and every way in fine order. He has erected a neat and comfortable cottage residence, and only one thing seems to be wanting to make his arrangements complete. Shall we tell what it is?—listen, ladies!—it is a *wife*! Sorry to say it—our esteemed brother Elliott is a poor, lonely bachelor; and for a nursery-man to be a bachelor, with a house all ready, too, is a double shame! Our sympathies were so strongly excited that we staid in his cottage over night to condole with him! At first, we supposed that he had just prepared the house for the reception of a Mrs. E.; but on inquiry of his friends, we could not learn that any preliminary steps had been taken for that purpose; and from his conversation, and the complacent manner in which he poured out the tea for us at his cozy little table, we fear that his case is hopeless!

The Nursery of McIntosh & Co., at Cleveland, has been very much extended and improved the present year and now contains a very large

collection of young trees, with many kinds of quite large size, fit for orchard planting. Of cherries, especially, Mr. M. has a very superior lot, of large size. His green-house is well stocked with plants, and the grounds are not wanting in the ornamental as well as the useful.

Mr. E. Cable, on the Pittsburgh road, has also a large nursery of young fruit trees, and a remarkably fine collection of large bearing fruit trees of all the principal kinds, for producing fruits for the market. In ordinarily good seasons, his sales of fruit amount to several thousand dollars, but this year his crops are almost an entire failure, his grounds not being quite near enough to the lake to escape the effects of the late frosts. This is a serious loss to him, but he bears it like a philosopher.

The Cleveland Horticultural Society has been kept up with excellent spirit this season, considering the scarcity of fine fruits and flowers for exhibition. The meetings have been quite frequent during the summer, and, from the reports in the papers, we should think they had been well attended and interesting. Certain we are, that the society has already had a beneficial effect on the minds of the citizens generally, and on their gardens and door-yards. The increase of horticultural taste is quite perceptible in the increasing number of tasteful gardens and well stocked fruit yards.

Improvements generally in and about Cleveland are very great, and quite too numerous for us to speak of in particular. Two or three large hotels, numerous stores and fine residences, have been, or are being erected, the present season. The new Medical College is to be completed next month, ready for occupancy the coming fall and winter. This is a large and beautiful brick edifice, eligibly situated on a corner lot fronting a park, or grove, in the northeast part of the city, and near to the United States Marine Hospital, which is another grand addition to the public institutions of this beautiful City of the Lake.—This building is under rapid progress, and is to be enclosed, we believe, before winter. It will be a substantial and tasteful structure; is situated on an elevated plain near the shore of the lake, where it will add much to the appearance of the city, and afford the inmates an extensive view of familiar waves.

Of Geauga, Portage and Summit Counties, we have said enough for this season, in speaking of the drought in a former number. We hope to visit them under more favorable circumstances another season.

The farm of Hon. William Wetmore, (Chairman of the committee on Agriculture in the Ohio Senate,) merits a few passing words. It is situated near Stow Corners, in Summit county, and embraces a portion or all of what is called Stow Lake, a charming little sheet of water, perhaps half a mile in length and a quarter in width, well stocked with fish. The dwelling house is finely situated on high ground adjoining the lake, and the farm, which is large, appears to consist of very good land. We regretted to find that friend Wetmore was absent from home, for we greatly wanted to read him a lecture on the condition of those barn doors by the side of the road, the appearance of his garden, and sundry other matters that to our mind did not speak well, to passers by, of the home management of the honorable farmer Senator. Perhaps, however, if we had been so fortunate as to have found him at home he would have given us a sufficient excuse for these things—so we'll say no more.

#### Fine Sheep and Wool in Stark Co.

Flocks of Mr. Hilderbrand and Mr. Noble.

We noticed in our last the fine flock of sheep of Messrs. Perkins and Brown of Summit county, and promised to speak of those of Mr. Hildebrand.

Mr. Hildebrand's farm and residence are four or five miles north-east of Massilon, on an extensive tract of oak plain land admirably suited for grass and wheat. Mr. H. was shepherd for Messrs. Wells & Dickenson of Steubenville, who, as is well known, introduced fine merino sheep, and the manufacture of fine wool into the east-



ern part of this State, about 30 years ago. These sheep were originally of a very select quality; and, on the failure and death of Mr. Dickinson, 15 or 20 years ago, Mr. Hildebrand purchased some of the best of the sheep, from which his present flock is descended, with occasional crossing from the best flocks in the country. His long experience, and skill in the business has enabled him to improve on the original character of the sheep, so that he has now a flock, that, for evenness and fineness of fleece, combined with hardness of constitution, cannot be excelled in the country. Mr. H. took his clip of wool, together with that of several neighbors, to Messrs. Lawrence of Lowell this past summer; and, as an evidence of the fineness and cleanness of the fleeces, he informed us that he mixed in a few fleeces taken from Saxony sheep, of the Grove flock purchased at Medina last fall, on which he put private marks so as to distinguish them himself; but on requesting Mr. Lawrence's foreman to select them out from a lot of his own, he could not do it, so closely did his merino fleeces resemble them.

The following remarks on the Lowell Manufactories, and Mr. Hildebrand's wool, &c., are from a recent article in the (Canton) Ohio Repository, the first part was written from Lowell:

But it is not only in our immediate vicinity that the beneficial influence of Lowell manufactures is felt. It extends far beyond us. There are farmers now in Ohio, Indiana, and the prairies of Illinois, who are rearing flocks of sheep, the fleeces of which are destined for the Lowell market. Hardly a week passes which does not bring some of them here with their products. The farmers themselves come here to learn the science of wool growing; and the very last week we were introduced to three farmers from Ohio, who had come here on purpose to gain knowledge in regard to sheep culture and the character of the various descriptions of wool. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Hildebrand, brought a letter from a celebrated wool-grower in the southern part of Illinois, Mr. G. Flowers, whose acquaintance we made a year or two ago, when he was here on a visit, for the same purpose as that which brought Mr. Hildebrand here. These gentlemen all come to the Middlesex mill, the largest woolen mill in America, at which the fine American wools alone are used. This mill, last year, made into cloth the fleeces of 400,000 American sheep. Mr. Lawrence, the agent, and a large owner of the mill, informs us that a week or two ago, he had in his counting room, at one time, wool-growers from seven States, all of whom brought their fleeces here for sale, and whose principal object in coming personally, was to learn more about the culture of wool, and to obtain knowledge in regard to the qualities which it were best to raise.

Mr. Flower, in his letter to Mr. Lawrence, of which Mr. Hildebrand was the bearer, says:—"My friend, Mr. Adam Hildebrand, from the representation of my experience at the Middlesex factory, is induced to accompany his wool, at once, to Lowell. The flock of Mr. H. is large, (about 1300) and good, from the fine flock of Messrs. Wells & Dickinson, of Steubenville. The great experience which Mr. Hildebrand has had in sheep and wool, entitles him to be called the best shepherd in America. I feel very much pleased in being able to introduce one of the best flocks to the best manufactory in America. In giving to Mr. Hildebrand the information he seeks, you will confer another favor to the many already received, by yours, &c."

When the editor of this paper (Ohio Repository) came to this county in March 1815, if we remember right, Thomas Rotch, (who erected the first woollen factory in the county, at Kendall) was the only man who owned a flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a few of the flock imported by Col. Humphrey. At that early day we fondly anticipated that in 20 years this flock might, by purchase of a pair by each farmer, be extended to every farm in the county. They were extended some—but the prejudice against Merinos was so great that they were not spread as far as the interest of the farmers or the county demanded. The next year Messrs. Wells & Dickinson, also pioneer manufacturers at Steubenville, drove out their fine flocks to pasture on our plains, and then

drove them back to winter. This course was pursued a few years, until farms were prepared when they were kept here. In 1824 these enterprising gentlemen, who deserved a better fate, failed.—From this flock Mr. Hildebrand started his—and now, we have no doubt, has the best flock in the State. We are pleased to be enabled to confirm this assertion, by the following letter from Mr. Lawrence, the agent of the Middlesex Mill at Lowell, who examined the wool, and is one of the best judges in this or any other country. At our request Mr. Hildebrand permits us to copy it:

LOWELL, JULY 19, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have had great pleasure in seeing you here, and in examining your clip of wool; the character of which is wonderfully like the Saxon wool of Germany. Had the fleeces been accommodated and put up in the German style, no one would have suspected that it came from Ohio. The show of Bucks' fleeces was the best I have ever seen. Without an exception, they were such as I should recommend to breed from. Wool growing in this country must in the long run, be a profitable business when managed with skill—and I hope the excellent blood of your flock will be spread far and wide. I hope you will arrive safely at home, and find your family in health—And am your obd't servant.

SAM'L. LAWRENCE.

MR. A. HILDEBRAND, Stark Co., O.

MR. THOS. NOBLE, whom we mentioned in speaking of wheat culture in our last, is next neighbor to Mr. Hildebrand, and has a large flock of the same valuable kind of sheep. He sent his wool this year with Mr. H.'s to Lowell. He finds sheep raising quite profitable in connection with his wheat farming, as we believe all will do who manage rightly.

MR. ABRAHAM MILLER's flock near Etna, in Licking co., of which we have before spoken, is also descended from the Dickinson sheep, and many of them will compare well with the best.

#### Prof. Espy's Theory of Storms.

Every body has heard of Professor Espy, the Storm King! He recently delivered a couple of interesting lectures in this city, on his theory of storms—mode of causing rain, &c. Some people, we know, are inclined to ridicule the idea of producing rain in dry weather, by artificial means, but Professor Espy not only shows by argument and illustration, that it might be done, but he proves by the testimony of numerous and respectable witnesses that it actually has been done in a number of instances where his instructions have been put in practice. This is a subject of profound interest to the agriculturist, especially in view of the severe drought with which a large portion of this country has recently been afflicted; and believing that an explanation of the theory would be interesting to our readers, we shall devote a column or two of our space, to its elucidation before long. In the mean time, let us take a glance at a somewhat different branch of the Professor's meteorological researches, viz: the phases or laws of storms.

Professor E. has been in the employ of the government of the United States for two or three years past, in connection with the department of the surgeon general of military posts; and an arrangement has been made, by which he is in correspondence with over one hundred scientific observers, located in different parts of the continent of North America, who make daily observations on the weather—temperature, direction and force of wind, fall of rain, hail, snow, &c., and send him monthly returns of the same. From these extensive and long continued observations, he is enabled to compile maps or charts, showing the character, extent, and progress of all the principal storms that occur on this continent, and deducing therefrom, certain laws, which seem invariably to control these storms. He has kindly furnished us a copy of his report, published last winter, by Congress, containing 30 charts or maps of the United States, Canada, &c., illustrating the weather of as many days in the year 1843—by figures and symbols, showing the force and direction of winds, the quantity of rain, &c. &c., at a given time at each of the numerous places where observers are located. It is a cu-

rious, and very interesting document; and the observations, if continued, must, we think, lead to highly valuable discoveries, in this important, but hitherto untrodden field of research. (It may here be remarked that Professor Espy's theory of storms has received the sanction of the French Academy of science, than which it is acknowledged a more learned body of men does not exist.)

The following are some of the "GENERALIZATIONS" deduced from the observations in the report to which we have alluded:

"1st. The rain and snow storms, and even the moderate rains and snows, travel from the west towards the east in the United States, during the months of January, February and March, which are the only months yet investigated.

"2d. The storms are accompanied with a depression of the barometer near the central line of the storm.

"3d. The central line of minimum pressure is generally of great length from north to south, and moves sideforemost towards the east.

"4th. This line is sometimes nearly straight, but generally curved, and most frequently with its convex side towards the east.

"5th. The velocity of this line is such, that it travels from the Mississippi to the Connecticut river is about twenty-four hours, and from the Connecticut to St. Johns, Newfoundland, in nearly the same time, or about thirty-six miles an hour.

"6th. When the barometer falls suddenly in the western part of New England, it rises at the same time in the valley of the Mississippi, and also at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

"7th. In great storms, the wind, for several hundred miles on both sides of the line of minimum pressure, blows towards that line directly or obliquely.

"8th. The force of the wind is in proportion to the suddenness and greatness of the barometric depression.

"9th. In all great and sudden depressions of the barometer, there is much rain or snow; and in all sudden great rains or snows, there is a great fluctuation of the barometer.

"10th. Many storms are of great and unknown length from the north to the south, reaching beyond our observers on the Gulf of Mexico and on the northern lakes, while their east and west diameter is comparatively small. The storms therefore move side foremost.

"11th. Most storms commence in the "Far West," beyond our most western observers; but some commence in the United States.

"12th. When a storm commences in the United States, the line of minimum pressure does not come from the "Far West," but commences with the storm, and travels with it towards the east.

"13th. There is generally a lull of wind at the line of minimum pressure, and sometimes a calm.

"14th. When the wind changes to the west, the barometer generally begins to rise.

"15th. There is generally but little wind near the line of the maximum pressure, and on each side of that line the winds are irregular, but tend outwards from that line.

"16th. The fluctuations of the barometer are generally greater in the northern than in the southern parts of the United States.

"17th. The fluctuations of the barometer are generally greater in the eastern than in the western parts of the United States.

"18th. In the northern parts of the United States, the wind, in great storms, generally sets in from the north of east, and terminates from the north of west.

"19th. In the southern parts of the United States the wind generally sets in from the south of east, and terminates from the south of west.

"20th. During the passage of storms, the wind generally changes from the eastward to the westward by the south, especially in the southern parts of the United States."

**Rotation of Crops.**—Reader, if you are a farmer don't fail to read the admirable essay of J. J. Thomas, on rotation of crops. It is a subject of great importance, and very little understood by farmers generally.

### Mustard Crop in Ohio Prices offered for the Seed in Philadelphia.

We have made inquiries respecting the success of our friends who attempted the cultivation of mustard seed in this State the present season, and we learn that although some failed entirely, owing to the frosts and drought, the majority have succeeded remarkably well considering the unfavorableness of the season, and their want of experience in the business. The following are the principal lots:

Mr. Parmelee, Duncan's Falls,	27 acres.
Mr. Buckingham, Putnam,	9 "
Mr. Ely, Chillicothe,	15 "
Mr. Myers, Canton,	7 "
Three or four smaller lots, say	12 "

Making in all 70 acres; and there may be other lots in the State, of which we have not heard. Mr. Parmelee's crop is about as good as last year, say 14 bushels per acre. Mr. Buckingham's is nearly as good. Mr. Ely's, and the smaller lots, were somewhat injured; we have not learned the amount of the yield; probably not over seven to ten bushels per acre. This will give, for the whole about 700 bushels.

Now for the markets. We have just received a letter from Messrs. C. J. Fell & Co., of Philadelphia, in answer to one from us, in which they generously say, that although the market price for seed is not yet established, (and it may range lower than last year;) yet, inasmuch as they may have been instrumental in inducing some Ohio farmers to engage in its cultivation with the expectation that the same price would be given this year that was paid Mr. Parmelee last year, they now offer to pay that price, (eight cts. per lb. in cash) for all Ohio seed that may be sent them of *as good quality* (as heavy and clean) as was Mr. Parmelee's last year; to arrive at Philadelphia not later than the first of November. For seed of a less perfect quality they will pay a proportionate price; and to avoid any dissatisfaction, they offer to let the weighmaster send us samples of the lots that arrive, and have us compare them with seed of Mr. Parmelee's last year's crop, and say what deduction ought to be made in the price.

The seed should be packed in good strong flour barrels and shipped by way of Pittsburg. The cost of transportation from Pittsburg to Philadelphia is 60 cts per 100 weight.

The Messrs. Fell also inform us that they have shipped for us a box of small canisters of mustard manufactured from Ohio seed, which we may distribute to persons engaged in its cultivation, and such others as we see fit. We will do so, with pleasure when it arrives.

**HURAH FOR MICHIGAN.**—"The wheat crop exceeds the most sanguine expectations of our farmers. The berry is very large. A gentleman who has been through the Grand River district informs us that several farmers in that region when they commenced harvesting, instead of wheat, they found Boston crackers and good sized biscuits on the stalks. Don't doubt it. That's a great country. The bakers will suffer if this is true."—*Det. Free Press.*

### Farmers' Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in

it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clear conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers that will not improve—in farms that grow poorer every year—starving cattle—farmer's boys turned into clerks and merchants, and farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all, farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till all honest men are ashamed of them.

Moreover we believe in taking a newspaper—in paying for it, and reading it. Such hints as these are worth at least a year's pay.

Thus endeth this chapter of the articles of our creed.—*Indiana Farmer and Gardener.*

### English News.

#### The weather, the harvest and the markets.

The arrival of the Caledonia brings English dates to August 19. It appears that the weather had continued unfavorable for wheat harvest, in most parts of the country; and although the prospects were not quite as gloomy as some had apprehended, it was certain that the wheat crop would be deficient in quantity as well as in quality; and therefore it was certain that importations would be needed from Canada and the United States. We may therefore look with confidence for a brisker demand and somewhat better prices for flour and wheat in this country than have prevailed since harvest. The following is abridged from Wilmer and Smith's European Times:

**THE HARVEST.**—The season continues a fruitful subject for augury. The character of the weather during the last, differs but little from that of the preceding fortnight. Alternate days of rain, and the absence of it, keep the weatherwise on the *qui vive*. Of sunshine there has been little; the temperature continues low, and the process of ripening is necessarily tedious. The Corn markets continue to rise slowly, and the state of uncertainty still deters speculation on a large scale. The later the harvest, as we had occasion to remark, the greater the risk about the yield. In many parts of the country the heavy falls of rain have prostrated the corn, and the absence of warmth prevents the injury from being adequately, or even partially, repaired. Even in the southernmost parts of the island, harvest operations can scarcely be said to have commenced. The daily papers fill columns after columns about the "weather and the crops," and public attention is fixed intently on the result. The best accounts come from Ireland. There are many who say that the injury thus far has been irreparable, and that a fortnight's fair weather would still go far to repair it. The potato crop in the northern counties has providentially been luxuriant this year. This, in itself, is a great blessing, for that esculent enters largely into the food of the laboring classes, and, in the event of bread attaining a high figure, potatoes would go far as a substitute.

**PROVISIONS.—American.**—(The following is from the Circular of Messrs. J. & C. Kirkpatrick.) Since our advice of the 4th inst., there has been rather more doing in Beef and Pork, at the quotations there given, buyers paying more willingly the prices demanded for the best brands; and, as the stock of such is in but few hands, some advance on present rates may be secured before any of the new cure makes its appearance. This remark applies, however, to beef more particularly, the stock of pork being much larger than of beef, in proportion to the demand; 58s and 72s are the top rates of our market to-day and are not easily obtained even from the most favorite brands. The Government contract for this year embraces 8300 tierces beef, and 14,000 barrels pork, tenders for which will be received on the 26th September next. In Cheese we have no transaction to record, being quite without stock; there will be a prompt and satisfactory sale for the shipments per Great Western on landing, if the quality be fine, as the best English dairies of the present season are not yet ready for the market. Should the price of American Cheese keep low, the demand for the article in this country will be much greater, and more general than in former years. Grease Butter continues to have a free sale at advancing prices, 47s having been paid; shipments made after this month will be too late for the present season. Our market has been cleared of lard, at prices somewhat in advance of our last quotations, say 40s to 42s for fine qualities in barrels, and 46s in kegs; there is now none of any kind in first hands.

### THE MARKETS.

**CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.**—Flour.—A sale of 30 barrels of old from store yesterday at \$2 90 clear. Dayload sales of choice brands to bakers and for family use, at \$3 15 per barrel.

**PORK.**—Sale of a dray load of Mess on Monday at \$15 00 per barrel.

**BUTTER.**—Sales from store of 100 kegs Fisher's Mammoth Dairy brand, a very excellent article, and put up in superior style, at 12½ cts per lb. for export.

**CLEVELAND, Sept. 8.**—Flour is rather slack; the purchasers stand back; the highest offers are \$3 87. No wheat in the market.

**BUFFALO, Sept. 6.** There is very little disposition to operate either in wheat or flour. Sale of 600 bbls. Black Rock Flour at \$4 00, wheat 87.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 6.**—The market for flour is firm but not brisk. Nothing further doing for shipment. Genesee, 4 75 @ 4 81½ to 4 87½ for choice brands.

Sales 3,400 bushels Southern wheat at 97½ @ 98 cts. Corn is very heavy. Sales 2500 bushels rye at 68 cts. delivered. Pork is firm—demand at full rates.

**PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.**—Beef Cattle.—Owing to the large number offering, are very dull; sales principally at \$4 @ \$5, with a few extras at \$5½ the 100 lb.—200 head remain unsold. Cows and Calves sell at \$14 @ \$30. Swine steady at \$4½ @ \$5½ the 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs in fair demand at \$1 @ \$3 each.

### FRUIT TREES.

**FOR SALE,** at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of the State House on the Sandusky road, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best American and Foreign varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, together with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a fine variety of Roses, Bulbs, &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Trees carefully packed and correctly labelled. Persons not familiar with the names of fruit will do well to leave the selection to the proprietor; in such cases those only will be sent of the most approved kinds, and when required, such as ripen in succession.

September 15, 1845.—31

JOHN FISHER.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Sep. 15.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	55 a 60	Turkeys, each,	a
Indian corn,	20 a 25	Geese, "	a
Oats,	12½ a 15	Ducks, "	8 a 10
		Chickens, "	6½ a 7
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl.,	3,25 a 3,27½	Apples, green, bu.,	25 a 31
" 100 lbs.,	1,75 a 1,87½	" ripe,	37 a
" Buckwheat,	a	" dried,	1,50 a
Indian meal, bu.,	37 a 40	Peaches, dried,	2,00 a
Hominy, quart,	3	Potatoes,	25 a
Beef, hind quarter,		Hay, ton,	5,00 a 6,00
100 lbs.,	2,50 a	Wood, hard, cord,	1,25 a 1,50
" fore quarter,	2,00 a	Salt, bbl.,	1,62 a 1,75
Pork, large hogs,	a		
" small,	3,00 a	SEEDS.	
Hams, country, lb.,	6 a 7	Clover, bu.,	1,00 a 1,50
" city cured,	7 a 8	Timothy,	75 a 81
Lard, lb., ret.,	7 a 8	Flax,	
" in kegs or bbls.	6½ a	WOOL.	
Butter, best, rolls,	10 a 12½	Common,	20 a 23
" common,	8 a 10	Fine and ½ bld.,	25 a 28
" in kegs,	6 a 7	Full blood,	30 a 31
Cheese,	6½ a 7	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Eggs, dozen,	6½ a 7	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75 a
Maple sugar, lb.,	5 a 6½	Pearl,	3,50 a
" molasses, gal.	50 a	Scorched salts,	2,50 a
Honey, comb, lb.,	10 a		
" strained,	12½ a 14		

### AGENCY

For the purchase and sale of improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

THE subscriber having had many years experience in the breeding and keeping of improved stock of various kinds, offers his services, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission for such persons as may require his aid. All animals procured by him, would be sent abroad as directed.

Letters post paid will be attended to immediately.  
AARON CLEMENT.  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1845.  
Refers to M. B. Bateham, Editor Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.  
N. B. Some superior South Down, and Leicester sheep on hand, and for sale at this time.

### COLUMBUS NURSERY AND HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

JOHN BURR offers for sale at this establishment over 1000 peach trees of the choicest varieties, about 700 choicest kinds of cherry trees; a few of the most select varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces and Grape-vines; many varieties of Strawberry plants, embracing varieties not surpassed in quality, flavor, size or productiveness; also, Filberts, Currants, Raspberries, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots; 100 varieties Chinese, Tea, Bourbon, Norisite, Microphylla, Multiflora and Garden Roses, Springas, Atheas, Lilacs, Gudder Rose or Snowball, Double Flowering Almond, Honeysuckles, Calicanthers, Hydrangeas, White Fragrant Chinese Pæonias.  
South st. ½ mile east of Columbus.

### CATTLE WANTED—GOOD FARMS WITHOUT CASH.

HAVING on hand fodder for 500 head of cattle through the winter and excellent pasture during the summer, I will receive proposals to keep on shares several hundred neat cattle, and if offered on accommodating terms, I would purchase the same. Persons owning cattle and having little fodder will do well to consider this.

**FOR SALE.**—30,000 acres of choice prairie and timbered land, adapted to Wheat, Corn, Oats and Grass.

10,000 acres of prairie, with liberty of selection, will be sold for half the crops for three years, with a covenant that the crops in the aggregate shall not be less than \$5 per acre. The land are near the canal in good neighborhoods, and adjoining cultivated lands. The Wheat crop this season averages 20 bushels, and Corn 50 bushels. The location is desirable and healthy, and the water good.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.  
Late Commissioner of Patents.  
Lafayette, Ia.

### THOS. WILMINGTON'S NEW TARIFF, SELF-CLEANING PLOW.

THIS PLOW is designed especially for rich bottom lands, where ordinary plows will not scour so as to work freely. It is of such a shape, and made of such materials as ensure its keeping clean and bright in the worst kind of black loamy soils. It is manufactured by Thos. Wilmington, 11 miles north of Dayton, O., on the National Road (post office address is Dayton.) The following certificates are offered to the public:

We the undersigned, having tried Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff and Self-Cleaning Plow, would recommend it as the best we have seen for scouring in black ground:

MIAMI COUNTY.—Wm. Galegan, Thomas Miller, John Clark.  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Reignall Butt, John Dille, Philip Wagner.  
John Wagner, Isaac Dille.

GREENE COUNTY.—John Kneisly.

CLARK COUNTY.—Solomon Shellabarger, Thos. Swanie, Peter Auglerberger, Jonah Haine, Philip Kiblinger, Henry Gore, Nicholas Schaffer, Adam Baker, Nathaniel Johnson, Henry Croft, M. B. Layton, John Minnick, John E. Layton, Daniel Kiblinger, Gersham Gared.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—Samuel Crabbill, Charles Barnstetter, Joseph Pence, John Newel, Emanuel Shoup, V. B. Pangle, John Evans, Richard Stokes, T. L. Evans, Ruben Hagenbaugh.

We the undersigned have tried Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff and Self-Cleaning Plow in black ground that no other plow would scour in, do hereby certify that his has scoured completely:

BIG DARBY, FRANKLIN CO.—S. Hambleton, Henry Clover, Wm. Lyon, Joseph Morgan, James Furgason, John Morgan, Thomas Tipton, J. H. Chenoweth, G. W. Helmick, A. Thornton.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.—A. Whiteside, Geo. Green, Wm. Kirkendall.  
COLUMBUS, O.—We the undersigned, having seen Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff Self-Cleaning Plow tried in a black loamy ground, do certify that it scoured well and we believe it to be the best plow we have ever seen for such ground:

J. Miner, R. Moeler, S. Medary, L. Goodale.  
September 15.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 1, 1845.

NO. 19.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POSTMASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### To Mechanics.

The question has been asked, whether we can not devote a portion of our columns to the particular interests of Mechanics; and the liberal patronage we have received from that class of readers, entitle them to our regard and consideration. We believe that a large portion of the articles now found in our pages are of value to Mechanics—especially such as have *homes and gardens*, as well as to farmers; and if they will write for our columns, or inform us how we can make our paper more useful to them consistently with its main design, we shall be happy to have them do so. As soon as we can make suitable arrangements for engravings, we intend to give illustrations of such of the elementary principles of Mechanics as will be of general interest; but we cannot, of course, enter upon the details of the almost innumerable branches of mechanical trades. (✂) We have probably more mechanics on our subscription list than any other one paper in Ohio; and if any of their number wish to address them through our columns, on any subject of general interest, they are invited to do so.—Ed.

HONOR TO DAYTON.—We have before spoken of the enterprize of the Daytonians, and mentioned, among other things, that they had seven different turnpike roads, (good ones, too,) leading from their town. We see, by the papers, they have put under contract a new one, the eighth, from their city to Germantown—13 miles. It will cost a little over \$1,000 per mile.

A *Scythe Factory*, on a large scale, is also in course of erection at Dayton. It is said the building will be 150 feet long, will contain eight trip-hammers, and of course give employment to a large number of hands. It is believed to be the first attempt at manufacturing this article on a large scale west of the mountains.

Better still!—There are one hundred and eighty copies of the Ohio Cultivator taken at the Dayton office! If any place in Ohio can beat that, we should like to see the documents!

(✂) Do the mechanics of Dayton intend to honor themselves with an exhibition of their work, in connection with the agricultural show on the 23d and 24th? If so, we intend to be there to see.

MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS may have occurred in sending the Cultivator to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with postage if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.

HALF YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The year is now so far advanced, that some persons who desire the Cultivator, refuse to subscribe on account of our rule requiring them to take the back numbers; we therefore have concluded for the present to

allow such as prefer it, to commence with the last half of the year, (1st of July,) and end with the rest in December, at 50 cents each.

### Agricultural Exhibitions in Ohio.

The Ashtabula County Agricultural Society hold their Annual Cattle Show and Fair, at Jefferson, on the first and second days of October. (We did not receive notice of this in time for our last.)

The Oberlin, (Lorain co.) Agricultural Society, at Oberlin, Oct. 1st (Noticed in our last.) Dr. J. P. Kirtland is expected to deliver an address.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Society, at Dayton, October 23d and 24th. Noticed in our last.

The South Charleston Agricultural Society, at South Charleston, Clark co., October 9th and 10th. See O. Cult., No. 17, p. 133.

The Piqua, Miami co., Agricultural Society, at Piqua, Oct. 8 and 9.

(✂) The officers of Agricultural Societies will oblige us by sending us reports of their exhibitions, meetings, &c., as soon as published in their local papers, taking care to mark them with a pen so that we shall be sure to see them; or, what is better, send a written abstract for our columns.

Jefferson county.—An Agricultural society was organized at Steubenville, on the 2nd ult., when an address was delivered by John B. Bayless. No exhibition is to be attempted, we believe, the present year, but committees were appointed to make written reports to be read at the spring meeting of the society, which is to be held at Steubenville on the third Wednesday of May next.

### The Weather—Crops, &c.

The month of September, as a whole, was very favorable for the farmers throughout Ohio. No extensive injury has been done by rains, and frosts have kept off till the corn crop is out of danger. It is now generally admitted that the corn crop of this fall is greater than for several years past. Even in counties where it was apprehended the drought would destroy the corn, quite a fair crop has been secured; which, as the stalks are uninjured by frost, will be of great assistance in wintering farm stock.

For wheat sowing, the weather has also been very favorable. In coming from Cleveland to this place, we observed that the young wheat was coming up finely. We believe it has been generally better put in this year than is common in this State.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW FOR HAY.—In answer to a correspondent, we state that buckwheat straw, when cured without being frosted, makes excellent fodder, especially for milch cows. This should be understood by farmers in the northern parts of this State. When intended for this purpose, the crop should not be allowed to stand in the field quite as long as usual, else the foliage will be mostly lost in cutting. Care must also be taken not to put the straw in a large heap or stack, as the stalks are pretty sure to contain sufficient moisture to spoil, if excluded from the air. It should be fed out in the early part of winter.

PREMIUMS!—We will give the Ohio Cultivator for this year and next, and two volumes of Genesee Farmer, to the person who will furnish for our columns the best practical essay, founded on personal experience, on the cultivation of mustard seed. To include the preparation of the ground, sowing, cultivating, harvesting, threshing, &c. To be sent us previous to the first of January next.

PARENTS who have daughters to educate will read the advertisement of the 'Oakland Seminary' on last page.

### The New York State Fair.

This great exhibition of the products and implements of Agriculture, and convention of the farmers of New York, did not disappoint the high expectations that had been formed respecting it. It exceeded all previous exhibitions of the kind, in the variety and excellence of the articles displayed, and in the number of persons brought together to witness them; thus affording to the friends of agriculture, the most gratifying assurance that the progress of improvement in the EMPIRE STATE is still onward and upward, like the motto on her banner "EXCELSIOR"—still higher.

The Show grounds and erections for this exhibition were on a wise and liberal scale. A beautiful meadow of ten acres just outside the city, and approached by the widest thoroughfare, was enclosed with a tight board fence, ten feet in height. Near the middle of the field were four temporary buildings about 100 feet by 30, named 'Floral Hall,' 'Ladies' Hall,' 'Farmers' Hall' and 'Mechanics' Hall.' Then there were a commodious business office, ticket office, committee room, &c., all conveniently situated, at some distance from each other, so as to avoid a crowd. Next inside of the fence was a wide carriage way, or drive, entirely round the field; and next to this, on three sides, a range of posts and railing to which the cattle were fastened, each breed by themselves. Within these were blocks of pens for sheep and swine, with conspicuous labels for classification, &c.

The Trial of Plows was all of a public nature that took place on the first day, (it being mainly the day of preparation.) This did not attract a large crowd, though it was interesting to plow-makers and dealers. The number of plows offered for trial was not as great as on former occasions, owing to the circumstance that most of the kinds in use had been already tried. The mode of trial is to attach an instrument called a dynamometer for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of draft or force required to be exerted by the team while turning a furrow twelve inches wide, and six inches deep, of green sward land. Some twelve or fifteen plows of different patterns were tried in this way, and the draft was found to range from 350 to 500 lbs., agreeing with former trials. The award of premiums, however, is not based on the ease of draft alone, as the manner of performing the work in other respects must be taken into the account, in deciding on the merits of a plow. There were several plows exhibited, claiming to be new and improved patterns, but we saw none that appeared to present any very important improvement, or that we thought superior to the best heretofore in use in New York and New England, and in some parts of Ohio.

The Agricultural implements, generally, at this Fair were of the best kinds, and quite numerous, though they did not present as much novelty and variety as we expected to see. Still there were such evidences of continued improvement in this important branch, as spoke volumes in favor of these exhibitions, and means of stimulating mechanical ingenuity and skill. A large space of ground was covered with horse powers and threshing machines, corn and cob grinders, straw cutters, fanning mills, drilling machines, cultivators, plows, harrows, &c. &c. Many of the machines were in operation, and of course formed an interesting and instructive part of the exhibition. We hope to see the time when the farmers of Ohio will witness as good a display of labor saving machinery in their own state, and attended by as large a multitude of spectators.

Of Cattle, the display was very good. We did not think the number of high-bred Durhams was quite as great as last year. This was to have been expected, from the location. But finer specimens than some present can nowhere be found.

There were the Herefords and Devons in their full perfection, with a sprinkling of Ayrshire and other breeds, together with fine grade animals, and rare specimens of common, or native stock—some, too, so ordinary in appearance that one would wonder why they were brought there, unless it was for contrast. Of *working oxen*, there were 30 or 40 yoke, mostly of great excellence. The *fat cattle* were not very numerous, but most of them were very fat. One pair, belonging to Mr. Godfrey, of Geneva, were said to weigh almost 8,000 pounds. They were huge mountains of tallow!

Of *Horses*, the display was very beautiful; more so than at any previous exhibition of the Society. There were over 30 stallions on the ground, and a large number of matched horses, and mares and colts. They occupied an open space of several acres on one side of the grounds, and, being mostly kept in motion, formed a very attractive part of the show. More beautiful animals in so large a number are rarely if ever to be seen.

Of *Sheep*, there were all classes, from the finest Saxons and Merinoes, to the fattest Leicesters. Every class seemed to be well represented, with animals good of their kind. The number of exhibitors, especially of really fine sheep, was not as great as we had anticipated, however; and several of our Ohio friends, who went there expecting to make purchases, did not find as many to select from as was desirable. Our friend Col. Randall had none there, as he had before taken the highest honors of the Society, and he had already sold as many as he desired to this year. Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, was unable to attend. One or two of our Ohio friends designed visiting him and some other Vermont sheep owners before their return. We shall speak of their purchases &c. at another time.

The *Swine* were not very numerous, but they were as fine as have ever been shown. The Leicester variety, and crosses of Leicester and Berkshire, seemed to take the preference of the multitude, and of the committee.

The *display of Poultry* was a novel and interesting part of this exhibition. Few persons were aware that so great a variety of domestic fowls could be found—and especially of such great size and beauty. There were six or seven exhibitors; Mr. Bement had eleven varieties of fowls, two of turkeys, three of ducks, and three of geese; Mr. Tucker had nine varieties of hens, two of turkeys, two of geese, two of ducks, and twelve of pigeons. The improvement of the breeds of poultry is beginning to receive much attention among some farmers at the east, and more especially in England.

We will now take a rapid glance at the in-door portions of the show; a lack of space compels us to be content with a mere glance. The first building that arrests our attention, on entering the grounds, is the one named

"*Floral Hall*."—This is devoted to the productions of the garden—flowers, fruits and vegetables. In front, outside of the entrance, is an octagonal Grecian temple, decorated with evergreens. Between the two entrances in front is a shield, or coat of arms, ornamented with evergreens, with the honored names of CLINTON, LIVINGSTON, BUEL and GAYLORD, with the scripture motto, "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not fail," in letters formed of small flowers, wrought by the ladies of Utica. Within, are three other temples, one at each end and the other in the middle of the long hall, covered with evergreens and flowers. The first is dedicated to "CERES," the goddess of the fields and the harvest, the second to "FLORA," the goddess of flowers, and the third to "POMONA," the goddess of fruits. Between these were long ranges of shelves, covered with the greatest profusion of flowers, fruits and vegetables. As a whole, however, the display, though beautiful, was not very interesting to the horticulturist. The articles were not, generally, as rare or meritorious as those exhibited at Poughkeepsie last year. This was owing to the season having been unfavorable, and that portion of the State being less adapted to fine fruits than the valley of the Hudson; while there were few if any

contributions from that way. The flowers were mostly from gardens in the vicinity of Utica, and the fruits from the nurserymen around Rochester, David Thomas, of Cayuga Co., and Judge Phelps of Canandaigua. We noticed, however, some remarkably fine plums and clusters of grapes from gardens at Utica.

"*Ladies' Hall*" is devoted to the display of female skill and industry, and of course is a place of much attraction—though loud and sore complaints are uttered on account of the mismanagement of the committee in placing the majority of the articles on a flat surface, and covering them with glass, in a way that very few can get a sight of them. Enough can be seen, however, to excite the highest admiration, and reflect great credit on the fair manufacturers. Here are all manner of products of the needle and the loom—for use and ornament—silks, woollens, linens, &c., in endless variety.

"*Farmers' Hall*" is devoted mainly to productions of the dairy, and, as was anticipated in this portion of the State, the display is very rich. So large and fine a show of cheese we have never before seen; nor is the butter at all deficient either in quantity or quality. Here, too, are swarms of bees, at work in curiously constructed hives; also, luscious honey, maple sugar, &c.—We found our friend PETERS presiding on committee among the dairy productions, and when he gets leisure, perhaps he will give our readers a few observations on this part of the exhibition.

"*Mechanics' Hall*" is occupied with specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity. A large share of the space is taken up with *stoves*, of which there is a large number, of all shapes and sizes, and for all manner of purposes. Here is a machine in operation knitting stockings, another braiding carriage lace; here, too, are "the latest and most improved" patent washing machines, Yankee cheese presses, churns, &c. &c.

The number of persons in attendance at this Fair was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. Such a vast multitude poured into a city of only 12,000 inhabitants made a most animated and exciting spectacle. The public houses were all filled on the evening of the first day—and many private ones also; but the second night the hospitality of the citizens was severely taxed, though there was no holding back on their part. Every latch-string seemed to be out, till every bed and every carpeted floor, or place where a man could possibly rest for the night was filled. During the day, the whole city presented the appearance of a hive of bees when about to swarm. The weather was delightful, up to the last hour of the exhibition, when a black cloud, with wind and a sprinkle of rain hastened the people from the ground while the reports were being read.

Not the least interesting feature of these gatherings, is the bringing together, as they do, from almost every state in the Union, men who have become known to each other by their writings as fellow laborers in this great cause of human advancement. In this respect, these meetings of the N. Y. State Society have become in a degree National Conventions of the friends of agriculture; and on this account we think it was much to be regretted that the managers of the Society have not for the two past years made such arrangements, as would afford opportunity for more intellectual gratification. With so many men of distinguished talents and great experience in the good work, many have felt it was a shame that they should be suffered to depart without having an opportunity to give even a brief expression of their sentiments on such occasions, and infusing a portion of their zeal and enthusiasm into the minds of the thousands who would gladly listen to them. If no better time or place could be devised, we would suggest that a speakers' stand and seats be erected in one corner of the grounds where it should be announced that orators would address those who would there assemble at stated hours during both days of the exhibition. If this could not be done, we would have the largest room to be found in the city appropriated to this purpose each evening.

The *Address*, by HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Massachusetts, was highly eloquent and appropriate. We thought it rather too brief, but he

was probably induced to cut it short by the threatening aspect of the weather. We shall give at least a portion of it to our readers, when received.

From the Utica Daily Gazette.

RECEIPTS AT THE FAIR.—The receipts by the State Agricultural Society on account of the recent Fair at this place were over \$4,300, exceeding the receipts at any former Fair by some \$800.

SUMMARY OF THE CATTLE.—The entries up to yesterday morning are 48 Durham cattle, 11 Hereford, 9 Devon, 4 Ayrshire—72 in all of foreign breed, 37 native and cross, 21 native, 124 oxen, 12 steers and 8 fat cattle—making in all 274 horned cattle. Of horses, 114 in all, viz: 28 stallions, 36 matched, 7 geldings, 32 mares and colts, and 10 colts. Of sheep, there are 64 long woolled, 112 middle woolled, 58 Merinoes, 23 Saxons. To the above kinds adding the 34 swine, we have the grand total of 683 as the number of four-footed beasts at the cattle show. (Additional horses, and some other animals, were entered after this abstract was made.)—[ED. O. CULT.]

The *Magnetic Telegraph* was exhibited, in operation, in a building erected for the purpose on the show ground; the wires extending to the lower part of the city. We shall speak of this in our next, and of the arrangements now in progress for extending it through Ohio.

#### Letter from Samuel Williams.

M. B. BATEHAM:—I have long felt that I owed my friend Bateham a long letter; but when I look into the *Cultivator*, and read its able correspondence, its numerous essays, some of them fresh and sparkling, from the fair hand of a Buckeye's fair daughter, I instinctively postpone writing, saying to myself, as Asmodeus did to his pupil who had fallen in love: 'I cannot interest thee now, for thou art in the hands of a stronger demon than myself.'

It does me good to learn from your *Cultivator*, that the agricultural art in Ohio, is fast emerging from the dark barbarism of traditional prejudice, into the gladdening light of analytical science. 'Tis true that there are yet thousands of farmers, who deride the very name of what they term 'book farming;' but to me, who has heard our grand Erie Canal, in its early progress, a thousand times denounced, by those self same men, as a 'great impracticable goose pond;' such anathemas pass rather as the precursor of certain success.—Let me predict then that such will be the progress of agricultural science, that in less than twenty years, every young Ohio farmer will know the ability and wants of his soil, in reference to each particular crop; the composition, nature, and action, of his manures, organic and inorganic, as well as the mechanic knows the rules of his own art, or the apothecary, the nature and action of his compounds; then, but not till then, will moon farming, and those who plant in the moon, be brought into confusion.

Your successor in the Genesee Farmer, Dr. Lee, is a host in the phalanx of Agricultural progress; his report to our legislature, would not have been so illiberally criticised, by those flip-pant *soi disant* censors, the New York press, had it not been a *unique* production; like other reformers, the Dr. is a little enthusiastic, but enthusiasm is as necessary to the progress of the working mind, as grease is to the wheel of the wagon, or oats to the team that draws it; show me a truly wise man, who never in his life said or did a foolish thing, and I will show you that he never did any thing for the advancement of physics, ethics or theology.

The Chinese call us 'barbarians,' and we laugh at their simplicity; yet, so far as relates to making the soil produce, they are, practically, much our superiors. But it is a great triumph for 'book farming,' to see at this time, stalwart ignorance and prejudice, inadvertently adopting its precepts, after they have been reduced to practice by the intelligent farmer. A Southern planter said to me yesterday, that but for the late improvements in the rotation of crops, manuring and culture, the long continued droughts of this season, would have produced a famine in the land. Here we have not had rain enough to wet a hill of potatoes since the third of July, still our wheat, barley, oats, flaxseed and hay have yielded well; po-



tatoes are very light, but in spite of the drought, Indian corn, when planted and tended early, has proved a middling crop; I never raised better corn in any other season; in drills two feet apart, the full grown eight rowed ears stood on the average only eight inches apart; our pastures are so nearly dried up our farmers are feeding their cattle with the newly threshed straw.

When I see a farmer turn his cattle into the road at night, and thus lose their droppings, and then see him toiling over a large surface to produce a starved crop of corn, I can but exclaim with the Chinese, 'what a barbarian;' when I see a man sell his wretchedly cultivated farm to go west and buy wild unfenced acres, I mentally exclaim, 'what a barbarian.' Some of our farmers go west *crazy*, and come back *sane*; I asked a man the other day, what he saw along the borders of the Wabash Canal. 'I saw,' said he, 'more bare-foot smoke dried women and ragged children in one day, than I ever saw before in my life; lots of coon skins, and fever and ague, but not a morsel of pork or wheaten bread.' The greatest curiosity he saw was a home-sick woman; one morning he went into a house of unusually comfortable appearance; the first word that struck his ear after the first salutations, was the cry of 'eastern boots,' from a woman sitting, half crying, half laughing, in the corner of the room; 'eastern boots,' 'eastern boots,' 'aint there rings on the heels Mr., do hold up your foot;' he held up his foot, at the sight of the rings, the woman burst into tears. Her father was a boot maker in New England. It is almost needless here to say, that on this level, unctuous surface, redolent of miasma, this poor woman, sick, deprived of every luxury, and many comforts, far from all kindred spirits, now yearned to behold the sterile detritus of her native hills; here was, perhaps for the first time, the iron shod boot, (made perchance in her own father's shop) to resist the sharp quartzose soil of those very hills; hence the associations, &c., &c. Yet we are gravely told by the Utopian writers of our land, that the wild miasmatic west, is the *oasis* in the desert of our civilization; the Elysian Atlantis where the poor effeminate, and I may say physically impotent females, of our great commercial Babylon, may find health, comfort and independence.

Such is the mania for going west, to settle wild lands, that some of our fairest counties now gain nothing in population; we must account for this infatuation, as we do for that of the hunter and the sportsman, the wilderness of excitement sweetens the toil, and the toil-sharpened appetite, gives the relish to the homely fare; so that the ordinary comforts of civilization, become as useless, as the feather bed to the Indian, or a washed garment to the Indian's squaw. Half the economy in dress and living, in an old settled country, with a tithe of the toil, would make the backwoodsman rich, in half the time, and with less than half the expenditure of bone and muscle and health, that is now daily sacrificed in the wild west.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

WATERLOO N. Y., Aug. 1845.

#### Fine Sheep in Kentucky.

We are indebted to M. BEACH, Esq., of Lebanon, O., for the following letter received by him from N. HART, Esq., of Woodford co., Kentucky. We shall speak of the breed to which it alludes at another time.—ED.

SIR:—Your letter in reference to the Rambouillet Bucks purchased by me from D. C. Collins, Esq., of Hartford, was received some time since and I must offer an apology for the delay of my answer, that, at the time of its receipt, I was occupied every moment, from morning till night in preparing, bailing and shipping a crop of 50 tons of water rotted hemp, which was not completed till late in July. The article was shipped to Boston for the use of the U. S. Navy, and required the closest and most particular attention, calling me off to Louisville on several occasions. Moreover your letter was received before one third of my lambs were weaned, when it was impossible for me to say what kind or number of sheep I could spare from the flock. I must beg to refer you to an article lately communicated by me to the Louisville Journal, descriptive of the character of my flock. I adopted this mode as the read-

iest manner of replying to the various enquiries addressed to me by wool-growers of the West in regard to my flock, to these Rambouillet Bucks, and to their offspring from my native American ewes. I will merely remark to you as I have just done in a letter to Mark Cockerill, (a large wool-grower of Tennessee) that my flock of 800 sheep is perhaps the oldest and purest blooded flock west of the mountains, having been commenced 35 years since by my father, the late Nathaniel Hart, upon a small flock of the original importation of Spanish merinos, purchased by him for the express purpose of breeding a large flock, with the view of selling the wool, and most carefully handled and bred by him up to his death in Feb. 1844. For twenty years before his death, his flock averaged 3½ lbs. to the head, and the fleece averaged 50 cts. per pound both in the western and eastern markets. He was perhaps more rigorous than any other wool-grower east or west, in the utter exclusion from his flock of the Saxon cross, or any other sheep than the pure blooded old Spanish merino, adopting the plan from the first, of raising his own rams for breeders, from a select flock of fine ewes kept for that special purpose.

In the winter of 1841-2, I was advised by Mr. A. B. Allen, (now editor of the 'American Agriculturist') who was then on a visit to Kentucky, to purchase, if I could possibly procure them, some of the Rambouillet flock, just brought into the country from the Royal flock of France, by D. C. Collins, of Hartford. In September 1843, I visited Mr. Collins' small flock, and selected three bucks from a lot of 10 young bucks then for sale. When I subsequently started the three bucks which I purchased, to Kentucky, the other seven had been sold and removed. Since that time, I observed in the American Agriculturist, that Mr. Collins has had no more for sale, and but recently he has lost his famous breeding ram, Grandee. Two of my bucks were by Grandee, out of Mr. Collins' imported ewes. The third buck was by Hildalgo (Mr. Collins' fine woolled buck) which was killed by dogs soon after their arrival at Hartford, and out of his favorite imported ewe.

Last fall I selected 50 of my choice fine woolled ewes from my flock of 250 ewes, and put them to these three Rambouillet bucks on the 1st of October; the main flock of ewes was put in November. From the first yearling I reserved about 20 of the most promising ram lambs, which most resembled the Rambouillet race in the massy folds of the skin, and in their very peculiar dewlaps. A few of these rams, which have now been weaned for two months, I desire to keep for the service of my own flock, in case of death or disaster from dogs. The balance I propose to sell to such wool-growers as desire to unite weightiness of fleece, with fineness of fibre; two considerations of more importance than any others to the man who grows wool for sale. Indeed, my sole purpose in purchasing these bucks from Mr. Collins, was to double the annual product of my flock by increasing the weight of the fleece, without injuring the quality of the wool. Mr. Cockerill says that he has attained all he desired as regards the quality of his wool; the only desideratum with him, is to increase the quantity of fleece.

I have already sold several of my young bucks, and engaged others, at \$25 each. The remainder I offer on the same terms, to be delivered this fall, or during the winter. I live within four miles of steamboat navigation on the Kentucky River, which offers any facility for transporting such stock. If you desire to procure any of this stock, I will with great pleasure attend to your orders, and would suggest to you the propriety of writing to me as soon as you determine. Wishing to increase my flock as rapidly as possible, I do not desire to part with any of my ewe lambs at present; otherwise I would willingly furnish you what you want.

Most respectfully,

NATHANIEL HART.

SPRING HILL, near VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. '45.

#### Dogs vs. Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—In an extract taken from the Warren, Trumbull Co. Democrat, which appeared in your paper [No. 12.] the editor wishes for information as to the number of sheep killed by dogs in the several townships of that county.—

It would I think be desirable for every county in the State to follow his suggestion, that the legislature might thereby be furnished with the proper data to act upon, if such it will. I myself have had killed by dogs, within a year, twenty five, at two different times. The last time, out of a lot of sixty, fifty three were more or less bitten. The above were valuable sheep, being from three eights to half blood, Bakewell & Kent [Romney Marsh.] Now, sir, I have no doubt that at least 100 have been killed, by dogs, in this township within a year. Hamilton county contains 14 townships, and the State I think 79 counties; 100—14—79—110,600. From the above calculation, I think it can hardly be doubted, that 20,000 for the State is a very low estimate. If 20,000 hogs were annually killed by dogs, the squeal of them would be so awful, that our legislature, busy as it might be in party squabbles, would be compelled to attend to it! But the sheep, poor patient animal, for want of noise, its woes must pass unheeded! Joking aside, I think a law, to out-law all run-about self-hunting dogs, when trespassing on inclosed land, coupled with a considerable tax on all dogs over one for each family [for more than one must be useless] would at least abate the evil; added to which, a sharp look out by the owners of sheep, and, in every instance, a strict enforcement of the present law against the 'owners, or harborers' of sheep-killing dogs when discovered. At present the killing of sheep by dogs is such an every day occurrence, that it hardly affords a passing observation, much less the least extra care of dogs in the neighborhood. When a person has suffered, perhaps a serious loss in his sheep, the owner of the dogs, when called upon, expects the death of said dogs to be satisfaction in full; and thinks it a hard case to pay for the sheep. It is time that such unreasonable prejudices were done away with. What is the object of a civilized government, and for which we pay our taxes, but to insure to us the peaceable protection of our persons and property? And is not the encouragement of sheep breeding, in the State, an object of some consequence as it respects our national prosperity? But to tax dogs, some will say, is a restraint upon liberty. The horse is a useful animal, and he is taxed; besides, it is easy to prevent being injured by our neighbor's horses, or if not, remuneration is certain; not so with his dogs, hence the necessity of some efficient law to stop the evil. Many in this neighborhood have given up the keeping of sheep entirely, on account of dogs, and many others, [myself among the number] are deterred from purchasing high priced animals on the same account. Were the dog evil removed, I have no doubt the number of sheep in the State would soon be doubled.

R. B.

NEW HARMON, HAMILTON CO., O.

[From Skinner's Monthly Journal of Agriculture.]

Among other sensible resolutions, adopted by the Agricultural Convention lately held at Columbus, Ohio, was one to petition the Legislature to pass a law to tax dogs, in the hope of diminishing the great number of worthless curs that invest every part of the country, and by their ravages present great obstacles to the successful progress of sheep-husbandry in Ohio. The same reasons exist for similar acts in many other States. Such resolutions sound well on paper; their expediency is obvious to every man of common sense. It is safe to assume that millions of dollars are annually lost to the nation, not so much by the number of sheep killed, as by restraining many from breeding sheep, in the fear of their being thus destroyed. But, alas! these half starved, hungry dogs are, in many cases, kept in great numbers as companions, by loafers yet more worthless, who, if they have nothing else, have votes!

That's it exactly.—ED. O. CULT.

#### Rustic Fences.

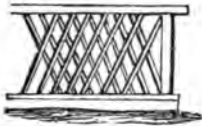
[When at Cincinnati last June, we noticed a good specimen of rustic fence in front of the nursery of Mr. C. W. Elliott (about three miles north east of the city) which harmonized finely with the style of his cottage, and gave quite an English air to the place. The following article on this subject, written by Mr. Elliott, is copied from the Western Farmer and Gardener.—ED.]

Hedges are the most ornamental, and, if properly grown and taken care of, the most durable and effectual fences. We have no very good hedge plant growing about here, that I have met

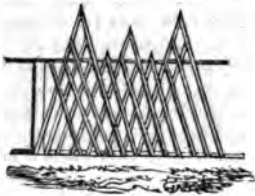
with. There are several varieties of thorn, among which the cockspur is the best. There is, however, a plant, the seeds of which are easily to be obtained—the Osage Orange, mentioned in a late number. I am told that there is no great difficulty in getting the seed; and, so soon as the want exists, it will, without doubt be the most common hedge plant here, and perhaps the most beautiful of any. To any person, the beauty of the living fence is at once apparent. These verdant bounds harmonize with the colors of the landscape, and indicate a high state of field and mental cultivation. It is asserted too, (and this must have weight,) that they are much less expensive and troublesome than any fence now in use. They grow in five or six years, and, with a little trimming in the spring, and an occasional replacing of a dead plant, are of no further cost or care.

Whenever it is possible, fences should be dispensed with; one of the most pleasing features of the grand panorama seen from the top of Mt. Holyoke, is the fertile valley of the Connecticut, with its broad, rich fields, *untitled* by the ring fences of men. So it is with the valley of the Miami, looked at from the top of Mt. Tusculum, when the Indian corn is ripe; it seems like one vast field, not bound with the surveyor's chain, and to which "acre" is an unknown tongue.—Then the fences disappear, and nature (or corn) is greater than man (or fences.)

The only fence which I recollect to have seen in this vicinity, at all ornamental, is at Mr. Shoenberger's place, on Vine st. hill. This is a great improvement upon the old style of board fences.



Not long since, I saw in New Jersey a fence of much the same style, with this improvement—that the points came above the rail; deadly to boys, and other jumping cattle! It was painted a dull



green, instead of the bright white which we practice; and this too, it seems to me, is an improvement. Any neutral tint, or color that does not contrast so violently with all objects in nature, is better for this purpose, as well as for the coloring of dwellings and buildings. White is certainly very neat, and has a careful, thrifty, New England look, but it is not the best taste, as any artist who has a talent for landscape design will say.

Very tasteful fences may be made, where no style is necessary, (as, for instance, for small and moderate sized dwellings, costing from five to twelve hundred dollars,) of poles—rustic fences, as they are commonly called. This kind of fence

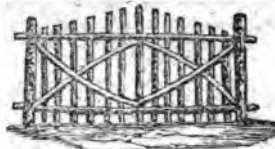


would not be suitable for the front and finished enclosure of the ground surrounding a Grecian cottage, which should be more in the manner of the house. They are very pretty, on a place of this kind, for some inner enclosure, such as the kitchen garden, or the like. But for an English or Swiss cottage, in any of their forms, nothing is more ornamental or picturesque. A fence of this sort, made of pine or hemlock poles brought from Maine, may be seen at a small place of Mr. Stephen Perkins, at Brooklyn, near Boston. The posts are set, and the rails placed, so that the upright or diagonal pieces can be nailed on both

sides, those which incline one way on one side, those at angles to them on the other. The hemlock poles, which are the most lasting, are not to be had here; but oak poles, which answer a good purpose, can be bought very cheap. I purchased some last spring for five dollars a thousand: they were twelve feet long, and made into three uprights. The cost of the material, it will be perceived, is very cheap; a pannel of eight feet would cost, exclusive of labor, as follows—

Locust post,	8 cts.
12 poles for 24 upright pieces,	8
4 poles for rails,	5
Say one pound of nails,	—
Cost per panel,	21

The labor is considerably greater than is required to make a common board fence, but I should think no more than to rip and plane the stuff for a finished fence. A variety of patterns may be hit upon, more or less ornamental and troublesome.



Another pretty fence, perhaps the most ornamental of any of this rustic kind, may be made of the twisted branches of trees, worked in together so as to be without regularity, looking almost as though it grew up out of the ground.

Some such fences as these, ornamental in themselves, and of a dull color, should always be used when it is necessary to make enclosures near dwellings; they seem less for use than ornament, and do not convey the idea that the place is small, and the ground scarce. Mr. Grandin's place is, it seems to me, very much injured by these lines of white fence—there is no breadth to the grounds in front of the house, and one might suppose that it was a little piece of ground on the top of the hill instead of being a fine, broad estate, as it is. The same may be said of Mr. Burnet's place, on Mt. Auburn. There is no reason to suppose that it is any thing different from the half acre lots along the street on that hill. The stranger would very naturally say to himself, what a pity that this fine house, commanding a fine inland view, should be so cramped. 'Here,' the English gentleman would say, 'is a fine opportunity for landscape gardening, if one could get these fences away. Fine groups of ornamental trees would give great variety to the face of the lawn extending away to the north of the house; a pretty carriage drive would encircle it, and shady and beautiful walks might delight the city friend.' It would excite no remark, if it were understood that either of these places was farmed for profit rather than pleasure.

#### Broom Corn Factory Burnt.

We regret to announce that the extensive buildings occupied by Mr. Eaton near this city for drying, cleaning and packing broom corn, were entirely consumed by fire, with all their contents, on the 22d ult. The main building was 100 feet by 50, three stories high; adjoining which was a shed for storing, 150 feet long. The buildings contained at the time, what is estimated at over 40 tons of broom corn, some of it ready for shipment, and worth in all \$4,000. This was entirely destroyed, together with \$1,000 worth of machinery, and all his implements of culture, &c., worth about \$1,000 more; making an aggregate loss of about \$6,000, no part of which was covered by insurance—the companies objecting to insure, on account of the danger from the stoves used in drying. The buildings were owned by M. L. Sullivan, Esq., and were not of much value except for this purpose.

This is a severe blow to our young friend Eaton, but we are happy to know that he is not the man to despond. On the contrary, he is driving ahead with his harvest with redoubled energy.

He that never changes any of his opinions never corrects any of his mistakes.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 1, 1845.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Will meet at Columbus Oct. 22.

There will be a meeting of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, (as elected by the Convention in June) at Columbus, on Wednesday, Oct 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Board, and conferring with the committee on drafting a memorial to the legislature, and generally for devising means for the promotion of agricultural improvement throughout Ohio. As it is very important that all parts of the State should be represented, it is hoped that all the members of the Board will endeavor to be present.

(By the advice of Messrs. Ridgway, Medary and Sullivan.)

The following gentleman compose the State Board:

Allen Trimble, Greenbury Keen, Samuel Spangler, Darius Lapham, J. P. Kirtland, J. H. Hallock, Joseph Vance, Samuel Medary and M. L. Sullivan.

### Editor at Home.

Here we are, in our chair again, with health and spirits none the worse for our trip to Utica. We had a pleasant time among our friends in the Empire State, and were strongly tempted to linger a few days, but duty to you, kind readers, required us to hasten home.

We find numerous letters of inquiry, &c., waiting for our attention, and several matters designed for this number are unavoidably deferred. Patience, kind friends, and all shall have a chance. We have further 'notes of travel' whenever room presents.

CORRESPONDENTS, are entitled to our warmest thanks for the aid they have rendered us for several months past while much of our time has been spent in traveling. Our readers will unite with us in welcoming to our columns the able new contributor from Cincinnati.

*Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art, No. X.* is rec'd. It is a rich number for young mechanics. Contents: 'Conduction of Heat,' 'Relation of Heat and Light,' 'Action and Reaction,' 'Composition and Resolution of Force,' 'Centre of Gravity' and 'The Lever and Wheel work.'

'The American Shepherd' by L. A. Morrell of N. Y., is just the book for sheep farmers. Notice in our next.

THE LADIES OF UTICA.—We find the following in the New York Tribune, written by a correspondent at the Fair:—"The weather for the Fair has been most auspicious, and the fair have accordingly turned out in great force. Though not a 'lady's man,' in the usual acceptation of the term, I beg leave to say that nothing has struck me with more force than the remarkable beauty of the ladies generally. And it is to be observed, that the department in the exhibition consigned to the taste and management of the ladies here, as at Poughkeepsie, was in decidedly the best keeping. I allude to the "FLORAL HALL," for exhibition of fruits and flowers. \* \* \* Of this Committee of the Floral Department, Mr. BATHAM, of the Ohio Cultivator, appeared to be one. A young lady was heard to observe, that she was surprised to find that a gentleman of his taste should still give preference to the 'Bachelor's Button,' among so many superb flowers."

We entirely concur with the writer of the



foregoing in regard to the beauty of the Utica ladies, and the Floral Hall; but we cannot consent to receive any share of praise as one of the Committee of Arrangements, for we had not the honor of acting in that capacity, excepting as we were invited to assist for a short time in arranging the articles brought in for exhibition. The credit of devising and effecting the decorations of the Hall &c. belongs to our friend Dr. Thompson, of Aurora, and the ladies of Utica, who labored with him in that work for a number of days previous to the Fair.

As to our giving "preference to the Bachelor's Button," it would doubtless have been all the same, had we been disposed to have preferred any other of the "superb flowers" exhibited on that occasion; for our friend Thompson being a rich and handsome widower, and having nearly a week the start of us, had so completely monopolized the thoughts and affections of the numerous fair ones by whom he was surrounded, that a poor bachelor like ourself stood no chance at all!

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### This World of Ours

'Tis beautiful, 'tis beautiful,  
This fairy world of ours;  
With its hills and vales and gushing streams,  
And wealth of varied flowers.  
The very breezes tell us so,  
Which steal through vale and grove;  
Oh 'tis beautiful, 'tis beautiful,  
And who can say 'tis not.

The birdlings mingle with their songs,  
Upon the leafy spray,  
A chorus of 'tis beautiful,  
And sing their lives away.  
And e'en the summer rivulet,  
That dances on in glee,  
Is singing to itself, the earth  
Is beautiful to me.

The child, whose little cup of joy,  
Is full up to the brim,  
When warbling 'neath a summer sky,  
Needs none to tell to him  
Of beauty in fair nature's works,  
When by his shout of glee,  
The beautiful in all around,  
His youthful mind can see.

Yet there are those of riper years,  
Who never can discern,  
The least of beauty on the earth,  
Which way so e'er they turn,  
But ever look upon the dark,  
And gloomy side of things,  
And dark and gloomy are the hearts,  
From which such feeling springs.

'Tis such as these who ne'er can see  
The bright rose for the thorn;  
Nor ever love to gaze upon  
The rainbow for the storm.  
But those who love the glorious works  
Of God's creative powers,  
Will say with me, 'tis beautiful,  
This sunshine world of ours.

M. B.

SPRING VALLEY, O.

From the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

### Fresh Eggs in Winter.

As you are giving light, will you tell your readers how they can have fresh eggs in the winter. They may have them in either of two ways. In September let them purchase as many fresh eggs as they wish to use in winter, pack them in kegs or stone jars, setting them all upon the little end. Take unslacked lime and slack it in so much water as will fill your jars or kegs. Let there be lime enough to make the liquid a little thicker than milk. When it is cool, pour it in upon your eggs, and set the jars in a cool place and you have nothing more to do than to take your eggs as you want to use them. They say a little salt is good, but I have kept them from August till April, and never found one to be injured, only as the lime will settle about the lower tiers, so as to destroy the shell,

unless you have something else than eggs at the bottom of the jars.

The second plan is to select chickens hatched as early as April (for old hens or young chickens will not, generally, begin to lay till the last of January.) Feed them well; give them clean water, and gravel, lime, or pounded bones, a good place of dry earth to burrow in, and, not least, a warm place where they can shelter themselves night or day, from cold or wet. After years' experience I have never failed once of fresh eggs in winter by this last plan. I can say too from experience, that if you will get the Poland or the Creole breeds, you will have twice as many eggs during the year, and more than twice as many in the winter.—Another most fundamental doctrine is, exchange your stock every year. Whether your readers will try these plans or not I cannot tell; but they are sent by one whose family has fresh eggs the whole year.

HENRY MICRON.

MADISON, IA., 1845.

### Columbus Horticultural Society.

Report of the Exhibition, September 26, 1845.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of fruits, and the limited supply of flowers and vegetables, the Society did not deem it expedient to attempt what might be called a public exhibition this year; but merely to invite such of the members, and other citizens as chose to do so, to bring in specimens of their productions for inspection at a meeting of the Society. Of course, therefore, an extensive display was not to have been expected; though considering the circumstances, the show was in all respects larger and better than many who were present had anticipated. The beauty and choiceness of the flowers, the excellence of the fruits and vegetables, and, above all, the skill and industry of the LADIES in arranging, gave a most cheering earnest of what may be expected another year, when our region may be more favored by POMONA and FLORA, and our citizens generally become interested in the objects of the Society.

The following is a list of the contributors, and the articles presented by each, at this exhibition:

By Mrs. J. W. Andrews and Miss McNeil, one large pyramid bouquet of Dahlias, Roses, &c.,—very beautiful.

Mrs. Buttles and Mrs. McCoy, a large stand of bouquets of choice Roses, including Monthly Cabbage, Tea Fragrans, Tea Odoratissima, Clara Sylvain, Strombio, Aurora, Niphetos, Camellia Rouge, White Daily, Felemberg, Champney, Lafayette Landreth's Carmine, La pactole, Phoebe and Hamilton.

Mrs. M. J. Gilbert, a large bouquet of Dahlias and other cut flowers.

Mrs. McCoy, a bouquet of very choice and beautiful cut flowers in variety, including blossom of the Hoya carnosa; also, a very large plant of the Cleome grandiflora.

Mrs. Jno. Miller, two bouquets of fine Dahlias, including the "King's Own," a magnificent variety; also, fine pots of Globe Amaranthus, German Asters and Canna excelsia.

Miss H. Platt, two fine bouquets of Verbenas, Heliotropes, &c.

Mrs. B. Latham, a large bouquet of Dahlias and other flowers.

Miss Gwynne, a bouquet of fine Dahlias.

Mrs. J. Buttles, a bouquet of Verbenas and other choice flowers; a stalk, in bloom, of the Erythrina speciosa, and the following plants in pots, mostly in bloom:—Ardisia crenulata, Salvia splendens, S. fulgens, roses Queen of Beauty and La pactole, Vinca alba and rosea, Myrtus communis, White Verbena, Plumbago capensis, Achimenes longiflora, Achania molis, White Jasmine, Fuschia variegata, Hypericum monogynum, Melaleuca ericifolia, Ficus elasticus; also, Orange trees in bearing, several kinds of Geraniums, and other house plants. (Note.—No effort was made to exhibit rare plants in pots; only a few were brought in for convenience of arrangement.)

Mrs. J. W. Andrews exhibited a large pot of the Manettia cordifolia, (a beautiful climber,) in bloom.

Dr. Carter, a seedling Shaddock, a Cape Jasmine, and Rose Lamarque.

Dr. Jones, a large Orange tree in fruit, a dish of fine Orange Quinces, of Isabella Grapes, and a bunch of Longworth's Cigar Box or Ohio Grape.

Jno. Burr presented eight bouquets of very fine roses, including the following kinds:—Louis Philippe, La Phoenix, Bourbon Tea, Duchess de Orleans, Hermosa Superba Tea, Monthly Cabbage, Elina Noisette, Mrs. Rosanquet, Princess de Nassau, Eugene Beauharnois, Venusta, Pont Daily, Reine de Lombardy, Madame Naiman, Strombio, La Regular, Ninon de l'Enclos, Donna Maria, Virginale, Lady Warrender, La Victorieuse, Feltenberg, Monstros, Belle de Monza, Raffanella, White Daily, and Agrippina.

Mr. Burr also presented a plate of Isabella Grapes, a bunch of Burr's seedling Strawberry, ten ears of improved sweet corn, (very large) and specimens of English cob-nut Filberts.

Col. B. Latham presented plates of Isabella and Alexander Grapes, French Belle Fleur, Black Gilliflower, Seek-no-further, Golden Pippin and Spitzenberg Apples, a Texan Cucumber, (gourd) three feet long, English Star Hops, Ohio ever-bearing Raspberries, and cuttings in leaf of 30 varieties of the Grape, including the White Catawba, Post Oak, Olmsted, Norton's seedling, Le Noir, and 25 others; also, cuttings of several rare kinds of Willow, Mulberry, &c.

Mr. S. Brush, a basket of fine Lima Beans, do. of Sweet Potatoes, five bunches of early Sweet Corn, and specimens of Acorn, Scollop and Crook-neck Squashes.

Col. S. Medary, a basket of fine Isabella and Catawba Grapes, and large clusters of the same on branches of the vines.

Mr. Jno. Miller, a plate of small oval Tomatoes, a large stalk of Okra, in pod, stalks of mammoth Rhubarb, specimens of the Lady Finger Potato, red beets, mammoth Nutmeg Squash, (weight 70 lbs.); also, plates of Fall Pippin and Spitzenberg Apples; also, two bottles of Currant Wine, made by himself and Col. Latham, and one bottle of do. 16 years old, made by Mrs. McLene. These were pronounced extra fine, and sold well.

Mr. William Kelsey, a plate of very large pear-shaped Quinces.

Mr. J. Buttles, one dozen Pennock Apples, and a plate of a large variety, name not known.

Dr. L. Goodale, two South American or Texan cucumbers, (gourds) four to five feet long, and (by Mr. Wilcox) some very large Sugar Beets.

Mr. M. B. Bateham presented a basket of fruit brought by him from the exhibition at Utica, N. Y., containing named specimens of 30 varieties of choice Pears, and as many of Apples, presented to the Society by John J. Thomas, nurseryman, at Macedon, N. Y., from his father, David Thomas, of Aurora, N. Y., and a number of fine Apples from Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of the Mt. Hope nursery, Rochester. Among the pears from David Thomas were some very superior and new varieties, which afforded much gratification to the *lasting* committee; such as Stevens' Genesee, Thompson, Burgamotte, Beurre Capiaumont, Seckel, Foster, Cushing, White Doyenne, Summer Rose, Brown Beurre, Bezi de la Motte, &c. (The later kinds are reserved for the next meeting of the Com.) The apples, also, were very acceptable to the Society, especially as they afford the means of comparing specimens, and determining the names of varieties in this region, to some extent. The thanks of the Society were tendered to the Messrs Thomas, and to Ellwanger and Barry, for their timely and valuable donations.

The sale of flowers, fruits, &c., at the close of the exhibition, amounted to about \$25. The number of members is at present about 40. (It ought to be at least 100.) The funds of the Society are to be expended in procuring horticultural books for the use of the members, and rare and valuable seeds, grafts, &c.

### Farmers' Clubs.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—In compliance with your request, I venture to offer to the young farmers of Ohio, a few hints on the formation and management of Farmers' Clubs or Township Agricultural Societies. Of the utility of such associations there can be but one opinion. With a good one in every township the agriculture of our State might be speedily regenerated; without them, little

comparatively will be accomplished. And now the most convenient season for holding evening meetings is approaching, and must not be allowed to pass away unimproved.

I believe the less these societies trammel themselves with constitutions and bye-laws, the better; common sense and established usage will generally be found the best guides. A multitude of officers are equally unnecessary; a President, Secretary and Treasurer will feel more responsibility, and if they reside near to each other, probably manage the affairs of an association better than a larger number. But in addition to the regular officers, a visiting committee of two or three members should be appointed. Meetings ought to be held at least monthly, and as much more frequently as they can be made sufficiently interesting. They may be occupied with

**1st. Lectures.**—These should embrace all the sciences having any application to agriculture, or, in other words, the whole theory and practice of farming. Scientific men everywhere, to whatever profession they belong, as well as farmers, must be pressed into the service; all are alike interested, and the prosperity of our State requires their co-operation. And if competent lecturers cannot always be obtained without compensation, it will be better to appropriate funds to this object than to the distribution of premiums.

**2d. Reports.**—The visiting committee, or a part of it, should visit the farm of every member at least once during the year, and present a full report on each farm, one or more at every meeting, specifying the number of acres cultivated, the crops raised, amount produced per acre, and mode of culture, the character and condition of all the live stock, the state of the fences and buildings, and the kind of implements used, particularizing every thing especially worthy of commendation, or if need be, resorting to good-natured criticism. Perhaps no measure yet adopted has been found more conducive to neatness and enterprise among farmers than these visitations, or contributed more to the interest of meetings, than the reading of these reports.

**3d. Discussion.**—Not by the selection of a question with appointed champions on the affirmative and negative to murder truth for the sake of victory, but let some subject be announced for conversation, and members, one after another, give their opinion or experience in relation to the matter. Nothing is more profitable than friendly discussion, or more hateful than gladiatorial debating.

I must not omit another item quite essential to the success of these associations, which is, that every member provide himself with a good agricultural paper. See to this or you will have drones in the hive. And if in any place an enterprising farmer should be unsuccessful in arousing his neighbors to an appreciation of the value of organizations, such as we have been contemplating, let him go to work until he gets a dozen subscribers for the Cultivator, and a good society in that place will be almost a necessary consequence.

I have only to add, that whether any of the above hints shall be found worthy of adoption or otherwise, this at least is certain, that something systematic and effectual ought to be immediately attempted, if not already commenced, in every township throughout the State. Will not every reader of the Cultivator take this subject into serious consideration.

NORTON S. TOWNSHEND.

ELYRIA, Lorain Co., Sept. 14, 1845.

### To the Farmers.

#### VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENTS.

In my former communication I indulged in some general and encouraging reflections in relation to the enviable pursuit of this portion of my fellow citizens. Permit me now, Mr. Editor, to throw out some hints with regard to the importance of knowledge to the farmer.

In the first place let me remark that I was not born a flatterer, nor with honey on my tongue to sweeten speech; therefore excuse me for sparing the 'thunder' of demagogues, and believe me when I say that knowledge is little appreciated by the farmers as well as other classes—that they cannot receive that consideration they should de-

serve, nor enjoy a tithe of the happiness to which they are entitled, until they change their views upon this subject. If science were valued at a hundredth part its real worth, we should find schools and academies in every township where every facility of instruction would be afforded,—societies and libraries established for the constant cultivation of the mind,—the support of the intellectual and moral faculties deemed as essential and indispensable as the sustenance of the body—a profound philosopher, and a sagacious statesman on every farm,—old men and women teaching and encouraging the young, sustained in their declining years by the power of science and disciplined thought, and cheered by the mild and beautiful light of a developed spirit—young men and maidens pressing their way onward and upward to the dignified destiny of humanity,—and little children zealously interesting themselves in the noble strife, rapidly opening their tender minds for the comprehension of those great matters which elicit such wonderful interest in their superiors, and afford them such overflowing delight. Would not this be a beautiful spectacle? Would not man assume a sublime position?—Would not a new era dawn upon the world? If such a state of things can be brought about, does not every one most ardently desire its attainment? Can any living soul be found to oppose, with his eyes open, the advent of such a glorious condition? Let us, for the honor of human nature, answer the former of the last two questions in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative. What, then, is to be done? Nothing but to buckle on our armor, gird our loins, put the shoulder to the wheel, manifest our moral courage, and take hold of the work with resolution. I have indulged in no dream. Man is capable of attaining every thing good and great that can be desired. He has mind enough, heart enough, strength enough, and sufficient means of every kind to accomplish the magnificent purpose of his creation. The question is left entirely with our own free will, then nothing is wanting but the courage to be 'up and at it'; but if we will not, then we must remain as we are, the unfaithful, wasteful, dishonorable and dishonest tenants of the beautiful hills and plains, beautiful with trees, grain, grass and flowers, which we have leased free of rent from the Creator and controller of all things. We shall remain unfaithful in the cultivation of the paradise we possess, unfaithful to God and ourselves. We shall remain wasteful of the fruits of the earth which should be devoted to noble purposes, wasteful of the eternal mind with which we are endowed, and the exhaustless pleasure afforded by its cultivation. We shall remain dishonorable in lavishing our substance in vain frivolities and 'riotous living,' and abusing the priceless privileges we possess, and we shall remain dishonest in the false and beggarly account we must render of our 'stewardship.'

I have said there is no one who would oppose the better condition with his eyes open—but I am compelled to say that with eyes shut there are many, many, who seem uncompromising in their hostility to a true standard of education, the only means which can elevate them in this world and the next. Whenever the subject of education is mentioned as it truly deserves, their thoughts are instantly centered on their dollars, the height and depth of their aspiration and faith. Mention to them the subject of libraries, schools and academies, and they are startled at the thought of contributing their dimes to objects of whose magnitude they have no conception. Ask the people to vote, 'school tax' or 'no school tax,' on a proposition to provide for the proper elevation of every child that exists or shall exist in the State, and ten to one the enterprise of philanthropists will be vetoed by those who are most interested in its success, many of whom will write on their tickets, 'no schule tacks.' Talk of providing for the good education of the poor children, and providing them with clothing that they may appear respectable in the schoolroom, and nine out of ten of our more fortunate population will spitefully declaim against the indolence of the struggling poor and the infringement of their own natural right to hold, with a miser's grasp, every cent they can get, whether by industry, fraud, speculation or extortion.

Such is the lamentable want of a true estimation of scientific attainment that so generally prevails, the legitimate fruits of which, are ignorance, sensual life, vice, miserable school houses, more miserably furnished, poor teachers more poorly paid, and a general prostitution of the most heavenly attributes of our tender children. These remarks are not addressed particularly to the farming community, but to all of every occupation.

I am not now prepared to discuss more fully the subject at the head of this article. My next communications will be devoted to the following points:

1st. Science facilitates money getting.

2d. Science elevates the human character.

3d. Science promotes our highest happiness.

Cincinnati, O.

L. A. HINE.

### The Moon and the Weather.

The advocates of Moon farming we believe are all of the opinion that the Moon has an influence upon the weather—causing changes and storms, &c. Indeed this belief is one of the most common fallacies of the age, and is by no means confined to those who believe in the influence of the moon on agriculture. But fortunately this matter is easily settled by those who will take the pains to investigate it, for we have correct records of all the changes and conditions of the weather kept at various places for a long series of years, and also the moon changes for the same times, so that we have only to compare them with reference to this point to prove the matter beyond a reasonable doubt. Well, this has frequently been done, and in all cases has led to the same conclusion—namely, *that the moon does not exert any influence whatever on the weather*, at least so far as to show any agreement or connection between the changes of the Moon and those of the weather. The following extract from one of Dr. Lardner's Lectures is conclusive on this point:

"Among the many influences which the Moon is supposed, by the world in general, to exercise upon our globe, one of those which have been more universally believed, in all ages and in all countries is that which is presumed to exert upon the changes of the weather. Although the particular details of this influence are sometimes pretended to be described, the only general principle, or rule, which prevails with the world in general is, that a change of weather may be looked for at the epochs of new and full moon; that is to say, if the weather be previously fair, it will become foul, and if foul will become fair. Similar changes are also sometimes though not so confidently looked for, at the epochs of the quarters.

A question of this kind may be regarded either as a question of science, or a question of fact.

If it be regarded as a question of science, we are called upon to explain how and by what property of matter, or what law of nature or attraction the Moon, at a distance of a quarter of a million of miles, combining its effects with the Sun, at four hundred times that distance, can produce those alleged changes? To this it may be readily answered that no known law or principle has hitherto explained any such phenomena. The Moon and Sun must doubtless affect the ocean of air which surrounds the globe, as they affect the ocean of water—producing effects analogous to tides; but when the quantity of such an effect is estimated, it is proved to be utterly inappreciable, and such as could by no means account for the meteorological changes here adverted to.

But in conducting investigations of this kind we proceed altogether in the wrong direction, and begin at the wrong end when we commence with the investigation of the physical cause of the supposed phenomena. That method of conducting physical inquiries, which was bequeathed to us by the illustrious Bacon, and which has led to such an immense extension of our knowledge of the universe, imperiously requires that before we begin to seek for the causes of any phenomena, we must prove beyond the possibility of doubt, the *reality* of the phenomena, and ascertain with the utmost precision, all the circumstances attending them. In other words, we



are required to consider all inquiries of the kind now adverted to, as mere questions of *fact*, before we take them as questions of science.

What, then, let us see, is the present question? It is ascertained that the moon produces such an influence on the weather as to cause it to change at the new and full Moon, and at the quarters. But in this mode of stating the proposition, there are implicitly included two very distinct points, one of which is a simple matter of fact, and the other a point of physical science.

*First.*—It is asserted that at the epochs of a new and full Moon, and at the quarters, there is generally a change of weather. This is a mere statement of alleged fact.

*Second.*—It is asserted that the phases of the Moon, or in other words, the relative position of the Moon and Sun in regard to the Earth is the cause of these changes.

Now it is evidently necessary to settle the first question before we trouble ourselves with the second, for if it should so happen that the first statement should prove to be destitute of foundation the second falls to the ground.

The question of fact here before us is one most easily settled. In many meteorological observations throughout Europe, a register of the weather in all respects, has been kept for a long period of time. Thus the height of the barometer, the condition of the thermometer, the hydrometer, and the rain gauge; the form and character of the clouds, the times of the falling of rain, hail and snow, and in short, every particular respecting the weather has been duly registered, from day to day, and often from hour to hour.

The period of the lunar phases, it is needless to say, has also been registered, and it is therefore possible to compare one set of changes with the other.

This, in fine, has been done. We can imagine, placed in two parallel columns, in juxtaposition, the series of epochs of the new and full Moons, and the quarters, and the corresponding conditions of the weather at these times, for fifty or one hundred years back, so that we may be enabled to examine, as a mere matter of fact, the conditions of the weather for one thousand or twelve hundred full and new Moons and quarters. The result of such an examination has been, that no correspondence whatever has been found to exist between the two phenomena. Thus let us suppose that one hundred and twenty five full Moons be taken at random from the table; if the condition of the weather at these several epochs be examined it will be found, probably, that in sixty three cases there was a change of weather, and in sixty two there was not, so that under such circumstances the old Moon in this division of one hundred and twenty five would favor the popular opinion; but if another random collection of one hundred and twenty five full Moons be taken, and similarly examined, it will probably be found that sixty three are not attended by changes of weather, while sixty two are. With its characteristic caprice the Moon on this occasion opposes the popular opinion; in short, a full examination of the table shows that the condition of the weather as to change, or in any other respect, has as a matter of fact, no correspondence whatsoever with the lunar phases.

Such, then, being the case, it would be idle to attempt to seek for a physical cause of an effect which is destitute of truth.

#### Experiments in Wheat Culture.

John Evans, Esq., of Mill Creek township, Western Pennsylvania, has harvested, according to the Erie Gazette, on three acres of land "so poor a few years ago that it would not bear white beans," 123 bushels of wheat which weighed 65 lbs. per bushel. At 60 lbs. per bushel, the yield is a fraction over 44 bushels per acre.

This land has been brought out by deep plowing, leached ashes and clover sod, with a plenty of clover on it turned in and mixed with the soil. Within the last three weeks we have been called to notice several instances, where the use of unleached ashes, scattered as a top dressing at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, at the time of seeding, has evidently increased the crop some ten or twelve bushels per acre. Any quantity from 2000 to 4000 lbs. of dry, hard wood ashes, spread

evenly on an acre just sown in wheat can do no harm, and will hardly fail of being of great service to the crop. The alkalies *potash* and *soda*, and the alkaline earths *lime* and *magnesia*, are extremely prone to be washed, or leached out of the surface soil of cultivated fields. Hence unleached ashes are usually worth twice as much to make into grain and potatoes, as they bring to be used in the manufacture of pot and pearlash. One thing must be borne in mind, and that is, never to sow wheat on wet land without thorough draining. Unaccountable negligence in this regard has occasioned the loss of many thousands of bushels this season in Western New York by *rust* and *shrinkage*. It is down right folly bordering on insanity, to be to all the labor and expense of plowing repeatedly, harrowing thoroughly, and sowing a plenty of good seed, in good season, and, after all permit water to stand on a compact subsoil, just long enough to ruin the crop. There is not a town in the State, perhaps, where cannot be found more or less fields whose crops suffer from the lack of good drains to carry off water that falls upon, or collects below their surface.—We have never seen the first man that regretted having drained a single rod of land. On the contrary, all commend the advantages which thorough draining has given them.

Be careful to sow nothing but clean plump wheat for seed. Wash that thoroughly in strong brine, or blue vitriol water, and dry in lime, to destroy the seeds of smut or rust, that may perchance, adhere to the kernels of grain.

By all means remember that it is far better to sow but five acres, and so feed the plants that they will give you 40 bushels per acre, than to sow fifteen acres, and starve the young wheat plants down to twelve bushels per acre, and have even that badly shrunken with rust. Don't forget that it takes less seed, and fewer hard days of work to raise 200 bushels on *six*, than on *fifteen* acres of land.

Nothing is more common in Western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, than for land to be too rich in vegetable mould, to bring good wheat. The straw grows too rank, and thick, and is very liable to be affected by rust. To prevent this latter malady, Mr. HAYWOOD of the city of Buffalo, (as we intimated in a former number,) has used charcoal with signal success. Mr. H. is the owner of a tract of splendid wheat land near Sandusky, Ohio, where he has two flouring mills. He has kindly furnished us with a plot of seven wheat fields, taken for experiments this season, with the results, which follow:

No. 1. 20 acres. Applied 50 bushels of coal, ground fine, per acre. Yield 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

No. 2. 4 acres. No coal applied. Wheat badly rusted; yield 5 bushels per acre.

No. 3. 15 acres. Coal as in No. 1. Yield 25 bushels.

No. 4. 25 acres. Coal as in No. 1. Yield 35 bushels per acre.

Note, No. 4 was seeded with *old wheat*.

No. 5. 15 acres. Coal. Yield 25 bushels per acre.

No. 6. 8 acres. No Coal. Yield 5 bushels per acre.

No. 7. 6 acres. No Coal. Yield 3 bushels per acre.

The soil and culture were precisely alike except the use of 50 bushels of coal per acre as designated—sown in April and May. The soil abounds in lime and organic matter.

Mr. Haywood will apply 10,000 bushels of coal to the fields to be sown in wheat this autumn.—It cost him \$30 per 1000 bushels. He grinds it in a common bark mill used by tanners.

Those of our readers, who have cleared the heavy forests of Western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio need few witnesses to satisfy them of the great value of wood coal and ashes to make good crops of wheat and other grain.

We hope to see the duty on Onondaga salt shortly taken off, that it may be largely used with burnt lime to fertilize the soil. This tax on salt yields a little over \$200,000 revenue; and is, of all taxes the most unequal in its operation on the farming interest of the State. The Legislature might as well impose a round tax on lime, gyp-

sum, saw-logs and firewood, as one on the salt that seasons our potatoes, bread and meat.

Salt should always be made into a compost with slaked lime in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter, mixed with a little muck or loam, and moistened to favor the decomposition of the salt. Remove the present duty on salt, and its *soda* can be extracted by the aid of lime, and profitably used as a fertilizer in nearly or quite every town in the State.

We are sorry to see so little attention paid to saving the *saline* matter that escapes in the liquid and solid excretions of domestic animals, and of the human family. These salts are derived from the daily food of animals and cultivated plants, without which no plant nor animal could possibly live. What madness then to wage a war against the *very things* that we must have to form our daily food and clothing! How many skin the land down to to the bone, waste their manure, and at last denounce the barren soil, and emigrate to the West! In common fairness, however, we are bound to say that the number of good farmers is rapidly increasing in this section. Closer observation, more reading and more thinking are producing their legitimate fruits.—*Genesee Farmer*.

#### Letter from 'A Traveler.'

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I send you some miscellany, which may, some of it at least, answer for publication. I thank you for giving place to my remarks on the flock of Messrs. Perkins & Brown. It does me good to see the merits of such a man as Mr. Brown recognized. Still more is the public under obligation to you for the direct notice you have taken of that flock. So anxious am I to have the question up as to the relative merits of *fine and heavy fleeces*, that I am almost ready to break a lance in friendly tournament with any who dare say ought against the growing of the improved Saxony sheep.

Let us for a moment consider the returns of two flocks. The best wool grown by Messrs. Perkins & Brown, brings 90 cents a pound, and will average three pounds a head, which comes to \$2.70. It will be an extraordinary flock that will give five pounds a head of wool, worth forty cts. a pound. This gives a return per head of \$2.00. The amount of pasture and other keep for the production of three pounds at ninety cents, will be to the cost of food for producing five pounds of wool at 40 cents per pound, very nearly in the ratio of three to five.\* Thus far in favor of fine wool. The opposing advantages of coarse woolled sheep lie in the diminished need of care, and their resistance of disease. Let it be carefully borne in mind that all large flocks are liable to diseases. It is not the case that Saxony sheep are liable to die, and the 'black top' merinoes not. It is not the case that in raising large flocks of sheep great care and skill are needed only in the raising of Saxony flocks. Mr. Jewett, Mr. Randall or Mr. Morrell will not say so. The difference of care may be found to be small. Let it further be borne in mind, that the Saxony race of sheep is nothing more nor less than the merino, improved. Is weakness of constitution necessary to improvement in the fibre of the wool? I believe it to be a mistake that the Saxony race of sheep are of slender constitution necessarily and uniformly.—In some sections of our country, such as go by that name, are faulty in many points. Others compare well with the best flocks. Thousands would have a change in their views on a careful examination of good flocks of this kind of sheep. My conclusion is, &c., &c.

A TRAVELER.

\* The prices here named are more in accordance with those of 1841 than the present year; but that does not materially affect the argument, as the comparative value is the same.—E.

#### Miscellany for the Ohio Cultivator.

*Blue Grass.*—I find it difficult to decide what kind of grass '*Blue Grass*' is. The Editor of the Albany Cultivator considers it the same as what is called at the north, June grass. In the centre of this State, I am referred to a kind of grass, which I do not find on the reserve, as the real Kentucky Blue grass. Please try to make us up here, on the hard pan, understand what it is, so that we may judge for ourselves in relation to its excel-

lence; and, if you please, give us your opinion as to its merits on the soil of the Reserve. Perhaps I will give something to help buy a 'picture' of it in the Ohio Cultivator, if some others will give too.

**A Staple of Ohio.**—Some waggishly speak of pennyroyal, as a staple production of this State. Surely it is abundant in some of our counties, and seems to come in, in some sections of our State, as naturally after clearing off the timber, as do the best grasses on the beech and maple lands of the Reserve. I saw another production, which perhaps may as well be termed a staple of our wheat counties. It is a peculiar plant, or weed, which seems very naturally to take the place of clover on multitudes of farms south of us. Do they raise it to be plowed under as green manure, or is it the *glorious rest* of those grain regions. I have not time to describe it. You may have seen some of it in your tours. There is a splendid crop south east of Lancaster on the road to Athens. If it is in connection, I should like to start the query whether those who introduce this plant into their system of rotation, take the Ohio Cultivator, or other agricultural paper. By the way, I saw a species of grass in Athens county, popularly termed 'last gasp.' If it has not yet been introduced along the Scioto valley, and if it is desired by any considerable number of your subscribers, I will describe it briefly in some future article, together with the method of raising it.

**Woods Pastures.**—I saw lots of 'woods pastures' on my tour through the central and eastern counties. They are lands which have been underbrushed and enclosed, and are used for pastures. I presume it is not supposed by any who have reflected much on the subject, that they get pay for their fencing from the heartless, innutritious vegetation which grows in such shaded fields. They probably wish to manure their forests by the droppings of their flocks and herds.—It is benevolent to look to the wants of future generations. Wood will some day be scarce in Ohio, if the world continues long enough.

Can you not visit our county? Perhaps your observation will enable you to explain the fact, that, though we have a heavy clay soil, and late and early frosts, there are neat and tasteful dwellings,\* and other evidences of a thrift scarcely less than in the more easily tilled sections of the State.

I have a friend in one of the South eastern counties of this State whose fields are somewhat worn. But he takes the Cultivator, and is under pungent conviction of the necessity of doing something towards regenerating his lands. It was he who showed me some specimens of the grass called 'last gasp.' He has mostly a side hill farm of clayey soil, with a thin stratum of limestone near the caps of the hills. He can raise tolerable crops of wheat, and it is not difficult to raise clover. Can you tell him what is a good rotation to improve his land? He has about one hundred acres within fences, besides some fifty acres of woods which he has fenced, where some 150 sheep are depositing their manure for the benefit of his heirs.

Will you, or some of your contributors be kind enough to mark out a system of husbandry suited to the hilly portions of such counties as Hocking, Athens and Morgan.

TRAVELER.

\* 'Comparisons are odious,' but let me assure you we have generally as fine dwellings, as neat churches, as good schools, as intelligent men, public and private farmers and mechanics; and last, not least, as talented and refined, and I guess, as handsome girls as you have down there in the country, not to say anything of the ladies in the city.

**EMULATION IN WHEAT CULTURE.**—Judge S. Gamble, of Shelby county, offers, through the Sidney Aurora, to try and raise more wheat the coming year on 12 acres of land, than any other man in Shelby county; and if he is beaten this year, he will try again the next. That's your sort.

**ADVERTISING.**—People are beginning to suspect that the Cultivator has a wider circulation throughout Ohio than any other paper, and consequently is the best medium for diffusing information.

### English News - The Harvest.

The latest dates (Sept. 4) speak of very a favorable change in the weather, which had dissipated the fears of a failure of the wheat crop. The harvest though late, was progressing finely, and the loss of grain by the wet weather was comparatively small. Complaints were received that the crop had been destroyed on some parts of the continent, but not much reliance could be placed on them. In France the weather had become fine, and the wheat harvest was as good as the average. The potato crop throughout Great Britain is represented as mostly destroyed by the wet weather, and much suffering will result to the poorer classes. The prices of wheat and flour had receded since the improvement in the weather, and there was no longer much chance for speculation in the way of supplies from this country, though some will continue to be sent, especially through Canada.

In the American Provision Trade there was no change worthy of note except a slight advance in the price of beef.

### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour is in moderate demand at 3,10 @ 3,20 ¢ bl., wheat at 55 ¢. Oats 25 ¢. Cover Seed sells at 4,75 @ 5,00 ¢ bu., Timothy, 2,50 @ 3,00, flaxseed, 67 ¢ cts. Mess Pork is worth \$15 ¢ bl. Lard, No. 1, kegs, 7 1/2 ¢. Butter is in demand at advanced prices. Packers pay 12 1/2 @ 13 ¢, and hucksters 14 @ 15. Cheese is also brisk, at 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 ¢.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Flour is selling for the Canadian markets at 3,75 @ 3,80. Wheat by the cargo is 60 ¢. ¢ bu., demand slow. Corn is worth 40 @ 42 ¢. per bu. Butter, 10 @ 12 1/2 ¢. ¢. Lard 7 1/2 ¢.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Flour has declined, sells at 4,62 @ 4,69; wheat 97 @ 100; pork is dull at \$14, for mess; ashes, pots, are brisk at 3,04 @ 4,00 ¢ 100 lb.; pearls are dull at 4,35.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 22.—The supply of beef cattle is large—803 head, of which 548 were taken at \$1.50 to 2.75 per 100 lb. on the hoof, being equal to \$2, a 3,50 net, according to quality. The average of the sales, however may be put down at \$2.37 1/2. The demand is active, though the more common descriptions have slightly declined in price, whilst the better qualities exhibit a moderate advance.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Oct. 1.

GRAIN.				POULTRY.			
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	55	a	60	Turkeys, each,			a
Indian corn,	20	a	25	Geese, "			a
Oats,	14	a	15	Ducks, "		8	a 10
				Chickens, "		8	a 9
PROVISIONS.				SUNDRIES.			
Flour retail, bbl.,	3,37 1/2	a	3,50	Apples, bu.,	25	a	37
" 100 lbs.,	1,75	a	1,87 1/2	" dried,	1,50	a	
" Buckwheat,				Peaches, dried,	2,60	a	
Indian meal, bu.,	37	a	40	Potatoes,	25	a	
Hominy, quart,			3	" sweet,	75	a	87
Beef, hind quarter,				Hay, ton,	5,00	a	6,00
" 100 lbs.,	2,50	a		Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a	1,50
" fore quarter,	2,00	a		Salt, bbl.,	1,62	a	1,75
Pork, large hogs,				SEEDS.			
" small,	3,00	a		Clover, bu.,			
Hams, country, lb.,	6	a	7	Timothy,	2,00	a	3,00
" city cured,	7	a	8	Flax,	75	a	81
Lard, lb., ret.,	7	a	8	WOOL.			
" in kegs or bbls.	6 1/2	a	12 1/2	Common,	30	a	23
Butter, best, rolls,	10	a	10	Fine and 1/2 bld.,	35	a	28
" common,	9	a	10	Full blood,	30	a	31
" in kegs,	6	a	7	ASHES, (only in barter.)			
Cheese,	7	a	8	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75	a	
Eggs, dozen,	6 1/2	a	7	Pearl,	3,50	a	
Maple sugar, lb.,	5	a	6 1/2	Scorched salts,	2,50	a	
" molasses, gal.							
Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a	14				
" strained,	12 1/2	a	14				

### LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THE proprietors of this nursery will have for sale, the coming fall and spring, one of the best selections of Fruit Trees ever offered for sale in Ohio. Many of the Trees were grown by Professor J. P. Kirtland, under his own direct supervision. Some of them will be from the nursery of Messrs. Downing, Newburg, N. Y., while others have been grown upon our grounds. The number of varieties will constitute about eighty of Pears, twenty-five or thirty of Cherries, some thirty of Plums, about fifty of Peaches, one hundred varieties of Apples, all the best varieties of Apricots; Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c. &c.—We shall procure if possible, all of the new and most highly recommended varieties of fruits from the East, and shall offer them at reasonable prices. We shall also have for sale a great variety of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, &c. &c., which have been growing in our own grounds. We have also Evergreen Trees of Norway Fir, Balsam Fir, Chinese and American Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, American and Swedish Junipers, Evergreen Cypress, Tree and Dwarf Box, Irish and English Yew, &c. &c.

We shall publish in November a list of our different varieties of fruit as named, with their times of ripening, which we will send to any one that desires.

Trees will be carefully packed when desired, and all orders accompanied with the money, or a good city reference, will meet with correct attention.

Cleveland, October 1845.

ELLIOTT & CO.

### PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing L. I., near New York.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT, W. B. PRINCE & CO., have just published their 'Unrivalled Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,' comprising the largest assortment of the various classes, and the greatest collection of new and rare varieties, ever yet offered to the public, and at greatly reduced prices. Every variety of trees and plants, is individually described with precision never before evinced in any European or American Catalogue. The collection of Roses comprises above 1200 splendid varieties.

These superior Catalogues will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM B. PRINCE, & Co.

FLUSHING, Oct. 1845.

N. B. The public are cautioned against a deceptive use of our name and title, which they will find exposed on our Catalogues.

### ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

[Rochester, N. Y.]

THE subscribers offer for sale 200,000 fruit trees of different ages and kinds, thoroughly tested upon bearing trees in the city and vicinity. Also a good assortment of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

Persons ordering from us may depend upon their orders being faithfully executed, and the trees will be carefully packed and forwarded to any address. We can also furnish any amount of scions and young stock for nurseries at the west. All orders must be accompanied by cash, or if a credit is desired, a good reference.

BISSEL & HOOKER.

Refer to M. B. Bateham, Columbus, O.

### OAKLAND FEMALE SEMINARY,

[Hillsborough, Ohio.]

THE 14th session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1845, and continue 20 weeks.

### TERMS.

Tuition in the Primary department, per session, in advance.. \$7 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading and Writing, in advance..... 11 00  
All higher studies in advance..... 15 00  
If payments be not made in advance, \$1 will be added to each class of studies.

### EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of Piano, per session..... 20 00  
Drawing..... 8 00  
Painting..... 10 00  
Embroidery..... 5 00  
French, German, Latin and Greek languages..... 12 00  
Chemical Experiments..... 2 00  
Vocal Music..... 1 00

Boarding with the principal, \$1 75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2 if not in advance. Payments will be considered in advance if made within one month after the pupil enters. Boarding may be obtained in good private families at \$1 50 per week. Washing costs 50 cents per dozen. For other particulars see the last catalogue.

JO. McD. MATHEWS, Principal.

Hillsborough, Sept 9, 1845.

P. S. The Hillsborough Academy will go into operation, in the new building, Oct. 1, 1845, under the direction of ISAAC SAMS, Esq. Mr. Sams' high reputation, and long experience as a classical teacher, will no doubt attract a large school at once. Boarding may be obtained for boys, at \$1 25 per week.

J. McD. M.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would sell on any reasonable terms, either the whole or the eastern half of his farm, lying five miles from the city of Columbus, on the main road leading from Columbus to Cleveland, and containing 375 acres of the very best quality of land, nearly the half of which is under cultivation. The buildings are good and convenient. It contains a good orchard, several never failing springs of excellent water, very conveniently situated, and other advantages which render it one of the most desirable farms in Franklin county. Alum creek passes nearly through the middle of it. If a sale is not effected previous to Monday the 8th of December next, the undersigned designs selling off at public vendue.

Apply (postage paid, if by letter) to the subscriber on the premises, or to L. Heyl, Esq., in Columbus.

C. HEYL.

September 27, 1845.

### PURE COTSWOLD AND BAKEWELL SHEEP,

FOR SALE by M. BEATH, Lebanon, Warren Co. They were purchased of Mr. Sotham and Mr. Duan, well known importers and breeders of fine stock in New York, and are of undoubted pedigree and excellence.

Oct. 1, 1845.

### LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN

And Nursery — Late Prince's Flushing, L. I., Near New York

THE new proprietors of this ancient and celebrated nursery, late of William Prince deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a more extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittingly endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the Public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis on application to the New Proprietors, by mail, post paid, and Orders promptly executed.

WINTER & Co., Proprietors.

Flushing, L. I. September 1, 1845.

### COLUMBUS NURSERY AND HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

JOHN BURR offers for sale at this establishment over 1000 peach trees of the choicest varieties, about 700 choicest kinds of cherry trees; a few of the most select varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces and Grape-vines; many varieties of Strawberry plants, embracing varieties not surpassed in quality, flavor, size or productiveness; also, Filberts, Currants, Raspberries, Asparagus and Rheubarb roots; 100 varieties Chinese, Tea, Bourbon, Norelita, Microphylla, Multiflora and Garden Roses, Springas, Athens Lilacs, Guelder Rose or Snowball, Double Flowering Almond, Honeysuckles, Callanthers, Hydrangeas, White Fragrant Chinese Peonias.

South st. 1/2 mile east of Columbus.

### CATTLE WANTED—GOOD FARMS WITHOUT CASH.

HAVING on hand fodder for 500 head of cattle through the winter and excellent pasture during the summer, I will receive proposals to keep on shares several hundred neat cattle, and if offered on accommodating terms, I would purchase the same. Persons owning cattle and having little fodder will do well to consider this.

FOR SALE.—30,000 acres of choice prairie and timbered land, adapted to Wheat, Corn, Oats and Grass.

10,000 acres of prairie, with liberty of selection, will be sold for half the crops for three years, with a covenant that the crops in the aggregate shall not be less than \$5 per acre. The land are near the canal in good neighborhoods, and adjoining cultivated lands. The Wheat crop this season averages 20 bushels, and Corn 50 bushels. The location is desirable and healthy, and the water good.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

Late Commissioner of Patents.

Lafayette, Ia.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 15, 1845.

NO. 20.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete index will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Progress of Improvements, and Increase of our Subscriptions in Cincinnati.

Every body is astonished at the rapid growth of our great Commercial Metropolis—the Queen City of the West. Nor is this progress confined to mere physical or mechanical advancement; for in no place within our knowledge has more been done for educating the rising generation, and promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants, and aiding the progress of science and the arts. Hence we find the Cincinnatians, a reading and thinking as well as working people; and a thirst for higher attainments in knowledge pervades in a good degree all classes of the community. We find this happily exemplified in the reports of our agent, Mr. Great-rake, who has recently added 250 subscribers to our list from that city and its vicinity! Quite a number of these he informs us are mechanics and workmen, some of whom have gardens to cultivate, but more subscribe for our paper because they perceive that it aims to *dignify labor*, and to advance the interests of all classes of producers, who are in fact the true nobility of our land.

One instance of liberal patronage from mechanics, we cannot forbear mentioning for the credit of the establishment. In *Bevin, Scott & Co's. Machine Shop*, corner of 7th and Smith sts., there are 25 persons employed, and at the solicitation of our agent, all of them became our subscribers, excepting two who were Germans unable to read English! All paid their subscriptions in advance, too, the proprietors of the establishment kindly advancing them the amount for that purpose.

With such an array of mechanics and working men, as we find on our list now, we assure them we shall not be forgetful of their interests.

*The Annual Exhibition of the OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE*, at Cincinnati, has been in progress for the past ten or twelve days, and is said to present a very interesting display of taste and skill in mechanism and the arts, though for some cause, not fully understood, it appears that the mechanics of the city generally do not co-operate with the association. Why is this? Can any one inform us?

'*The Artist and Artisan*' is the name of a spirited little sheet printed daily at the Mechanics' Institute during the above named exhibition.—We received four numbers of it just as our paper was going to press.

THE APPROACHING SHOW AT DAYTON.—We are gratified to learn that the MECHANICS of Dayton have formed an *association*, and have resolved to hold an exhibition, in connection with the agricultural show, on the 23d and 24th inst. A letter received by us from an officer of the Agricultural Society says: 'The mechanics have entered into the arrangement with spirit, and will, no doubt, exhibit a creditable array of articles, though the shortness of time will prevent their doing as much

as they can do, under other circumstances. The farmers, too, manifest more interest than heretofore in regard to the exhibition, and we have therefore reason to anticipate a much better display than for several years past. We shall, of course, expect to see you on that occasion.' We don't intend to be any where else!—Ed.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Will meet at Columbus, Oct. 22.

There will be a meeting of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, (as elected by the Convention in June) at Columbus, on Wednesday, Oct. 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing said board, and conferring with the committee on drafting a memorial to the legislature, and generally for devising means for the promotion of agricultural improvement throughout Ohio. As it is very important that all parts of the State should be represented, it is hoped that all the members of the Board will endeavor to be present.

(By the advice of Messrs. Ridgway, Medary and Sullivan.)

The following gentlemen compose the State Board:

Allen Trimble, Greenbury Keen, Samuel Spangler, Darius Lapham, J. P. Kirtland, J. H. Hallcock, Joseph Vance, Samuel Medary and M. L. Sullivan.

PROFITABLE MERINO SHEEP.—Some of our readers have expressed doubts as to the correctness of the reports that have been published respecting the amount of wool produced by a small flock of Pauler Merino sheep, owned by Col. H. S. Randall, of N. Y. The following extract from an editorial article in the *Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal* gives the product of another such flock, belonging to J. R. Speed, Esq., of Caroline, Tompkins county.

'His stock buck's fleece weighed ten pounds and four ounces, one years growth; and washed clean by brook water. This we know is rather a tough story, but can be fully substantiated by the affidavits of respectable gentlemen who were present, and witnessed the shearing and weighing. A large number of his full blood merino ewes sheared over five pounds of well washed wool; samples of which are now lying before us; and as an evidence of its quality, Mr. Speed was offered for his whole clip, from full blood and grades, forty cents cash, per pound. His flock number about sixty, about one half of which are full bloods and the remainder one half, three fourth and seven eighth blood merino.

'We hope that our farmers will endeavor to avail themselves of crosses from this truly valuable stock of sheep, as we understand Mr. S. will have a few pure merino buck lambs to dispose of, the coming fall—his ewes are not for sale at any price, as he intends increasing the number of his flock before selling any.'

OKRA SEEDS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—We find in the papers a letter signed J. F. Callen, addressed to H. L. Ellsworth, declaring that the seeds of Garden Okra, when roasted and used as coffee cannot be distinguished therefrom, and many who have tried it pronounce it equal to the best 'Java.' The beverage is perfectly healthy, and as the seed is easily raised, he thinks it 'destined at no distant day, to expel from our markets one of the most extensive articles of import.' This sounds rather windy—but the matter can soon be decided by experiments, and we should be glad if some of our readers who have raised a surplus of the seeds this season would try them as coffee and let us know the result.

Standard weight of grain per bushel.—By a law of Ohio, passed March 5th, 1845, it is provided

that a bushel of wheat shall consist of sixty pounds; a bushel of rye fifty six pounds; a bushel of corn, of fifty six pounds; a bushel of barley, of forty eight pounds, and a bushel of oats of thirty three pounds.

### Wheat injured by 'Ants'—Inquiry.

MR. BATEHAM:—Permit me to describe a field of wheat sown by me this fall, and make one or two inquiries respecting it. The soil is a yellowish loam, with but very little clay; was in meadow for several years past, but the grass having failed this season, I plowed it up. The plowing was done early in August, with a deep furrow; turned the sod well under, then rolled it. The seed was sowed the first week in September, and harrowed in. It came up finely, but in the course of two or three weeks I observed that it did not grow as I expected, and on examining closely I found a large number of small *black ants* at work on the young blades; they would eat off the plants to the surface of the ground, especially on the driest parts of the field, and where the turf was the tenderest.

Now I wish to enquire if there is any remedy for this evil, and if so, what!

Respectfully, yours, &c., H. W. SABIN.  
Strongsville, Cuyahoga co., O., Oct. 1845.

Remarks.—We think friend Sabin is certainly mistaken in reference to the cause of the injury, done to his wheat; that the insects he saw on the young plants were not *ants*, or else they were not engaged in the mischief he has attributed to them; for the habits of the whole ant tribe are such as, in our mind, render his supposition very improbable. We are inclined to suspect that the insects mistaken for ants were the *wheat fly*, and that its worms were at work on the roots, causing the death of the young plants. Or, if the insects were really ants, we think the fly had preceded them, and was the real cause of the mischief, and that the ants were engaged in seeking the eggs or nits of the fly, or some other richer food than the plant itself. Will friend S. look more closely—see if there are not small worms about the roots; and if not, send us a few of the 'ants' with specimens of the eaten blades in a letter.—Ed. O. CULT.

### Grape Culture and Wine Making.

We have before spoken of the extent of the vine culture near Cincinnati. The following letter to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, furnished us by the author, affords valuable statistics of the products and profits of a vineyard for a series of years. The 2300 vines, at the distance apart stated, occupied a little less than one acre of land.—Ed. O. CULT.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1845.

Mr. President:—Upon referring to some memoranda of my father, I find amongst others, the following account kept of the produce of his vineyard since 1837. As a number of our members are cultivating the vine, I thought it would be interesting, as it is difficult to obtain a statement of the kind kept minutely for a series of years.

It shows the actual produce, and the certainty of the crop before any other fruit in this latitude, and the difference between the Catawba and Isabella, as to the yield and certainty. The Isabella having borne a first rate crop for nine successive years, the Catawba failing occasionally, from rot and the effects of insects.

The vineyard has a southern exposure, fronting on the Ohio river, was planted with rooted plants in 1834, and contained at that time 1775 vines, placed in rows four feet apart, and three feet distance in the row—the ground being previously trenched, and the stones taken out to the depth of two feet.

In the fall of 1837, the first crop was picked as follows: 164 bushels grapes, from which was made 667 gals. wine. At this time there was 1125 Isabella and Cape vines, yielding 113 bushels making 469 gals. and 650 Catawba, yielding 51 bushels making 198 gals.

1838, vintage, Sept. 10, produce 327 gals.  
1839, " " 5, " 440 "  
1840, " " 26, Isabella 240  
Catawba 45-305 "

This year (1840) most of the Catawba rotted on the vines. From this time there were 2300 vines, about one half of each kind.

1841, vintage, Sept. 15, produce, 237 gls. Catawba,  
" " " 275 " Isabella,

512 gallons.  
1842, vintage, Sept. 12, " 166 gls. Catawba,  
" " " 319 " Isabella,

485 gallons.  
1843, vintage, Sept. 15 " 250 gls. Catawba,  
" " " 288 " Isabella.

538 gallons.  
1844, vintage, Sept. 12, " 108 gls. Catawba,  
" " " 306 " Isabella,

414 gallons.  
1845, vintage, Sept. 9, " 283 gls. Isabella.  
" " " 349 " Catawba.

632 gallons.

About one-eighth of the Catawba grapes were destroyed by bees and other insects after ripening.

The quantity eaten by three families is not taken into this account.

The ground has always been thoroughly hoed in the Spring and kept free from weeds, never manured, until last winter, when the ground was covered and dug in, in the Spring; and from the result this season, it would pay well, as the vines are in better condition than they ever were, after yielding a heavy crop.

The vines have been trained to stakes, and the bearing wood cut out, after having borne one season, leaving two shoots, trained the same season, one to form the bearing hoop or bow, and the other cut to two eyes, to propagate wood for the next year, the vine never having but the hoop and the two eyes left for fruit each year growing at the same time.

This year the ends of the vines have been nipped, and the suckers taken out four different times.

The following estimate I have made from what it has cost this year, and is not far from the actual expense, although the labor has been done by the hands doing the other work on the farm; and in making wine, extra hands were always employed. By planting, cuttings, and preparing the ground by subsoil plowing when it can be done, would lessen the expense. The price is what the wine was sold at from the press this season, and is a low estimate:

#### ESTIMATE:

2,300 Vines, at 6c.	\$138 00
2,300 Poles, at 2c.	46 00
1,000 do replaced,	20 00
Trenching ground and planting,	80 00
Manuring last Fall,	30 00
2 months work each year, 9 years	225 00
Extra work in making wine,	150 00
Interest on investments before crop,	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$704 00
Cr. By 4,306 gals. Wine, at 75c.	3,229 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,525 50

The expense of cultivation previous to the first crop is not accounted for, nor is the press, casks, &c.; but the actual expense of cultivating an acre of grapes, where persons are hired to attend to other work, would amount to but very little, as but a short time is required to attend to cleaning the vines during the season.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. RESOR.

## To the Farmers.

### SCIENCE FACILITATES MONEY GETTING.

Science, in its most comprehensive significance, means knowledge. Knowledge is our cognition of material and spiritual things through the medium of our external senses, internal consciousness and reasoning faculties. To know, implies, a use of our mental faculties. To know a thing is to comprehend it fully, in its essence, its properties, its uses, and all its relations to other things. The field of science or knowledge is boundless as the universe. It is wide enough and broad enough to engage all our faculties forever, and continually elevate them in the scale of development. It need scarcely be mentioned here that the mind is progressive in strength and power,—that its operations are all at first exceedingly limited and simple, but gather force and comprehensive capacity until it becomes able to span the universe and unfold its mysteries. The child is weak in body and mind, but the truly developed man is strong physically and mentally. But if a person grows up in the exercise of his bodily powers only, he will remain a child in mental manifestations. His course through life, as marked out by himself, will exhibit a childlike vacillation, indecision, unsteadiness of purpose, and ignorance of the greatest advantage and profit. These truths are exhibited in daily experience, and acknowledged by all. Science gives strength, energy, activity and foresight to the mind, and hence its indispensable utility.

1. The first position I shall take, is, that education is as necessary to the farmer as to him of any other pursuit—the learned professions not excepted. Farmers and all, have seemed, and still seem to acquiesce in the ruinous sentiment, that a thorough education is only necessary for those who intend to obtain a livelihood through the medium of a profession. Hence they have agreed to let them monopolize all the learning of the age. A farmer sends his son to an Academy or College, and this deemed sufficient evidence that he is destined for some elevated station where he can get a living by his wit. Ask a farmer why he does not provide his sons with the means of a good education, that is, more than is obtained at a common school, and he will generally reply, 'O they are only going to be farmers, and it is useless to waste money in giving them knowledge.' Against this sentiment I protest, here, now, and forever. Nothing can be more suicidal.

But, says one, a farmer can chop, log, plow, sow, thresh and go to mill and market without much 'larnin,' but how can the professional man get along without a good education? A professional man can succeed as well, yea, even better without mental discipline, than the former. It is not known, that, while the people are uncultivated, humbug is more available for the lawyer, physician and clergyman, than real science.—They are well aware of it, and the world is running over with humbug. But does the farmer's business afford any chance for the successful investment of this species of capital? The ignorant Doctor can turn humbug to a profitable account, but the ignorant farmer cannot, and is a continual loser by his ignorance. Let, then, the sickly sentiment be banished. The farmer needs as much knowledge as any other business man. This point will be further elucidated by what follows:

2. But why is science necessary to the farmer in money getting? I answer, for the same reason that it is necessary for any other individual, whether in commercial or mercantile, or professional business. Taking mankind indiscriminately, the uneducated are rarely successful in any branch of business. There may be many examples to the contrary appearing, but all these it will be found are educated in branches most necessary to their pursuit, if not by the instructions of others, by their own activity, industry and energy of thought. Some, (but they are few) with strong natural powers early learn to think, and make life a continual scene of study, especially in all matters pertaining to their occupations.—Small incidents, or apparently trifling circumstances will sometimes give the mind such a direction as will prove of incalculable advantage or disadvantage. It takes but little in early life, to ren-

der many individuals favorites of fortune, or the scattered sons of adversity. Hence it is no argument in favor of ignorance that some unschooled individuals are successful in money getting. In any capacity to which he may be called, a man asks according to his power. There are two kinds of business power—knowledge and money.—Money without knowledge is useless, and soon flies to the winds; but science without money is productive, and will soon command it if wanted. This is the infinite advantage of the former over the latter;—hence, money cannot be so profitably invested as in disciplining or educating the young. One thousand dollars are worth, at least, one hundred per cent more expended on the education of a farmer's son than in leaving it to him at last with common ignorance. The mind is capable of infinite expansion, and is able to reason, generalize and conclude in proportion to its strength and knowledge. The naturally strong mind is doubly strengthened by discipline, and thus its reasoning connected, while the weaker intellect of him who would be the dupe and victim of the cunning, would be rendered mighty enough to cope with the world, to succeed in business, and maintain its rights.—Hence, the weak need discipline, if any thing, more than the strong. But it is difficult to discriminate in youth, and the safe rule, is, to educate all. In every business enterprise, there are many things to consider and foresee in order to ensure success. The farmer has as many difficult problems to solve, and as many intricate calculations to make, as any other individual. The correctness of his solutions and the accuracy of his calculations, depend upon the strength of his faculties, and the extent of his knowledge.

3. But wherein does science directly aid the Farmer in money getting? It enables him to seize upon every hint, every new occurrence, and every phenomenon that occurs in the range of his pursuit, and turn them to profitable account. Having a mind well disciplined and fruitful in resources he is able to take such advantage of even familiar things and perpetually recurring incidents as would escape the attention of the ignorant.—The falling of an apple was nothing new or extraordinary in the course of nature, yet a Newton seized upon the trivial occurrence and developed the great law which governs the universe. Almost all great discoveries have been occasioned in such a manner as to excite our astonishment that they were not thought of before, after being explained to us by the discoverer. Yes, 'why were they not thought of before?' Simply because there had been no one who thought enough to think of them. The unintelligent farmer does little more than follow in the footsteps of his father, and if his father labored under disadvantages and met with frequent losses that might have been avoided, he also is toiling for nought, under this erroneous example, not knowing how to correct it. He does not dream that any improvement can be made, and frequently persists in following the old practice long after others have made thousands by adopting a new course. Many, too, likewise ridicule what they call 'book farming' as though all the routine of their business were simple and known by every farmer's boy. To estimate the simplicity of agriculture, let us look at it in its reality. Besides embracing much of almost every branch of learning it draws extensively upon Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and Meteorology. The first teaches the composition and properties of the different soils, and species of vegetation, together with that of light and heat, air and moisture, and every material thing. The second teaches the description and classification of the extensive variety of minerals which make up the globe, and constitute the basis of the soil, while its hand-maid, Geology, teaches the manner in which they enter into formation of the earth, the signs by which different soils may be known, &c. Botany describes to us every thing that vegetates and blooms, and Meteorology directs our attention to the winds and the storms, and enables us to prognosticate the changes of the natural elements. To these may be added vegetable Physiology, which teaches the influence of light, heat, earth and water in producing vegetation. By these sciences we are enabled to know exactly the adaptedness of different soils to dif-



ferent grains, grapes and plants, before planting, and hence the farmer can give each kind of seed its most natural nurse without incurring the loss and delay of repeated failures. He is also thus enabled to guard his farm, and keep each field in its original vigor and constant productiveness.—Had we time and space, we might give some idea of the *simplicity* of agriculture. With proper knowledge, the farmer might make more money with a pleasurable amount of toil than he now does by constant, slavish labor. Ohio is not half as productive as she should be with the same physical effort. She has animal strength enough, all she needs is mental power.

Is not then, the business of the farmer as arduous, and does it not require as much varied learning as any other pursuit? And if discipline and science facilitate money getting in the professions, will they not much more facilitate it in Agriculture? The lawyer, doctor and clergyman deal with man, while the farmer deals with nature.—The study of the human character may be intricate, but the study of nature in her greatness and grandeur is not less so.

But let it not be understood that science and a cultivated mind are valuable only in facilitating money getting. No, no, they have a nobler, loftier end in view—the elevation of the character and the promotion of human happiness. They have in charge the mighty spirit of man, and their sublime mission is to exalt it above the dust of earth and the glittering darkness of gold and corrupting wealth. They facilitate money getting only that man may have time and means to ennoble himself, and grow up into all perfection. This mission of science will be considered in my next. Here I close for the present, most earnestly commending to the attention of the reader the only eternal interests of his being—the interests of the glorious mind.

L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, O.

#### Agricultural Schools.

MR. BATEHAM:—In the proceedings of the State Agricultural Convention, there was a proposition for establishing Agricultural schools, for preparing the farmer for a successful prosecution of his profession. As a considerable amount of scientific knowledge is necessary to the farmer, in his usual occupation, as well as in the varied duties of life, it is believed that such schools would be productive of the most beneficial results. And it would be desirable to have them so located as to be within the reach of all. These schools should be made to embrace the branches usually taught in academies, and high schools, and be accessible to the mechanic and laboring man, as well as the farmer. The colleges and high schools, as at present constituted, are beyond the reach of the people generally. Very few except the wealthy ever avail themselves of their advantages. A large majority even of the wealthy farmers and mechanics, find it exceedingly inconvenient to send their sons to those institutions, and the education of their daughters is accompanied by nameless difficulties. Our common schools afford the means of instruction, it is true, in the elementary branches, to all; but for want of suitable instructors, or a sufficient degree of interest in the public mind, it so happens that scholars generally leave the schools, with very little valuable knowledge. Under the present state of things, the mass of the community must necessarily be left with a very imperfect education. To remedy these defects, and put a knowledge of the higher branches within the reach of all, is an object of the highest importance. A plan was brought before the legislature, at its last session, which it is believed would accomplish the object. It was proposed as follows:

1. That a house suitable for a high school be built as near the centre of each township, as convenient, by a tax to be levied by a vote of the township.
2. That the building, and all matters pertaining to the school, be under the control of three directors, to be elected by the vote of the township.
3. That those directors have similar authority over the affairs of the township high schools, to that exercised by the common school directors.

4. That the teachers of the high schools be required to obtain a certificate of qualification to teach the branches usually taught in Academies.

5. That no scholar under the age of fourteen, or, who is not well instructed in the branches usually taught in common schools, be permitted to attend the township schools.

6. That such as attend the high schools be entitled to receive so much out of the public school fund, as they would have had a right to claim, if they had attended their district school the same length of time.

The above is an outline of the proposed institution as presented to the legislature. In addition, by authorizing the township directors to employ lecturers on agriculture and the various branches of science connected with the mechanic arts, it is believed the people would have schools exactly suited to their wants, within their reach, and both as it regards distance, and pecuniary means, accessible to all—the poor as well as the rich.—These schools might truly be called, 'the people's colleges'—which while they would add very little to the public burthens would be productive of the greatest good. For, in a short time, they would supply the community with common school teachers, of superior qualifications. Parents would be ambitious to prepare their sons and daughters to attend the high schools, as soon as they were of the proper age. Farmers' and mechanics' sons could all obtain a knowledge of those sciences which are necessary to a successful prosecution of their respective professions. The common people, the 'bone and sinew,' the laboring men, those who live by the sweat of the brow, would thus be *ennobled*. Instead of a few as at present being taken and educated at the Colleges, and thence sent back, not to mingle on terms of equality with the people, but to pursue the learned professions, and be placed in a circle of society above them; under the proposed institution the many would be educated at home in the people's colleges, and remain on the farms and in the workshops, and, by their enlightened minds and virtuous manners, lead our happy State to the gates of glory.

What has been said will probably suffice to bring the subject before the people, and the writer leaves it with the hope, that some one more able may investigate, and do it the justice it deserves.

SENEX.

#### Mortar for Cellar Floors—Useful hints.

SIR:—The frost and the drought have prevailed here to the complete prevention of any successful agricultural experiments. In the absence of these, I send you an account of a very successful experiment in making a cellar floor. In England, I have seen a great number of "plaster" floors, but never saw one equal to the one in my cellar not only for hardness and durability, but for cost of materials. It is without a single crack, and as hard as a stone. It was made in the following manner:

When the plastering of my house was finished I found a quantity of refuse lime, which had not slaked soon enough for them, thrown out of the box, and after lying there a few weeks, had all become slaked, except a few lumps of unburnt lime stone; the largest of these I threw out. I then cast the lime into a large box or 'mortar bed,' adding a little water, and worked it well with the tools the plasterers had left. The sand I used for plastering was collected from the roads and consequently contained much small stone. The plasterers, of course riddled it so that I had several loads of these small stones, &c. lying near the "mortar bed." I threw this into the bed and mixed it with the lime; proportion seven or eight parts to one of lime. I am aware that those who know nothing of the chemical affinity of lime for carbonic acid and silix, would think of improving their floor by adding a larger proportion of lime—especially if they had plenty of it at hand. This would ruin their floor; put it on the land, or let it lie a nuisance sooner than spoil the floor with it.

Make the mortar stiff enough to bear wheeling in a barrow, lay it about three inches thick, making it the whole thickness as you proceed, beginning at the side opposite the door, and with a corn-hoe held with the handle perpendicular, hit

it on the top gently, so as to level the surface, and unite each barrow full with the last laid.

My cellar floor has been laid six or eight years, and when newly washed the small stones may be seen (worn off level) as close to each other as they would lie in a bucket of water, and as firm as shells in a block of marble.

I made a horse rake some years ago, from Mr. Thomas' directions in the 'Genesee Farmer,' but have subsequently much improved it. Thus:—Tenon the rake head at each end, and mortice a piece of scantling on; let it be one foot long in front of the mortice, and eighteen inches long behind it; round it off at each end, (especially the front) on the under side. Attach the horse to the front end (by putting in a staple) just one half the length of the teeth from the head, one third (which is Mr. Thomas' direction) is too short; it will pull the handle over forward when the teeth catch in front. The improvement, however, principally consists in the eighteen inches behind. After pulling back the rake when full; press down the handles and it will raise the points of the teeth over the accumulated hay. This renders the single rake superior to the revolving one, if, indeed, there be any stumps or uneven ground.

*Another Hint.*—I have had in use for some years, an implement, similar to a horse rake without teeth, with three cultivator teeth inserted at proper distances for marking out corn ground.—If the ground be 'drag-logged' previously, it does the work well, and with speed. The cultivator follows nicely, the distances being uniform.

*Again*—I run my cultivator with the *wide end before*; this method has several advantages, one of which is, it throws the soil a little towards the corn, whereas, the common method throws it a little from the corn.

Respectfully, &c.

Augusta, O.

JOHN WATHEY.

#### The Fair at South Charleston.

We had the pleasure of attending the exhibition of the South Charleston (Clark Co.) Agricultural Society, on the 9th and 10th inst. The weather being rainy the day previous, and somewhat threatening on the days of the show, doubtless prevented many from attending from a distance and lessened the number of animals and other articles exhibited. The display did not in all respects equal our expectations; it was very respectable however, and in some departments very good.

The cattle exhibited were remarkably fine—especially the Durhams of the Messrs. Harrolds and the Messrs. Pierce; we doubt whether two superior herds can be found in the State. A few of the same kind were also exhibited by Mr. Houston and others, deserving of notice; and a lot of 20 or 30 head of grade steers, from one half to seven eighths Durham, belonging to Mr. Madison were deservedly much admired—these were purchased by Col. Buffenberger. A Durham bull belonging to the Messrs. Renick obtained the first premium, and was afterwards sold to Judge Harrold for \$80.

Of Sheep there was a good display, mostly Saxons and Merinos. Mr. Pugsley was there with a load from Fayette co., and Mr. Linton from Clinton co., besides those from the adjoining region. Mr. Pugsley, we believe, took the majority of the premiums on sheep.

Of Horses and Swine the show was very meagre. We were surprised at this; being in a region which is known to produce a goodly number of these animals.

Of Implements, too, there was a deficiency, though much was not to be expected in this line owing to the distance from large towns and manufacturing. There were several loads of good fanning mills exhibited, some waggons, plows, &c. Messrs. Ridgway & Co., of Columbus sent one of their subsoil plows, and Messrs. Whitely & Franklin, of Springfield were there with their very superior plows, the same as were shown at Columbus and commended by the convention in June, only of a better finish. These were all tried, and excited universal admiration. (We don't believe better plows can be found in this or

any other State than those of Messrs. Whitely & Franklin.)

The Domestic Department of the exhibition was sadly deficient in the number and variety of articles, though all that was exhibited in this line was of excellent quality. There were two lots of fine butter, and some superior carpeting, domestic linen, bed quilts, &c. We could not account for the smallness of the number of exhibitors in this department, for it was evident from the large number of ladies present as spectators that they feel interested in the objects of the society. Perhaps the exhibitions have lost the charm of novelty with them, and an occasional change of its location would serve to stimulate them to effort.

An Address, it had been announced would be delivered in the meeting house, but it appeared that proper efforts had not been made to obtain a speaker for the occasion; so our particular friend, the editor of the Cultivator was urged to undertake that duty. The house was crowded to excess, and, with a large proportion of the fair; presenting, we thought, the most interesting part of the exhibition! Judge Harrold introduced our friend to the audience as one who had become favorably known to many of them, as the editor of the Ohio Cultivator; alluded in a flattering manner to the services he had rendered in the cause of agricultural improvement in another State, and the anticipated influence of his labors in Ohio.

Mr. B. commenced by informing the audience that he came there entirely unprepared to address them; that he was not a speech-maker, and what he should have to say would not deserve the name of an address, though he was quite willing, with their indulgence, to attempt to entertain them for a short time. He said his friend Judge Harrold had alluded to what is being done in Ohio and elsewhere for the improvement of agriculture, and he desired, in the first place, to explain what was properly to be understood by the phrase *improvement of agriculture*. He said it included, first of all, the *improvement of agriculturists*; that the farmers of our land must be improved and elevated so as to command more respect from each other and the community around; that they must become men of greater intellectual and scientific attainments; more of reading, thinking men, and make their profession exercise the powers of the mind as well as mere muscle, before much will be done in the way of agricultural improvement. He spoke at some length, and with earnestness, of the necessity of the better education of farmers, especially farmers' sons, and said that agriculture was beginning to be studied and practiced as a science, as well as an art, in other countries, and the time was soon coming when it must be so here; that in a few years, none but those who practice farming according to the principles of science will be able to make farming profitable. By the principles of science, he said, was meant the principles of nature; that the study of Agricultural Chemistry was the study of the revelations of nature in reference to the operations of the farmer and the improvement of the soil, the crops, and animals with which he has to do. He then explained at some length the nature and importance of chemical analysis, and the application of chemistry to the practice of agriculture, and spoke of the results that the teaching of science had already produced, where they had been thus reduced to practice. Mr. B. spoke for nearly an hour, and, judging from the attention paid by the audience, and the fact that, although it was during dinner hour, none left the house, we think his remarks were very well received. He seemed a little embarrassed, at first, by the gaze of so large a number of beautiful eyes directed before him, but he soon recovered himself, and, we thought, gained animation as he observed an occasional smile from the fair listeners!

Judge HARROLD followed with a few appropriate remarks to the young men, whom he observed had contributed more than their fathers to this exhibition. He thought it was the bounden duty of their fathers to afford them every possible encouragement for their elevation and improvement—that means of education, and agricultural books and papers, should be furnished them, that they

may be able to reap the advantages of science, of which they had just heard.

One suggestion made by us to the South Charleston Agricultural Society, we hope will receive their deliberate consideration. It is this: that the name and sphere of the society be changed, so as to make it the society of Clark and Madison counties. Then hold the annual fairs, alternately, at suitable places in each county. It was evident to us, from the fewness of the contributors, and from remarks that were made, that the society and its exhibitions are declining in interest. The number of members, and the consequent amount of funds, are too small to allow the premiums to embrace a sufficient range of objects; and the exhibitions presented too much of sameness to be very interesting or profitable, especially to those who are not engaged in cattle raising. Hence, we believe the usefulness of the society would be greatly promoted by the change, and that those most interested would find greater advantages resulting from the exhibitions in a short time. We have been informed, also, that it is already determined to hold a fair next year at Springfield; and this being the case, we think all will admit it would be better to unite, and make one good show, than to have two indifferent ones in the same county. We make these suggestions now that they may be reflected on. We have no desire to dictate, but simply wish to aid in promoting the greatest good of the greatest number. It may not be best to take any steps in these matters till it may be seen what course the coming Legislature will pursue, and what plans may be recommended by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Hamilton County Agricultural Exhibition came off, pursuant to notice, at Carthage, on the 16th and 17th of last month. We have seen no account of it, except a brief notice in the Gazette, by friend Hooper, from which it appears that the display of animals and farming productions was respectable and interesting, and the attendance of spectators quite numerous; still it is more than hinted, that as a body, the farmers of Hamilton did not do themselves full justice on this occasion.

The address was delivered by the president, Mr. Caldwell, and is highly spoken of. We hope to see it published soon, with an official report of the proceedings. (With our increasing subscription list in Hamilton county, we shall anticipate seeing a great increase of interest in the exhibition of the society next year.)

The Oberlin (Lorain county) Exhibition appears, by the report just received, to have been very interesting and well attended. Indeed, the paper states that it was more like a county convention of farmers than any former meeting of the kind. A very excellent address was delivered by Dr. Kirtland, which, it is hoped, will be published. Remarks were also made by the president of the society and others, and the exercises were enlivened by good music, with several original songs, &c. That's the right way to do up the business. We may speak of this again.

Mr. Bayless' Address, on the formation of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, is published in the Steubenville Herald. We have derived pleasure from its perusal, and shall endeavor to find room for a large portion, if not all, of it in our next.

Look here! We again request our friends in the different counties of this state, and elsewhere, to send us newspapers or letters with reports of doings of agricultural societies, &c.

Jack Frost paid his first general visit to this region on Sunday night, October 5th; and the second, just one week later. Farmers, generally, were prepared for him.

MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS may have occurred in sending the Cultivator to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with postage if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 15, 1845.

We must again ask the indulgence of our friendly correspondents for delaying attention to some of their letters of inquiry and other communications. They will see we are doing our best to dispose of the grists on hand.

Remarks on the Magnetic Telegraph, on Milk Cellars, Subsoil Plowing, &c., &c., will appear in our next.

No pictures this time. Cause—the engraver is sick, and has too much work on hand. We must send elsewhere before long.

Analysis of Soils.—Farmers who have been giving some attention to agricultural chemistry, and wish to have their soils analysed, are referred to an advertisement on our last page. Dr. Raymond, who was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., we know to be a man of science, and we believe is well qualified to perform such analysis.

A DRILLING MACHINE for sowing wheat and other grain, the invention of Mr. Pennock of Chester county, Pa., has been exhibited and tried in this vicinity, by John Connelly, for some days past. It looks like a good implement, especially for lands much liable to winter-killing. We have not yet seen it in operation, but expect to in a day or so. The proprietor intends to exhibit it at the Fair in Dayton, on the 23d and 24th inst.

The fine plows manufactured by Messrs. Franklin, Whiteley, and Wilmington, we learn, will also be present on that occasion. Beat them who can!

The Box of Mustard Seed sent us by Messrs. Fell & Co., and manufactured from Ohio seed, has come to hand. We'll have it fairly tried, and report in our next. Those of our friends who have cultivated the seed, or feel a particular desire to test the flavor of the article, will please send for a canister, if they have opportunity.

MUSTARD SEED.—'Ruricola' will find answers to most of his inquiries about mustard seed in our paper of September 15th, last page. The price next year will not probably be much less than this, unless a very large amount should be raised. 'Upland sandy soil' is not so well adapted to its growth as rich (dry) bottom lands. Any soil well suited for corn will probably answer.

### Notice of Publications, &c.

Colman's European Agriculture, part iv, is at length received, and from a glance at the contents we judge it to be an interesting number—shall speak of it again and perhaps give an extract or two when we have read it. The chapters of this number are,—General Considerations; Agriculture as a Pursuit; MARKETS; Cattle Markets Smithfield do.; Grain Markets; do. out of London; Mark Lane Corn Exchange; Corn Duties; Mode of adjusting labor and wages; The Dead Meat Markets; Vegetable and fruit markets; Market Gardens; Covent Garden; General Markets.—Price 50 cts. per part; A. D. Phelps Agent, Boston.

Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art, part xi, contains a continuation of the principles of Mechanical Science; and several other important subjects that ought to be understood by every young man, especially by young mechanics and intelligent farmers.—Price 25 cts. per No. for sale by the booksellers.

Skinner's 'Farmers' Library, and Monthly Journal of Agriculture.'—The publishers of this beautiful work are conferring real service on the cause



of agriculture by the republication in its pages of such standard foreign works as Petzholdt's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, which was completed in the first two numbers of the Library, and the greater work now in progress, 'The Principles of Agriculture, by Albert D. Thaer.' Our only regret is that so few farmers in this country are qualified to rightly appreciate these works, and willing to pay \$5 a year for this monthly treasure. Those who have the disposition and ability to undertake the study of agriculture as a science, and especially the managers of Farmers' Clubs and Libraries should by all means obtain this work for winter evening studies.—Greely & M'Elrath, New York.—\$5 per year.

**Teachers' Advocate.**—This is a large weekly paper, in double quarto form, established in accordance with a resolution of a convention of school teachers of the State of New York. We have received the first three numbers from our friend the Editor, than whom few men in our opinion, are better qualified for the task of editing such a work. We heartily commend this paper to school teachers and the friends of education in Ohio. Terms \$2 per year.—EDWARD COOPER, Editor, Syracuse, N. Y.

**Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, &c., cultivated and for sale at the Mt. Hope Garden and Nursery, Rochester N. Y., by Ellwanger & Barry.**—This is one of the most comprehensive and best arranged catalogues we have ever seen; and we know from personal inspection that their grounds contain a very large and choice assortment of fruit trees and other nursery productions. Those who wish to obtain really choice articles in their line will do well to send orders to Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. Catalogues will be sent gratis to all applicants.

**Messrs. Bisell & Hooker.** (See advertisement on last page,) have a very large number of grafted apple trees, of remarkably fine growth, large size and very thrifty, and embracing a general assortment of varieties, which those wishing to plant orchards will do well to procure. They will find Messrs. B. & H., men of veracity and honor.

#### New Work on Sheep.

"THE AMERICAN SHEPHERD" by L. A. MORRELL, of Lake Ridge, Tompkins Co., N. Y.—Published by Harper & Brothers.—pp. 437—price 75 cents, or \$1 bound.

We regard this as the most valuable and important work for farmers that has appeared for a long time. We obtained a copy when at the N. Y. State Fair, then just issued from the press, and have examined it closely, and we do not hesitate to say it is just what is wanted by the sheep farmers of this country. All who have been readers of the agricultural papers of New York for several years past, must have some knowledge of the qualifications of Mr. Morrell for writing a work of this kind. He combines long experience and close observation, with a large share of scientific knowledge; and in preparing the work now before us he has evidently spared no labor or research to make it as complete as possible; or, in the language of the preface, 'a strong work.' Previous to its publication, the manuscript was submitted to the inspection of the executive committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and received the following commendation from that body.—"The committee have great pleasure in recommending the work to the attention of wool-growers, and others interested in the breeding and management of sheep, as one containing a large amount of practical and scientific information on this most important branch of American agriculture."

The work contains a complete history and description of all the known varieties and breeds of sheep, illustrated with portraits of the principal kinds, with remarks on their comparative value for different purposes; their management in different countries and climates, their diseases, &c., &c. An appendix is added, embracing upwards of twenty letters from eminent wool-growers and sheep fatteners in different States, detailing their respective modes of management.

We would extract a chapter or two from this book, did we not feel confident that all of our

sheep farming readers will soon procure it for themselves. It can be had at all the booksellers in a short time.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### Fall work in the Flower Garden.

The following timely hints on the fall management of flowers, are by Mr. T. WINTER, a skillful florist of Cincinnati, from whom we hope hereafter to receive an occasional article for our columns. We copy now from the Cincinnati Enquirer.—Ed.

When the frost destroys the tops of your Dahlias, cut them down to within three or four inches of the ground, and let them remain from six to ten days, not longer; for in case of warm weather the roots will take the second growth, which must be avoided. When you take up your Dahlias, be sure to mark them, to prevent any mistake, which will occur if you take up more than one before you mark them, and cut off all the small root fibres, and the tubers will ripen in less time.

Turn over your beds and borders, and transplant such biennials and perennials as will stand the winter with a slight protection, and divide fibrous rooted plants, such as Pansies, Scarlet Lychnis, perennial sun-flowers, and many others both tender and hardy. Tender bulbs, such as Amaryllis, formosissima, Tuberose, Gladiolas, Tigridia pavonia, conchiflora, &c., should never be allowed to come in contact with a frost. Chrysanthemums should be abundantly supplied with water, and be removed into the house on the approach of frost.

Prepare your beds for tulips, which ought to be done two or three weeks prior to planting, to allow the ground to settle. The last of this month plant Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Crocuses, and all hardy bulbs that flower in the spring. Hardy Roses and any ornamental shrubs may be moved with safety the last week in this month; now is a good time to trim roses of any description.

#### THE PARLOR OR THE CONSERVATORY.

Remove all tender plants into the house without delay. Carnations, Picotees, and choice Pinks should be protected from heavy frosts, snow and rain through the winter, although these plants are considered hardy, snow and rain is certain destruction to them if allowed to freeze when wet with either. Still continue to pot tender roses in moist weather. Mignonette should be kept near the glass, where it will bloom freely, and emit its delightful fragrance through the winter season. When you remove your plants out of reach of frost, you must not neglect to give them plenty of air whenever the weather will permit. Hyacinths intended for glasses should be planted in the open ground without delay, and remain six weeks, which will make them throw out root-fibres more freely than if placed in the glasses at first, and will require no attention until shifted into the glasses.

Tulips do not bear removing so well as many bulbs; it will be necessary to plant them in pots, and sink the pots under ground for six weeks, then place them in the windows, and they will bloom well. It must be remembered this applies to double Tulips, not the common garden variety. Fuchsias and such plants that shed their leaf in the winter, should be watered sparingly until the leaves are off, then discontinue, or give but little through their dormant season, and they may be kept in the cellar, out of reach of frost. Calla Ethiopica should be potted without delay; if intended to bloom early, should be kept in a pan of water, and be careful of frost—this plant is very tender. Camellias should be washed clean before brought into the house. Geraniums will need but little water to be kept in a healthy state.

T. WINTER.

**NEW STRAWBERRY.**—THE BOSTON PINE.—The lovers of fine strawberries throughout the country, are under obligations to Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, for producing two superior new varieties of this fruit. The one known as Hovey's Seedling has already become the standard variety in most of the best gardens of this country, and

a second, called the Boston Pine, is now offered for sale. The proprietors say of this—"it was raised from seed in 1834, at the same time as Hovey's Seedling, and is one of the most valuable kinds ever produced. It is scarcely as large as Hovey's Seedling, but possesses the desirable property of being ten days earlier, remarkably beautiful, of a deep, rich, shining red, equally if not more productive, continuing long in bearing, and of the most delicious fine flavor. The flowers are all perfect, (having plenty of large stamens,) and will always bear an abundant crop, with or without any other variety. The vines are exceedingly vigorous, having a large and rich dark foliage, and the hardiest of any variety in cultivation." Price of plants \$3 per dozen.

### MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

We design, under this head, to insert such articles as have particular reference to mechanics, of whom we have a large number on our subscription list, and whose interests are, in many respects, identical with those of the farmers. As soon as arrangements can be made for obtaining engravings, we design making this department more interesting, by giving illustrations of the principles of mechanical science. These will be important to young farmers as well as mechanics. We also invite mechanics and their friends to become contributors for this department of our paper.

The following article will be found richly worth a perusal, not only by mechanics, but by every good citizen of our towns and villages. It is the production of one of the best and most gifted minds of the age, and is as well adapted to the towns in Ohio as in New York:

#### Mechanics and their Improvement.

[Extracts from an address delivered at the opening of the first course of lectures before the Mechanics' Literary and Benevolent Society of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Prof. A. POTTER, now Bishop of Pennsylvania.]

I need hardly remind this assembly, that the commencement of such an enterprise is an event of some public importance. Though composed, for the most part, of mechanics, and to be conducted with a special view to their improvement, it by no means follows that this association is interesting or important only to them. In contributing to their welfare, it must contribute in the same proportion, to the welfare of all. For, be it remembered, that the manufacturers, mechanics and artisans of this place, form its most numerous, and, I may add, its most useful and influential class. As the country supplies the raw materials of human subsistence, and is occupied principally by an agricultural population; so it is in towns and cities that these materials are worked up into articles of use and luxury, by mechanics and artisans, who, with their families, constitute its principal inhabitants. They are the young mechanics and apprentices of a town, therefore, whose influence is to be most powerfully felt, a few years hence, on its industry and enterprise; at its local and general elections; in the support of its schools and churches, and on all occasions of public interest or emergency. If the town is to be improved, enlightened, elevated, who can do it, so effectually, as its most numerous and active citizens? and if it is to decline in morals, intelligence and prosperity, believe me, that it is among this class that the leprosy will first break out, and its foul taint be most widely and fatally diffused. Tell me of any town, the intellectual and moral condition of its mechanics and operatives, and I will tell you the condition of the town itself. Tell me the character of its apprentices, and I will tell you what its condition ere long must be.

In view of these facts, I must confess my amazement at the apathy which so generally prevails respecting the intellectual and moral welfare of mechanics; and my still greater amazement at the contempt (worthy only of a dark age) with which some are disposed to look down on this most useful, and in cities, most numerous and powerful class. Who can observe the workings of the social system, or peruse the records of the past, without feeling that theirs is a commanding influence! What class, during the last seven

centuries, occupies a more prominent place in the history of civilization and of constitutional liberty! Where amidst the dense darkness of the middle ages, first arose a taste for the comforts and refinements of life! Who first taught the feudal lords to encourage industry, instead of idleness; to substitute the improvement of his estate, and the embellishment of his castle, and the cultivation of personal refinement, in place of a coarse and prodigal hospitality! Who first supplied commodities for modern commerce, thus opening friendly intercourse between distant, dissimilar, and hitherto hostile nations, and making the improvements and discoveries of one the common property of all? And above all, who first rekindled the long extinguished spirit of civil liberty! or, rather, let me say, who, for the first time, lit up that glorious spirit, which alone deserves the name of civil liberty,—a spirit which demanded written guarantees for individual rights, and taught that the State, instead of being what ancient republicans considered it,—a stupendous idol, to whose honor and aggrandizement the freedom and happiness of individuals were to be profusely sacrificed, was but an agent, or servant, appointed for the benefit of all, and responsible to all, alike for its faithful stewardship! To these questions, history returns one and the same answer. It was from the *free cities of Europe*, founded, sustained and enriched, by mechanics and tradesmen, that these blessings took their rise. It was these mechanics and tradesmen, who first conceived a taste for the arts and comforts of peace, who communicated this taste to the higher classes, and supplied commerce with its rich freights of wealth and utility. It was they who first taught the lesson, not yet fully learned in Europe, of systematic and successful resistance to arbitrary power. Enterprising and intelligent, knowing what was due to their industry and skill, and feeling that royalty itself looked for protection against the insolence of haughty and restless barons, to their prowess and wealth, they claimed to be represented in the councils of the State. Thus arose the *tiers etat*, or third estate of the realm, which has for so many ages held the balance of power in Europe between the monarch and his nobles, and which, as the *common or middling class*, has been infusing more and more of freedom into the constitution of every civilized people.

In this land, above all others, it becomes us to make grateful and respectful mention of the services which mechanics have rendered the cause of liberty. Their enterprise, be it remembered, was among the causes which first excited the jealousy of the mother country towards her American colonies. It was by her oppressive and unnatural efforts to strangle that enterprise, that she contributed to weaken the ties of affection which bound them to her, and awoke on these shores a cry for independence. In the fearless remonstrances which were laid at the feet of royalty; in the negotiations which were opened; in the measures of retaliation which were concerted and put in execution; in the firm and enlightened policy which saw distinctly its object, and moved right onward to its attainment, who were more active or influential than the mechanics!—And when, at length the die was cast, and the tidings from Lexington and Bunker Hill proclaimed that there was no hope but in arms and in the God of battles, who stood forth, conspicuous in the field, in the cabinet, and at foreign courts! In the army of the revolution, I can recall no name, Washington's only excepted, which occupies a prouder place in the memory and affections of a grateful people, than that of Nathaniel Greene, the *blacksmith*. In the deliberations of Congress, and in the negotiations with foreign powers, I see no worthier representatives of the cool, sagacious, inflexible, upright and far-reaching statesman, than Benjamin Franklin, the *printer*, and Roger Sherman, the *shoemaker*. I need not add the names of others scarcely less honored. If we would know what mechanics were at the era of the revolution, and what, in point of influence, they must ever be, in a country like ours, let this suffice:—Of the committee of five appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence, two were mechanics. [Franklin and Sherman.] Of the brave men who led our armies, he, whom

Hamilton, while he honored Washington as 'the first man of the country,' did not hesitate to style even 'the *first soldier of the revolution*,' [Greene,] was a *mechanic*. He who was the first choice of his country as her representative at imperial courts, and who, sent to baffle the arts of practised diplomatists, and face the menaces of exasperated power, did it all, and did it triumphantly—was a *mechanic*. [Franklin.] And finally, he, who in Congress and in Conventions, by the mere force of intellect and of knowledge, without any gift of eloquence or external show, could still command the confidence, and sway the opinions of the wisest; the man, who, to use the language of Jefferson, 'never said a foolish thing in his life,' and whom another colleague describes as 'a slow spoken and almost tongue-tied man, but with a head as clear as light,' he, also, was a *mechanic*. [Sherman.]

I shall not be suspected, I trust, of recurring to these facts for purposes of flattery. I recur to them, that I may show young men what may be expected of those who have such models. I recur to them, that I may exhibit, to all who hear me, the true position, both political and moral, in which mechanics stand; and the deep interest which it becomes us all to feel in their welfare and improvement. And, above all, I recur to them to prove that *manual labor and study* are not, as they are generally thought to be, incompatible; that it is perfectly practicable for a young man to be *cultivating the highest talents, nursing the noblest purposes, drinking deeply from the purest springs of knowledge, while he still pursues, with diligence and zeal, his daily task at the forge or in the work bench*.

It is time to do away that unworthy prejudice, which has so long tended to estrange from each the laboring man and the student; which serves to perpetuate that distinction between *working-men and gentlemen*, which in a country like ours, where there are no hereditary prerogatives, and where every man must be, at last, the artificer of his own fortune, is, I do not hesitate to say, of all distinctions, the most absurd and pernicious. However it originates; whether, as formerly, in a disposition to stigmatize all labor; or whether, as more recently, in a wish to exalt manual labor at the expense of that which is intellectual, it merits only execration. I give but utterance to the spirit of our institutions, and to the views of all good and wise men when I say, that in this land we are, or at least ought to be, *all working men and all gentlemen*. If there is any disgrace in being a workingman, in winning ones way to respectability and usefulness by means of effort and industry, let it attach to him who toils with his brain, as well as to him who works with his hands. And if there is any honor in it, let it not be reserved for him alone who wields the axe or the hammer; but let him who adds to this the faithful use of his mental and moral powers; and him, too, who though not a mechanic, nor, in the ordinary sense, a laborer, still spares no toil, if he can but restore his client to his rights, or his patients to health; and him who, while the mechanic is stretched upon his couch, in profound and refreshing slumber, has to keep anxious and wasting vigils, preparing for his place in the desk, or in the discharge of official duty,—let him, too, receive his share of honor at the hands of the republic. In this country, where so few are born to opulence, and none to station, labor of some kind is the inheritance of all; and whoever pursues that labor, in a liberal and enlightened spirit; striving to cultivate his talents, and refine his taste; ready for every good word and work, and never content while he may win for himself a brighter name, and a larger sphere of action; he is, in the truest and highest sense, a *gentleman*,—and if he lives, will one day take his place beside the proudest of the land.

[Remainder in our next.]

#### Boring Fruit Trees to cure the Blight.

FRIEND BATEHAM.—Four years ago, a valuable pear tree of mine, about ten inches in diameter, was attacked with the blight so as in a short time to appear almost dead—then the question was, how to save the tree. Having heard or read that boring was a remedy for the disease, I bored the tree through the heart with an inch augur; sup-

posing as it was evidently dying, the experiment could do no harm if it should fail of doing any good. But in a short time the tree began to recover, and is at the present time, to all appearances, a healthy tree. A smaller pear tree was also attacked with the blight, and on being bored in the same manner, it also recovered.

In the same orchard, two years ago, five or six apple trees were attacked with blight, and from previous experience with the pear trees, I bored them also, excepting one, that was left for future experiments. The consequence is, all that were bored have recovered, but as yet no means have been discovered to restore the one that was left. I believe therefore that boring is the only effectual remedy known for blight; and as the results of these experiments may prove valuable to others, I offer them for a place in the columns of the Cultivator.

Yours, &c.

J. T. HARVEY.

Morgan, Ohio, Sept. 1845.

**Remarks.**—The foregoing is pretty strong testimony in favor of the practice recommended; but still we have our doubts in relation to it. We have known experiments of the kind to be tried without any obvious effects whatever; and reasoning upon scientific grounds we can discover no principle or law of vegetable physiology that seems to favor the belief in such a mode of cure. We are not incredulous, however, and if carefully repeated experiments prove that this remedy is indeed effectual, we shall rejoice to know it.

We wish Mr. Harvey had been a little more particular in his statement, and informed us at what time in the year the boring was done, how long after the blight appeared; whether the hole was left open or plugged; whether the affected portions of the top were cut off; whether the apple tree that was not bored, died, &c.

We know of quite a number of large pear trees in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., that were badly affected with blight four or five years ago, but recovered, and have since grown finely, without anything whatever having been done to them. ED. O. CULT.

#### Farming, Crops, &c., in Preble county.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Eaton, Preble co., O., Oct. 9, 1845.

Preble county has this year produced from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of Flax Seed, which has been sold at an average of 85 cts per bushel. This is considered here a fair business, on ordinary clay soils, which predominate in this county—yielding from nine to thirteen bushels per acre, and being soon thrown into market, and leaving the ground in good order for rye or wheat. There is every year more or less wheat sown in this county, but I am sorry to say it is an uncertain crop here. One great cause of failure is the 'spewing up' of the soil, and thereby exposing the roots of the young plants to the freezing and thawing of winter. Could we have snow as they do further north this would not be the case; but it is not more than one winter in five that we have snow enough to afford good sleighing. Is there any way known by which we can obviate this freezing out of the wheat? Should the roller be applied? [Will not some of our friends who have had experience in managing such soils, send us advice on this subject.—ED.]

CORN is unusually abundant with us this season, and we have not stock enough to consume it; hence, if the Scioto valley should fail to supply the deficit which 'fate' has caused on the Reserve, just pass on the horned tribe to the Miami valley, where there is abundance to spare. Dr. E. M. one of your subscribers here, has raised this season 100 bushels of corn per acre, and did not more than half try; but, being full of enterprise and experiments, he may do something next year worth your notice; if so, you will hear from him or me.

In the matter of farm stock, Preble is at least a *feet* behind the times—though a few farmers have got the Durhams, and we hope soon to see other signs of improvement. In the article of Swine we do well—our farmers all seem to understand Porking—our great crop being corn, and this is lavished on their Swineships most profusely.

The copies of the Ohio Cultivator received in



this county, (though few, compared with what there ought to be) are evidently doing good among the farmers, as many of them are trying experiments, and stimulating one another to make improvements in their practice of farming. We should be glad if your traveling 'Rake' would pay our county a visit, but if he cannot do so, your friends in Preble will continue to gather and forward names as heretofore, to be added to your list. Yours truly, G. D. HENDRICKS.

### Facts in Wheat Culture.

The past season has been marked by some important developments in the culture of wheat.

Dr. Noble, of Delaware, has tried the relative advantages of planting wheat in drills, nine inches apart, and sowing it broadcast in the usual way. The soil and treatment in other respects were precisely alike. The result was 34 bushels on the sown land, and 42 on the drilled. These experiments were made on fields of some acres.

By planting the kernels just six inches apart each way, and feeding the plant on food containing, in a soluble state, all the elements necessary to build up its entire system, including the materials to form the straw, as well as the berry, a gentleman in England has grown at the rate of 160 bushels per acre!

Mr. James Campbell, of Scotland, has tried several interesting and successful experiments in the way of soaking seed wheat, barley and oats with a saturated solution of neutral salts, containing, as nearly as practicable, the precise elements found in the grain. The object of this was to secure to the young plant a double supply of its appropriate nourishment. The effect has been a large increase in the crop, at a very trifling expense.

Other experiments have been tried in France, with a view to determine what portion of the organic, as well as mineral elements found in cultivated plants, is derived from the soil in which they grow, and what from the atmosphere. This is an important inquiry, and one that should be prosecuted in this country. The people of this State have paid something more than \$300,000 for a geological survey of its territory. A tithe of that sum judiciously expended to diffuse among all our rural population a knowledge of the science of agriculture, would confer a ten-fold greater benefit on the community at large.—Breadstuffs and provisions must be produced with as little labor in New York as out of it, or farming will be a very losing business in the Empire State.

The manufacture of human food, like the fabrication of clothing, will soon be profitable to those only that combine the greatest skill and knowledge with manual toil. If a farmer will not study the laws of nature, which govern the transformation of certain elements of earth, air and water into corn, oats and potatoes; and the farther changes of these vegetables into pork, beef, milk and wool, his hard labor will be of little worth.—*Gen. Farmer*—1844.

From the Lancaster Gazette.

### Dogs and Sheep.

The question must soon be decided whether dogs or sheep are to be raised, as it is evident that both cannot be kept in the same vicinity. In every neighborhood that we have heard from, the destruction of sheep by dogs, has been alarmingly great, especially since last spring. A very worthy farmer of our acquaintance, who lives a short distance from this place, informed us a few days since, that he purchased a small flock of fine sheep a few years since, and, notwithstanding they were mostly ewes, and produced a great many lambs, he has now the same number he commenced with, the entire increase having been destroyed by dogs. He informed us likewise, that it is the dogs kept in this town, that destroyed the sheep. A farmer's dog is not suffered to live long after he has been detected in killing sheep, or even suspected of such an offence; but as the owners of those animals who live in town have no sheep, they will generally do all in their power to protect their favorites from harm. It is a fact, though a strange one, that more of the ca-

nine race are kept in towns and villages in Ohio, than is common elsewhere.

Tempting bounties have been offered for the destruction of wolves, while these are not so much to be feared as dogs, even in the new settlement. In the State of Kentucky, thousands of sheep have been killed in a single county during the last winter and spring, supposed to have been the work of wolves, though it has been ascertained that the wolves are innocent, and the charge now rests upon their cousins, the dogs. Efforts were made in the legislature at its last session, to tax owners of dogs so heavily as to induce them to kill off these marauders, but it was found unpopular, and so nothing was done. Something must be done for the protection of wool-growers, besides a tariff, or the dogs will extirpate the whole of these useful, and most profitable animals.

Commenting on the foregoing, the Zanesville Gazette, adds:

'There is no doubt of the fact that we have far too many dogs for any valuable purpose, and there is as little doubt of the fact that owners of sheep are not generally aware of their rights in reference to sheep-killing dogs; nor are owners of dogs aware of their liabilities. The law affords ample redress where any one dog concerned can be identified; but in that as in all other cases "catching goes before hanging." A case was decided in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, a year or two since, in which a great variety of points was raised, and the law was very fully discussed. When time permits, we shall allude to this law more fully, as well as to the law (or want of law) to protect ungathered crops.'

**Short Grass.**—The Abington Virginian speaks of a section of the country where the grass is so short from drouth, that the farmers have to *lather* it before they can cut it!

### The perfect Mechanic.

'I have learned my trade, sir, and what more is now wanted? I have served seven years, and it is a pity if I must still keep on learning. Is there to be no end to learning a trade?'

This is the language we daily hear from the mason, who builds more than half his chimneys *wrong end up*. This from the carpenter, who makes his door and floor joints with a view of *letting the air circulate freely*—who puts up his gutter that are so true and level that the water is at a loss what course to take, at length it runs over on to the plate, and thence inside the rooms, saving us the trouble of sprinkling the floors to lay the dust on sweeping the house; the paper and the carpets are moistened also, and the moths are obliged to scud for their lives.

The blacksmith, too, is ready to say *he has learned his trade*. His welding needs soldering, and his horses go lame; but 'he has learned his trade,' and why should he read more than the news of the day? The fopling from College reads Latin, and Greek, and French—he has committed to memory the problems of Euclid—he has 'been through college'—learned out, why should he study more?

The millwright makes you a gate,—he makes a formal display of his plumb and his square, and his work is as neat as a pin; but he forgets to calculate on the pressure of the flood—he stops your complaints, but he never stops the water—he works by the rule—he, long ago, 'learned his trade.'

Oh, generation of idlers! Who hath taught you to flee from mental exertion? Who hath taught you that the time has come when there is no need of mental exercise? The bee learned her trade in the cradle, and the swallow builds her nest by the pattern which was set her some years before the flood. But man was created to make progress in knowledge; his nature cannot be satisfied with present acquisitions, and he must advance.

'Be ye perfect,' saith the scripture; but we are not taught to think ourselves perfect when we lack so much. We dislike to hear a mechanic talk as if he worked by instinct; we despise the scholar who is satisfied with present acquisitions of knowledge; and we cannot respect that far-

mer, who, without regarding the times and the markets, without reflection and without thought, follows implicitly the track which his father trod—grows the same plants that the pilgrims did, without regard to the probability of a demand for his products.—*Ploughman*.

**Boys' PLOWING MATCH.**—At the Newcastle Co. (Delaware) Agricultural Exhibition, last month, there was a spirited plowing match for boys under 16 years of age. It is thus described: "Now followed the second match, being entries for boys under 16 years of age; eight of whom entered.—Their performance was indeed surprising. The first premium was won by a lad by the name of Janvier, the son, as I understood of a poor widow woman; and when asked whether he would have a piece of plate or its value in money, replied he would take the money, 'he wanted it for his mother.' The second was won by master George Jackson, a boy ten years old! (a son of Mr. Bryan Jackson, a large farmer,) and thought small of his age. The clearing up furrow of this lad exceeded any effort I ever saw of the kind by a boy.—In addition to the second premium, Mr. Pedder presented to him through a member of the Committee, as coming from the Messrs. Prouty, whose plough he held, a beautiful little watch, with chain, key, &c., and the possession of it seemed to gratify the little fellow much; nor was it scarcely less gratifying, apparently, to the numerous spectators, who all voted him the *General Tom Thumb* of the plowing ground."

**'Serpent' Cucumbers, alias Gourds.**—The Milan Tribune copies our late notice of a long 'cucumber' grown near this city, and adds the following:

'That does pretty well, but it don't come up to a vegetable "sea serpent" we saw in town last week. It was a cucumber, of the same species mentioned above, raised by Capt. Disbrow, of Berlin, and was five feet and three inches long!—The Captain says he has one growing, a number of inches longer, which he will bring forward when this is beaten.'

Oh hush! Mr. Tribune, your 'cucumber' is nothing but a worthless Texan *Gourd*, while ours, on examination, we found was—was—'one of the same sort!'

### Letter and Song, by 'Rural Bard.'

MR. EDITOR:—Your excellent paper is truly a spacious hall, under your charge, in which the farmers of this great State can meet, become acquainted, and mutually benefit each other. If you will be so kind as to let me in, I will try to entertain the company for a few minutes, while you can abstract your mind from *earthly* affairs, and meditate about the \* \* \*

As I am a stranger to your guests, I calculate, by way of making myself known, to play the egotist, making myself the hero of my own tale. I am an odd kind of a genius, that every body knows in these parts. In the general way I am a pretty quiet kind of a fellow, but when my 'garrulous instrument' gets under headway, its noise and velocity is astonishing. Nobody but myself thinks that I am anyways smart; and although that is my firm conviction, yet I am wonderful modest. But of all places to mantle my cheek with blushes, there's no place like a drawing room full of those dear creatures, who are such a vexation to diffident old bachelors. But don't think that I am an *old bachelor*, for I am clear of that crime.

I subscribe in full faith to every article of the 'Farmers' Creed.' Nothing pleases me better than to see a good farm kept in good order, to chat with the good hearted proprietor, catch pleasant glances from his rosy cheeked girls, and then set down to a good old fashioned supper.

Although I am a very small pattern, yet as you may suppose, I always thought myself cut out for a great man. Full of this idea, I left home and the farm, and pored over Davy and Anthon, with the perseverance of a Hannibal, until, like his soldiers amidst the luxuries of Capua, I, amidst the luxuries of Mathematics, Greek and Latin, enervated my system, and had well nigh ruined my health for this world and thereby put an end

to all my glorious anticipations of future greatness. I have now left those halls in which I nursed my ambition, and kept it warm, and (re) turned farmer in order to build up, if possible my broken down health.

Now I happen to have a little experience in farming, and wish to have a great deal more; I am willing to throw in my mite, and am very anxious to listen to what older and more experienced persons than myself have to say on this important subject. But, lest I exhaust your patience, and produce, on our first acquaintance, disagreeable associations with regard to myself, I will say no more for the present, but with your permission, try to give you a song:

### The Farmer's Saturday Eve.

The glory of the setting sun,  
Emblazons forest, field and plain;  
It clothes in gold the lonely hill,  
And glitters in the waving grain.

The peasant wending homeward now,  
Whilst gazing o'er the fields and trees,  
Sees nature's songsters sporting round,  
And smiling, greets the balmy breeze.

His weekly toil is ended now,  
The eve of Saturday has come;  
It cheers the valley and the field,  
And gently stills the busy hum.

While thus, all nature sinks to rest,  
Who, like the man that tills the soil,  
Can feel the joy that nature gives,  
Whilst resting from his weekly toil?

For while he rests his weary limbs,  
And mingles in the social room,  
Kind nature makes his verdant fields  
To smile, and growing grain to bloom.

Fond prattlers climb upon his knee,  
And tender accents greet his ear;  
Bright smiles without reward his toil,  
And smiles within make joyful cheer.

Give me the farmer's happy home,  
So free from dread corruption's wile;  
Yes, let me breathe the balmy breeze,  
Where rural joys 'midst plenty smile.

Ohio, 1845. RURAL BARD.

ENGLISH PAPERS to September 18th, bring no news of importance. The weather continued fine, and the wheat harvest was mostly over. So much of the grain was believed to be injured by the wet, and the failure of the potato crop was so general, that the wheat and flour markets again manifested an upward tendency, and some shipments of flour are again being made from New York.

### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Flour is selling at 3.15 @ 3.20 \$ bl., wheat at 55 @ 56 cts. \$ bu. Corn, 33 @ 37½ for old, and 28 @ 30 cts. for new. Oats 20 @ 22 cts. Clover Seed, 4.00 @ 4.25. Timothy, 3.00 @ 4.00, sales mostly over. Cheese continues in good demand at 6½ @ 6½ cts. \$ lb. Butter for packing brings 10 @ 12½ cts.; for table, 12½ @ 14. No change in pork. Hogs have been contracted for, by packers, as high as \$4 @ 100 lb., but not in very large numbers.—Beef cattle sell at 3.25 @ 3.75 \$ 100 lb.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Flour 3.87 @ 4.60. Wheat, 84 @ 86 cts. Toledo, Oct. 10.—Flour 3.87 @ 3.90. Wheat, 77 @ 80 cts. New York, Oct. 10.—Ashes are firm at 4.00 for pots, and 4.12½ for pearls. Flour, 4.75 @ 4.87; fancy brands, 5.00. Wheat, 95 cts. Pork, nominal, at 10.87½ for prime, and 13.87½ for mess.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Oct. 14.

#### GRAIN.

Wheat, full wt., bu., 65 a 70  
Indian corn, 18 a 20  
Oats, 15 a 16

#### PROVISIONS.

Flour retail, bbl., 3.37½ a 3.50  
" 100 lbs., 1.75 a 1.87½  
" Buckwheat, 37 a 38  
Indian meal, lb., 3 a 4  
Hominy, quart, 3  
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs., 2.50 a 3.00  
" fore quarter, 2.00 a 2.50  
Pork, large hogs, a  
" small, a  
Hams, country, lb., 6 a 7  
" city cured, 7 a 8  
Lard, lb., ret., 7 a 8  
" in kegs, or blbls. 6½ a 7  
Butter, best, rolls, 10 a 12½  
" common, 9 a 10  
" in kegs, 7 a 8  
Cheese, 6½ a 7  
Eggs, dozen, 6½ a 7  
Maple sugar, lb., 5 a 6  
" molasses, gal., 5 a 6  
Honey, comb, lb., 10 a 11  
" strained, 12½ a 14

#### POULTRY.

Turkeys, each, 25 a  
Geese, " 25 a  
Ducks, " 8 a 10  
Chickens, " 8 a 9

#### SUNDRIES.

Apples, bu., 25 a 37  
" dried, 1.50 a  
Peaches, dried, 2.00 a  
Potatoes, 30 a 25  
" sweet, 62 a 75  
Hay, ton, 5.00 a 6.00  
Wood, hard, cord, 1.25 a 1.50  
Salt, bbl., 1.62 a 1.75

#### SEEDS.

Clover, bu., 2.00 a 3.00  
Timothy, 75 a 81  
Flax, 75 a 81

#### WOOL.

Common, 20 a 23  
Fine and ½ bld., 25 a 28  
Full blood, 30 a 31

#### ASHES, (only in bbls.)

Pot, 100 lbs., 2.75 a  
Pearl, 3.50 a  
Scorched salts, 2.50 a

### A FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, &c.

(ONE of the best farms in Northern Illinois, a little southerly of Wisconsin, is offered at a low price, and stock of various kinds would be received in part payment at their cash value in Illinois.

There are about 1200 acres including a grove of ancient timber of about eighty acres. It is a high rolling prairie—soil rich and ready for the plow. A creek of spring water runs through the farm, and Rock River bounds it on the East, a mile and a quarter. 300 acres are perfect meadow; mills and villages near, and water excellent.—The improvements on the place are limited—a house, shanty and a little fencing—leaving all to the taste and judgment of the purchaser.

There are two other farms near the above, but not so large, which I offer on similar terms. Further particulars may be learned on application to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, or to the subscriber at Dixon, Illinois. JOHN THILLABER.

N. B. The advertiser is carrying on a very large farm near the above, and with great satisfaction; and will be gratified to be of service to settlers in that quarter. He would be willing to work the large farm on joint account with a good farmer, who has means equal to about half the cost and requisite outlays.

### 500 ACRES OF CORN FOR SALE,

SUITABLE for cattle feeders, located in different parts of Ross and Clinton counties. For terms, &c., apply to the owner.

GEO. W. DUNN, at Chillicothe.

Oct. 15—31.

### ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

THE undersigned is prepared to analyze soils after the most approved method. The soil should be selected from the average quality of the field. It should be dried in the sun, sifted through a hair sieve, and enclosed in writing paper. A pound will be a convenient quantity, but half an ounce will be sufficient; it may be put in a bag made of a quarter of a sheet of fine letter paper, and enclosed in a letter, so that the whole package need not weigh more than an ounce, and sent by mail.

The specimen should be accompanied by a description of the land, an account of the first growth of timber, &c., of the crops, of their order of succession, and of their quantity and quality.

The charge for the analysis of one specimen, will be five dollars, for three specimens (if sent at the same time) ten dollars.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15, 1845. CHARLES A. RAYMOND, M. D.  
Sixth Street, opposite the Medical College of Ohio.

### PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing L. I., near New York.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT, W. R. PRINCE & CO., have just published their 'Unrivalled Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,' comprising the largest assortment of the various classes, and the greatest collection of new and rare varieties, ever yet offered to the public, and at greatly reduced prices. Every variety of trees and plants, is individually described with precision never before evinced in any European or American Catalogue. The collection of Roses comprises above 1200 splendid varieties.

These superior Catalogues will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant.

Orders per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & Co.

FLUSHING, Oct. 1845.  
N. B. The public are cautioned against a deceptive use of our name and title, which they will find exposed on our Catalogues.

### FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE, at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of the State House on the Sandusky road, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best American and Foreign varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, together with Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a fine variety of Roses, Bulbs, &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Trees carefully packed and correctly labelled. Persons not familiar with the names of fruit will do well to leave the selection to the proprietor; in such cases those only will be sent of the most approved kinds, and when required, such as ripen in succession.

September 15, 1845.—31

JOHN FISHER.

### THOS. WILMINGTON'S NEW TARIFF, SELF-CLEANING PLOW.

THIS PLOW is designed especially for rich bottom lands, where ordinary plows will not scour so as to work freely. It is of such a shape, and made of such materials as ensure its keeping clean and bright in the worst kind of black loamy soils. It is manufactured by Thos. Wilmington, 11 miles north of Dayton, O., on the National Road (post office address is Dayton.) The following certificates are offered to the public:

We the undersigned, having tried Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff and Self-Cleaning Plow, would recommend it as the best we have seen for scouring in black ground:

MIAMI COUNTY.—Wm. Galegan, Thomas Miller, John Clark.  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Reignall Butt, John Dille, Philip Wagner, John Wagner, Isaac Dille.

GREENE COUNTY.—John Kneisler.  
CLARK COUNTY.—Solomon Shellabarger, Thos. Swanie, Peter Auglerberger, Jonah Haine, Philip Kiblinger, Henry Gore, Nicholas Schaffer, Adam Baker, Nathaniel Johnson, Henry Croft, M. B. Layton, John Minnick, John E. Layton, Daniel Kiblinger, Gersham Gared.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—Samuel Crabbill, Charles Barnstetter, Joseph Pence, John Newel, Emanuel Shoup, V. B. Pangle, John Evans, Richard Stokes, T. L. Evans, Ruben Hagenbaugh.

We the undersigned have tried Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff and Self-Cleaning Plow in black ground that no other plow would scour in, do hereby certify that his has scoured completely:

BIG DARBY, FRANKLIN CO.—S. Hambleton, Henry Clover, Wm. Lyon, Joseph Morgan, James Furgason, John Morgan, Thomas Tipton, J. H. Chenoweth, G. W. Helmick, A. Thornton.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.—A. Whiteside, Geo. Green, Wm. Kirkendall.  
COLUMBUS, O.—We the undersigned, having seen Thos. Wilmington's New Tariff Self-Cleaning Plow tried in a black loamy ground, do certify that it scoured well and we believe it to be the best plow we have ever seen for such ground:

J. Miner, R. Moler, S. Medary, L. Goodale.

September 15.

### Portage Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

CAPITAL TO MEET LOSSES \$400,000.

THE Oldest, the Largest and richest Company in the West.—Agents at most of the principal towns in the State.

### ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

[Rochester, N. Y.]

THE subscribers offer for sale 200,000 fruit trees of different ages and kinds, thoroughly tested upon bearing trees in the city and vicinity. Also a good assortment of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

Persons ordering from us may depend upon their orders being faithfully executed, and the trees will be carefully packed and forwarded to any address. We can also furnish any amount of scions and young stock for nurseries at the west. All orders must be accompanied by cash, or if a credit is desired, a good reference.

BISSEL & HOOKER.

Refer to M. B. Batcham, Columbus, O.

### OAKLAND FEMALE SEMINARY,

[Hillsborough, Ohio.]

THE 14th session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1845, and continue 20 weeks.

### TERMS.

Tuition in the Primary department, per session, in advance.. \$7 00

Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading and Writing, in advance..... 11 00

All higher studies in advance..... 15 00

If payments be not made in advance, \$1 will be added to each class of studies.

### EXTRA CHARGES.

Music, with use of Piano, per session..... 20 00

Drawing..... 8 00

Fainting..... 10 00

Embroidery..... 5 00

French, German, Latin and Greek languages..... 12 00

Chemical Experiments..... 2 00

Vocal Music..... 1 00

Boarding with the principal, \$1 75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2 if not in advance. Payments will be considered in advance if made within one month after the pupil enters. Boarding may be obtained in good private families at \$1 50 per week. Washing costs 50 cents per dozen. For other particulars see the last catalogue.

JO. MCD. MATHEWS, Principal.

Hillsborough, Sept 9, 1845.

P. S. The Hillsborough Academy will go into operation, in the new building, Oct. 1, 1845, under the direction of ISAAC SAMS, Esq. Mr. Sams' high reputation, and long experience as a classical teacher, will no doubt attract a large school at once. Boarding may be obtained for boys, at \$1 25 per week. J. MCD. M.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would sell on very reasonable terms, either the whole or the eastern half of his farm, lying five miles from the city of Columbus, on the main road leading from Columbus to Cleveland, and containing 37½ acres of the very best quality of land, nearly the half of which is under cultivation. The buildings are good and convenient. It contains a good orchard, several never failing springs of excellent water, very conveniently situated, and other advantages which render it one of the most desirable farms in Franklin county. Alum creek passes nearly through the middle of it. If a sale is not effected previous to Monday the 8th of December next, the undersigned designs selling off at public vendue.

Apply (postage paid, if by letter) to the subscriber on the premises, or to L. Heyl, Esq., in Columbus. C. HEYL.

September 27, 1845.

### PURE COTSWOLD AND BAKEWELL SHEEP,

FOR SALE by M. BEACH, Lebanon, Warren Co. They were purchased of Mr. Sotham and Mr. Dunn, well known importers and breeders of fine stock in New York, and are of undoubted pedigree and excellence.

Oct. 1, 1845.

### LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN

And Nursery — Late Prince's Flushing, L. I., Near New York

THE new proprietors of this ancient and celebrated nursery, late of William Prince deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a more extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittently endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the Public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis on application to the New Proprietors, by mail, post paid, and Orders promptly executed.

WINTER & Co., Proprietors.

Flushing, L. I. September 1, 1845.

### COLUMBUS NURSERY AND HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

JOHN BURR offers for sale at this establishment over 1000 peach trees of the choicest varieties, about 700 choicest kinds of cherry trees; a few of the most select varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces and Grape-vines; many varieties of Strawberry plants, embracing varieties not surpassed in quality, flavor, size or productiveness; also, Filberts, Currants, Raspberries, Asparagus and Rheubarb roots; 100 varieties Chinese, Tea, Bourbon, Noraitte, Microphylla, Multiflora and Garden Roses, Springas, Atheas, Lilacs, Gudder Rose or Snowball, Double Flowering Almond, Honeysuckles, Calicanthers, Hydrangeas, White Fragrant Chinese Peonies.

South st. ¼ mile east of Columbus.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

BY the subscriber, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full blooded or ½ blood Merino Sheep, a large proportion of ewes; (must be free of foot rot.) Also a full blooded Short Horn Durham Bull and Cow of known pedigree. Address

VINCENT WESENER,

White Swan Farm near Massillon, O.

### AGENCY

For the purchase and sale of improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

AARON CLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1845.

Refers to M. B. Batcham, Editor Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

NO. 21.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

A meeting of this board was held in Columbus on the 22d of October, in pursuance of a call published in the Ohio Cultivator.

M. L. Sullivan, of Franklin was called to the chair, and D. Lapham, of Hamilton was appointed Secretary.

Letters were received and read from Dr. Kirtland of Cuyahoga and Greenbury Keen of Portage, regretting their inability to attend the meeting of the board, and expressing a warm interest in the objects for which the board were appointed.

After a full and free interchange of opinions on the several propositions and plans, for the advancement of the agricultural interest of Ohio, as embodied in the resolutions of the Convention held in this city on the 25th and 26th days of June last, the duty of preparing a memorial in accordance therewith, was committed to Joseph Ridgway Jr., of Franklin, who was also requested to present the same to the legislature of Ohio at its approaching session, at an early day after its organization.

On motion it was,

**Resolved**, That D. Lapham of Hamilton, and Gov. Trimble of Highland, be appointed to prepare an address to the farmers and friends of agriculture in Ohio, for publication in the Ohio Cultivator, and other papers throughout the State, friendly to the cause of agricultural improvement.

It was on motion,

**Resolved**, That M. B. Bateham, Editor of the Ohio Cultivator, be requested to prepare, and cause to be printed and distributed, blank petitions, for the signature of those farmers and others who are favorable to the proposed measures, for the improvement of the agriculture of the State, at its approaching session.

It was further,

**Resolved**, That this board do recommend to the farmers and mechanics of the State to hold a Convention and Fair at the city of Columbus in the month of September or October next. (The days on which it will be held will be determined at some subsequent meeting of the Board.)

The Board adjourned to meet again in this city on the tenth day of December next.

M. L. SULLIVANT, Chairman.

D. LAPHAM, Secretary.

**HOW TO IMPROVE THE WHEAT CROP.**—Mr. S. E. Hitchcock, a purchaser of wheat at Sandusky, in remitting us a number of subscriptions for the Cultivator, writes as follows:

“Would that I could persuade every farmer in Ohio to take the Cultivator; I should then get a better quality of wheat than I now do, and the farmers would get better prices as well as much larger yields per acre. I know a few reading farmers in this region, who farm it systematically, and they get full one fourth more per acre, while their wheat is worth for milling from \$60 to \$100

per 1000 bushels more than those farmers who when you ask them to read an agricultural paper, tell you they “know all about farming, and cannot learn anything from such papers.” I took in some wheat recently from Mr. Kelly of Kelly’s Island, that is worth to ship to Eastern millers \$125 per 1000 bushels more than the average quality of the wheat that comes in by the rail road to this place.”

### Hamilton Co. Agricultural Fair and the “Farmers College.”

[In a letter from the President of the Ag. Society.]  
CARTHAGE, Hamilton co. O., Oct. 20, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.—Dear Sir:— \* \* \*

The attendance at our Fair was good, considering the fact, that we tread upon the graves of one or two societies, that have risen, flourished and fallen, on the same spot. True, all the farmers of Hamilton county were not present, nor half of them. But there were good men and true, there present, to give evidence, that, in this world of humbug, agriculture was no humbug, and what is still more encouraging, many a farmer’s wife and daughter were there, with their productions of the dairy, butter, sixteen or eighteen specimens, and oh how nice! Nothing of the kind could excel it; it looked as if made for sovereigns—and so it was, for we consider ourselves the very magnates of Christendom; cheese that made John Bull think of Welsh rabbit, and dream of everything that was good; his dreams were realized too, for a noble cheese was forthwith despatched in luscious slices in all directions, and after thorough biting criticism, the most fastidious taste, and hypercritical judgment could not find ought to set down in malice. We had needle-work of all kinds, from a fancy bed-quilt to a hearth rug; we had stockings and socks; we had carpets and coverlets in elegant variety; and we had grain sacks without seam or gore.— And last but not least, we had a most elegant article of silk handkerchiefs made of cocoons reared, reared and spun in Hamilton county. It was not wove here, simply for lack of a loom, which, I believe, we now no longer lack. Millions of money will be saved to our country, before fifty years roll around, by silk manufactures alone, and useful employment will be given to hosts of men, women and children. Do you sport an Ohio silk handkerchief? If not, ’tis time you did; you can be put on the track of one I think. We had plows, that in form and finish, were nice enough to ornament a palace, and pitchforks with mahogany handles, elegant enough to pitch a foot ball upon a ladies carpet, and horse shoes, that, for lightness and elegance would not have disgraced the highest polished heel of a gentleman’s boot. We had bulls, cows, heifers and calves of form and blood equal to the best in any country, both for feeding and milking; we had sheep of various stocks and grades, but I must say that we can produce more dogs than sheep, in Hamilton co. You can’t look or listen in any direction day or night without seeing or hearing dogs; the provision they eat, aside from the sheep they kill, would supply the poor house of the county, I guess. We had hogs, old and young, male and female, black and white, and our president had a whole family of them, sow and nine pigs, the latter of which, less than six months old would weigh over 100 pounds each. And we had horses, mares and colts, full bloods and all grades, down to the original pacer.

We had enough to satisfy us that the society is growing in public favor; we are gradually increasing our list of members. Occasionally a member not thinking on all matters with his fellows, takes his leave, but we don’t get disheartened or downcast about that; not being agreed he concludes to walk apart, we can only say we are sorry; we don’t expect all men to agree.

“FARMER’S COLLEGE” at Pleasant Hill will go up; the board of directors is organized, a site chosen and secured, and over 160 shares of \$30 each already subscribed, and more being subscribed.— It is just the thing, and will not fail, for it is in good hands, and will be well managed.

Yours, &c.

JOHN W. CALDWELL.

### Ohio Elections—The Public Press—Claims of Agriculture.

Our State election is now over; the battle (of words) is ended, and peace once more pervades the public mind. The same party that was in power last year will have an increased majority in the coming session of our legislature; and as there will not be so many party reform measures to discuss and adopt, it may reasonably be hoped that there will be time found the coming winter for a calm and deliberate consideration of measures calculated to promote the productive industry of the State, and more fully develop its resources. The foundation of all our wealth and prosperity, is the cultivation of the soil; and if this great art of all arts is not encouraged and improved, so as not only to maintain but increase the present rate of production, it is in vain to look for relief from the incubus of debt and embarrassment that now rests with crushing weight upon the giant powers of our young State.

Will not the public press of Ohio, now it is a time of political quiet, lend their influence in awakening the public mind on this subject? Let our patriotic citizens, state officers and members of the legislature, give their attention for a short time to a consideration of the claims of Ohio agriculture, and it cannot fail of being productive of good. This work has already begun, through the influence of the late Fairs and Exhibitions, but more elsewhere than in Ohio.

In New York, the State Agricultural Fair exceeded all the exhibitions of the kind that have preceded it; and the forty or more county exhibitions, together with the agricultural department of the American Institute, (all aided by State patronage) have been unusually successful in awakening and diffusing among the farmers of the Empire State, a spirit of improvement in the great business of producing the means of human sustenance and wealth.

We give a few extracts from the papers:

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, almost without exception, if we may believe the testimony of the local presses, have this year been uncommonly successful. We regard this as one of the most cheering signs of the times, indicating as it does that the people of this country are beginning to appreciate the relative importance of Agricultural pursuits. The badge of the Farmer, will, ere long, become the sign of intellectual superiority, as it is now to some good extent of integrity and moral worth. There is no employment which furnishes a more constant and healthful stimulus to the intellectual powers, or which is beset with fewer temptations. Why then should a farmer be a mere drudge, moving among the most beautiful creations of nature, with scarcely more consciousness of the ennobling tendency of his occupation than the brute he drives? This sort of farmers is annually becoming scarcer, and we trust the whole race will ere long disappear.—*New York Tribune*.

THE STATE FAIR.—At every successive Fair there has been an increasing interest evinced, until now the enthusiasm has become so wide spread among all classes, that the question is not, have you been there? but rather, have you not been there?

One of the best evidences of this deepening and pervading interest, is the increased attendance of

ladies, whose presence is thus calculated to dignify and adorn the useful in the farmer's life. Four years ago their attendance was limited. The number has increased from year to year, until at the late festival at Utica, at least one half of the visitors were ladies. Many from distant parts of the State, and of a class too, who do not usually attend these exhibitions. They came there with their fathers, brothers and mothers, to commemorate the great Harvest Home of New York.

We allude to this circumstance because nothing can be more calculated to render agricultural exhibitions popular with our people, who are noted for the respect they entertain for the fair sex.—Their influence in forming the tone of public opinion is of inconceivable moment, and, therefore, we hail their presence upon such occasions, not only as calculated to enhance the pleasures of the hour, but as tending to give interest to the occupation of the farmer, and to elevate the life of manual labor to that position which it should occupy in the minds of the rising generation of our republic.

It requires but little perception to see that farming is becoming fashionable in this country.—Young men of position, wealth and education, now pride themselves upon having a finely managed farm, and a superior breed of stock. At the late fair, we met young men of fortune and finished education scarcely in their majority, who have become farmers, and who pointed with a peculiar pride to the articles they had raised for exhibition. The influence of such examples is scarcely to be estimated. Ten years since, such was the diseased state of public opinion in relation to farming, they would have been almost ashamed to acknowledge they were farmers. But those days of sickly sentimentality have passed, and a healthier and sounder tone is infused throughout the State, and we may hope, throughout the Union. The cultivation of the soil is now regarded with a real pride. The toil-hardened hand, and the sunburnt face are no longer esteemed a reproach. Labor is approaching the true dignity of its position, while the devotees of indolence begin to be estimated as they should be, in a Republic like ours.—*Albany Argus.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We have been highly gratified with the increasing interest of the Agricultural exhibitions annually held in the name of our State. The warm cordiality which has always prevailed there—the calm, satisfactory, (and we might almost add, unalloyed) pleasure of those who have attended them distinguished too by an universal sobriety, which we may now proudly deem one of our most glorious national characteristics—are objects which must delight every good man and patriot. But the gratification of the day—though it has its pleasing perpetuity in remembrance—is in itself transient. We value more highly the permanent and widely distributed blessings which these societies diffuse throughout all countries where they are instituted. Our limits compel us to pass over briefly the proof of a proposition which we apprehend that few persons would dispute.

We are gratified in being able to state that those men whom we have chosen as our legislators, differing upon many other topics, unite cordially upon this—that such societies tend to make us more satisfied with the most pure, happy and necessary employment of mankind—that their direct aim and tendency is to give such a direction to agricultural labor as shall render it more agreeable and refined, and at least double its production, and at the same time diminish the number of those who, annually, leaving peaceful homes in the country, swell the jostling throng, already too great, which through the avenues of trade, rushes to seek the favors of that Mammon who seldom makes happy those whom he most enriches.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The following just sentiments are from the Wayne Co. (O.) Democrat, and were uttered in referring to the proceedings of the Agricultural Convention at Columbus:

‘We have a deep and an abiding interest in anything that pertains to the interests of agriculture. If we wish to remain a free and indepen-

dent—a vigorous, a virtuous, and a moral nation, agriculture must ever be fostered and cherished above all other pursuits. The free, pure, mountain breeze lends enchantment to liberty; whilst the impure, sickly and enervating atmosphere of a dense and crowded city saps every principle of national greatness and individual liberty and happiness; it destroys the energy of body and soul, and degenerates man into a mere brute. Contrast for a moment, the healthy and vigorous stripling of the country with the weak and sickly city boy; the virtuous innocence of the one, with the bold, the vicious and the immoral habits of the other; the strictness of integrity of the one, with the almost total want of it in the other, and then say whether we are doing justice to our country while we are doing so little for the interests of agriculture. Men may boast of large cities and splendid manufacturing towns; but little do they reflect upon the evils that grow up with them; little do they reflect that many large cities make many small pigmies. ‘Virtue,’ ’tis said, ‘when banished from your cities, takes refuge in the country;’ and we may add, that patriotism always finds a home at the farmer’s hearth, whether in the winter or summer of nation’s prosperity—whether amid the chilling blasts of adversity, or under the genial rays of her sun of prosperity. We would not say that a city could be entirely devoid of it,—but were we seeking it in all its virtuous purity, vigor and innocence, most certainly should we go first to the country to look for it.

‘We have ever regarded agriculture as the grand—the national calling of this people—that would and should claim the serious consideration of our statesmen, and we are not alone in this. Such men as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON and in fact all the great men of our nation have regarded it in that light.’

#### Lorain Co. Board of Agriculture.

The friends of agriculture in Lorain co., are leading the way right manfully in the formation of Township Farmers’ Clubs. Will not other counties on the Reserve, and elsewhere, follow their example? We find the following notice in the Elyria Sentinel:

To the farmers of Lorain county:

GENTLEMEN:—The County Agricultural Board, appointed at the Convention held recently in Oberlin, has now perfected its organization, and entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Dr. Eber. W. Hubbard has been unanimously elected chairman, Albert A. Bliss, Esq., Treasurer, and Norton S. Townshend Secretary.

The propriety of making the Presidents of township associations corresponding members of the County Board, it is hoped will be generally apparent. These officers will therefore be so considered in future.

The Board would respectfully urge that immediate attention be given to the formation of an Agricultural Association, in every township, a measure approved and recommended by your convention. And if in any place the presence, and assistance of members of the Board is desired in effecting such an organization, they will hold themselves in readiness to render any service in their power.

The Board also recommend to all their young friends, both gentlemen and ladies, the study of Chemistry and vegetable Physiology either in or out of school, during the coming winter. It may not be the good fortune of every individual to make a valuable discovery, of the application of either of these sciences to farming or gardening, but a general knowledge of these and other kindred branches is necessary to secure the greatest benefit desirable from the discoveries of others.

Sec’y C. B.

The Geauga county Agricultural Show was held at Chardon on the 7th and 8th ult. The display of cattle and other farm stock was not so numerous as usual, owing to the severe drought of last summer causing a greater part to be sent away; but those shown are represented as being very fine and giving evidence of improvement. The exhibition of domestic manufactures is said to have been superior to that of any former occa-

sion. An address was delivered by the President of the Society, Alfred Phelps, Esq.

The Ashtabula county Fair is represented as rather a slim affair. We are not surprised at this when we observe how small a subscription list our paper has in that county, and find that even the officers of the society do not take interest enough in it to inform us when and where their exhibition is to be held, or send any account of it after it is past! We clip the following extracts from a communication respecting the show, in the Conneaut Reporter:

‘The Court House was crowded with beauty and fashion. All seemed to have gathered to see what other had to exhibit, taking special care not to enrich the exhibition with anything save their own fine persons and agreeable conversation.—Here friends met friends, from different parts of the county, and all were as social as if they had been at an evening party. But all this had little to do with Agriculture or Domestic Manufactures; for the dresses, as well as the fashions exhibited, bore strong evidence of having been imported. There were some articles of domestic manufacture shown, but the duties of the committees could not have been arduous. It was ‘Hobson’s choice;’ scarce indeed were the articles to rank second best.

‘The second day was especially appropriated to the exhibition of stock, etc. The day was fine, and I expected to have heard the neighing of steeds, the looting of herds, and the bleating of flocks; but those whose anticipations ran high, were destined again to disappointment. Buggies innumerable quietly rolled in and unloaded their genteel freight, but all come to see; the duties of committee-men were not more arduous than on the day preceding.

Of Lake county we have the same complaints to make; the only information we have received from there is a notice in the Cleveland Herald, which says:

‘We are sorry to see by the report of proceedings that the exhibition was not as spirited as usual. The address was delivered by Mr. Silas Axtell. At the plowing match, but three teams were entered for competition. The time given to plow one fourth of an acre was one hour. The premium of \$5.00 was awarded to Mr. John Carroll, and the second of \$3.00 to Mr. Robert Murray.—Mr. Murray completed the job in 45 minutes.

#### Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Exhibition at Dayton.

The exhibition of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, and Dayton Mechanics’ Association came off pursuant to notice on the 23d and 24th ult.

The agricultural show was pronounced the best ever held in the county. The display of cattle was indeed very fine, and afforded good evidence of progressive improvement. There were 62 head of neat cattle exhibited, a large proportion of them thorough bred Durham and grade stock. The Messrs. Harrold of Clark county had eight of their fine Durhams there, which together with those of Judge Holt, Col. Patridge, Mr. Harries, Mr. Steele and several others of Montgomery, will not suffer by comparison with any in the State. The grade and common stock also were very respectable, and several of the cows were said to be remarkable milkers. We noticed among the owners and judges of cattle, there was very great contrariety of opinions as to the relative merits of the different animals, their breeds, form, value with reference to fattening or milking qualities, &c., and as a necessary consequence, some dissatisfaction was felt in regard to the award of premiums. This is nearly always the case, to a greater or less extent, at such exhibitions, but it will be found to cease in proportion as farmers become accustomed to attending good shows, and better understand the merits of the different breeds of cattle, and the rules by which they should be judged.

Of Horses there was also a very good show, numbering 30 head; and among them were several thorough bred stallions, from imported and Kentucky stock, that were of great merit and beauty. These are beginning to effect great im-



provement on the breed of horses of that region, by crossing with those of a heavier form, as was shown by many of the colts exhibited.

Of sheep and swine there was but a meagre show. We were surprised at this, especially as it regards swine, they being so important a part of the products of that county. There seems to be, throughout all central and southern Ohio, a perfect apathy at the present time, in reference to any improvement in the breed of hogs. This probably has arisen in part, from some disappointment of the expectations that were excited by the extravagant praises bestowed on the Berkshires, by some persons a few years ago. At any rate, we are convinced that the apathy is unreasonable and unwise, and that it will be found after a short time that much improvement can be effected in this important staple of Ohio agriculture. We advise the farmers of Montgomery to look to this.

One suggestion here, in reference to the manner of exhibiting cattle, and other stock, at these exhibitions. We are convinced, by much experience and observation, that it will be found vastly more convenient and satisfactory to have all the animals where they can be seen leisurely at one time, by judges and spectators, say for four or five hours, instead of only bringing those of a particular class or age into a ring, to be seen a few minutes, then hurrying them away to make room for others.

The best plan is, to select a clean dry field or common, as near the town as may be, on which, put up a range or two of temporary post, with a single rail, to which the cattle should be fastened; and along a fence, or elsewhere, make pens for sheep and swine. These erections will of course, require an outlay of a few dollars expense, but by borrowing the materials, or preserving them from year to year, the amount is very trifling, and will be more than made up by the increased interest and attendance it would secure.

**Of Plows** there were a large number exhibited, most of them of excellent form and workmanship. The trial of these took place on the morning of the second day, and formed a very interesting part of the exhibition. A subsoil plow, belonging to Mr. R. W. Steele, was put in operation to gratify the spectators. Our friend Whiteley, of Springfield, took the premium on sod plows, and Ths. Wilmington, of Brant, for his self cleaning plow (for bottom land) Mr. Franklin's plow was much admired, and by many was thought equal to Mr. Whiteley's; while plows made by Mr. Butsch, and by Messrs. Anderson & Walsh, and Bowden & Paine of Piqua, were not far behind any others in point of finish and execution.—(Are there no good plows manufactured at Dayton?)

Pennock's Wheat Drill and Corn Planter, of which mention was made in our last, was exhibited by Mr. Connelly, and attracted much notice. (We understand that arrangements have been made for manufacturing a number of these machines at Dayton.) Another ingenious machine, called Todd's Seed Planter was also exhibited, and from examination and certificates produced, we should think it valuable for planting corn, &c.

**The Dinner** at Swaynie's hotel, deserves notice in connection with the cattle show. Whatever defects there may have been in the getting up and management of other parts of the two days' performances, we saw nothing at fault here—unless it was the rapid manner in which the good things were disposed of by the large number of hale farmers present, owing, we presume, to their anxiety to resume their observations at the show-yard.

Of the Domestic, or Ladies' department, of the farmers' show, we can say but little; as the rooms were so inconvenient and crowded that no one could see what was exhibited. (This will be remedied next year by using the City Hall, now nearly finished.) There were some six or eight lots of butter, most of which was very good—such as would greatly shame those who supply our city markets. There were, also, beautiful blankets, coverlets, carpets, and specimens of knitting and needle work, highly creditable to the fair of Montgomery, though far less numerous than we shall expect to see there next year.

**The Mechanics** of Dayton made a very creditable

display with specimens of their workmanship, considering the shortness of time for preparation, and their disappointment in not getting the City Hall, as was expected. The rooms at the old Mansion House were the best that could be obtained, and were very inconvenient. This deterred some from sending their articles, and prevented many, especially the ladies, from attending as expected. It was evident, however, that *the right spirit is awakened* at Dayton, and another year will show its results, both among the farmers and the mechanics.

Notice was given that at the close of the exhibition an address would be delivered by the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator, but as there was no opportunity for seating, or even *standing* an audience, he very properly, as we thought, excused himself with a few brief remarks.

The following persons were elected officers of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year. President, Col. H. Protzman; Vice President, D. Kiler; Secretary, Robt. W. Steele; Treasurer, R. P. Brown; Exct. Committee, P. C. Williams, I. N. Patridge, Jefferson Patterson, I. A. Inskeep, Wm. Brown, H. S. Williams; Marshal, Geo. Owen.

☞ We will give the Constitution and Officers of the Mechanics' Association at another time.

#### Subsoil Plowing for Corn—Inquiry.

MR. BATEHAM:—I wish to inquire of you something in reference to subsoil plowing for corn.—My land is Creek Bottom, very deep, sandy, and naturally rich; now I wish to know whether I can use the subsoil plow to any great advantage on it, and if so, whether it is best to subsoil it this fall, or merely plow it this fall, and subsoil it in the spring; also the manner in which you proceed in subsoil plowing. Yours, &c.

L. WELTY.

Tuscarawas co., O., Oct. 1845.

**Remarks.**—Subsoil plowing will not be found of any great advantage on 'deep sandy rich soils.' This plow, as we have before remarked, is designed especially for the improvement of shallow and clayey soils, such as have a hard subsoil or pan just below the depth usually plowed, which prevents the free escape of superabundant water, and does not allow the roots of crops to descend as far as they would otherwise do in search of food and moisture. It does not bring the bottom soil on to the top, as in ordinary deep plowing, but simply breaks up and loosens it, then lets it fall back into its place again. In working, the subsoil plow follows immediately after a common plow and enters the ground to the depth of eight to twelve inches below the ordinary furrow, and fills it nearly full with the loosened subsoil, which is of course covered again by the next round of the forward plow.

We would advise Mr. Welty, if his land has been long under cultivation, to plow this fall from four to six inches deeper than ever before, by running one plow (of the common kind) behind another, so as to bring the fresh earth on to the surface. A dressing of stable manure, with the addition of lime or leached ashes, will also be found of much advantage. Then plow as usual in the spring, and a good crop may be expected.—Ed.

#### Letter from T. C. Peters.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22, 1845.

**Dairy Department of the New York State Fair—Market Prospects—Hams and Shoulders wanted—Compliment to Dr. Raymond.**

DEAR BATEHAM: You call upon me for some information about the N. Y. State Fair; or rather a department of it which was partially in my charge—cheese.

The show of cheese was very large, and by far better than at any previous exhibition. It was mostly from Oneida and Herkimer counties.—There could not have been less than 18,000 lbs. in all; and it is gratifying to say there was not one pound of poor cheese among the whole.—Cheese making, in a few of those central counties, has arrived at great perfection; principally because they make a business of making good cheese. Every thing is carried on systematically, and with great care and skill. The competitors,

in many instances, gave written statements of their manner of making the cheese, in detail.—Those statements were handed over to the officers of the Society,—and it is to be hoped they will be published in the annual transactions, as they embody a great amount of useful information on that subject.

We can make as good cheese in this country as can be made anywhere in the world. We only want to take pains—do things a little more by rule, and not quite so much by guess. As I was not of the Butter Committee, I cannot say much in relation thereto. The few samples I did examine were very good, but the show was not large. As I am the gentleman last up, allow me to call up my friend Mr. LADD, before sitting down, for I am sure he must have seen much to interest him, albeit he got *bagged* a little at Bagg's. Let us hear him.

The prospect for prices of grain and provisions is flattering. Pork will be scarce, and high; beef will not be so scarce, but it will bear a good price.

There is now no doubt on the subject of a short crop, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent, and to an extent that will absorb our entire surplus. There is also little if any doubt but that the duty on Indian meal will be taken off, for a season, at least.

I want some good house in Ohio to send me some good hams and shoulders this fall, and a few barrels or kegs of good lard. If you know of any man who has a good article in this line, tell him to send them along. We deal in all those things, also in tallow, and a shipment of that article would bring a good price just now.

If any of your friends want barley, we possess great facilities for buying and shipping, as our storehouse is on the railroad, in the midst of a fine barley region.

I am glad to see you notice Dr. Raymond, (now of Cincinnati.) He is every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the farmers of the West. He is one of the best chemists in the county. I have known him long and well, and hence I feel great interest in all that concerns him. Very truly, yours, &c.,

T. C. PETERS.

#### Buckeyes among the Yankees!—Purchasing Fine Sheep at the East.

In speaking of the great Fair at Utica, we mentioned that several Ohio sheep farmers were present, and intended going farther east to examine some of the flocks of fine sheep in New England, with the intention of making purchases. The following letters from our friends, Ladd and Brown, will be read with interest by all concerned in sheep raising. Their enterprise and public spirit is worthy of all praise. We think however that their remarks on Merino sheep must be taken with a small grain of allowance, as they are both known to have been somewhat prepossessed in favor of the Saxons.—Ed.

LETTER FROM WM. H. LADD AND JOHN BROWN.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 15, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM—*Respected Friend:*—Since leaving Utica, we have been, and are, engaged in examining the best flocks of Saxony and Merino sheep in New York and New England. Our object is to obtain some of the choicest sheep which are to be found, for the purpose of breeding.—We have already examined most of the best flocks which the manufacturers and wool dealers could point out to us, and have succeeded even beyond our expectation in getting to select from such of them as we desired. We have visited a number of flocks of Merino celebrated for yielding a great weight of fleece, hoping to find something which on account of yielding a greater amount of fine wool would be more valuable than any with which we have been acquainted, but are so far disappointed; having ascertained to entire satisfaction that the great weight consist in an excess of gum and grease, and not pure wool. We have found it somewhat difficult to obtain pure blooded Saxony sheep, on account of the loose breeding induced by the mania for heavy fleeces. We have however succeeded in finding a few excellent flocks, the blood of which is undoubtedly pure as imported, and have purchased from them. We shall be similarly engaged for some

time yet, being determined to spare neither time nor trouble in obtaining the best the country can afford, animals such as will need no high sounding names to recommend them, their own merits being sufficient.

We attended the Fair and Cattle Show at Litchfield, Conn., and found there that such a preference was given to sheep which are naturally disposed to much gum and grease, that Yankee ingenuity has actually got to supplying the deficiency, when any exist, by greasing the sheep with sperm oil, &c., in order that they may collect more dirt, and appear of a darker color. We do not give publicity to this as a rumor which we heard but as a *fact*, of which we saw the proof with our own eyes.

Respectfully

WM. H. LADD,  
JOHN BROWN,

#### Letter from Mr. Brown.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—In one of the late numbers of the Ohio Cultivator, our (Perkins & Brown's) flock of sheep received more than justice from you, in being noticed as a flock of 'about thirteen hundred, mostly pure Saxons; there being not more than fifty or sixty pure Saxons in it. Our flock is made up of our pick of a few sheep from each of a large number of the choicest Merino flocks (or what their owners call Merino flocks) that we could find in the United States, and of such lambs as we have bred from the ewes so selected by our own pure Saxon bucks. The bucks we might spare are from such a cross, and we sell them at \$10 and upwards. We have but few (if any) pure Saxon bucks to spare as yet.

CLEAN WOOL vs. YOLK AND DIRT.—We would be glad to test the comparative value of Saxon and Merino fleeces with any or all of the holders of gummy Merinos in the United States, by having a given number of fleeces from males and females scoured, sorted and valued by a committee of three of the best manufacturers of our acquaintance in the Union, (say Samuel Lawrence, Horatio N. Slater, and Thomas Musgrove.) Please insert this in the Cultivator with the letter.

Respectfully yours, &c.

PERKINS & BROWN.

(Of Akron, O.)

MR. P. BUCKINGHAM, of Putnam, Ohio, writes us as follows:—

'Mr. Howard, of Albany, has purchased for me four Paular Merino sheep, (one six year old buck of Mr. Blakely, of Conn., one buck lamb and two ewes of Mr. Jewett, of Vermont.) They will arrive here about the 1st of November. The buck from Mr. Blakely, is spoken of by good judges as a very superior animal. I send you enclosed a small sample of his wool, of 15 months growth, taken from the lower part of his shoulder.\* Mr. Blakely sold his clip last year to Mr. Lawrence for 52 cents per lb. The fleece of this buck weighed 84 lbs. of clean washed wool.

But after getting good sheep, at great expense and trouble, they are no less likely than others to be killed by the thousands of *pet wolves* that prowl about the country under the name of *dogs*. And I hope that if our Legislature will not tax their owners, the coming winter, they will at least *rate their scalps*, as deserving as much bounty as the wild *varmints* which do far less mischief. They (the dogs) have already begun their winter pastime in this vicinity, having killed a score or more of sheep in the neighborhood within a week past; so that for safety we have to keep our *flocks* under lock and key.'

\*The sample is remarkably long, and quite fine for so great a weight of fleece.—Ed.

MORE SHEEP KILLING.—Mr. Philo Burr, of Worthington, in this county, informs us that he had 27 sheep killed by dogs in one night last week. Also, that a neighbor of his, Mr. C. Pinney, had six very fine Merino bucks killed in the same way, last month. He says the farmers of that township will all petition for a tax on dogs, as soon as the Legislature is assembled. Well, if the farmers will show that they are in earnest in the matter, something will be done; otherwise

their petitions, as heretofore, will only be made the subject of jokes and *dog-geral* rhymes by their humble servants.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture it will be seen by a notice in another column, held a meeting according to appointment on the 22d ult.—There was not a full attendance, but all was accomplished that could well be done at the present time. An address from the Board will probably appear in our next number; the memorial to the legislature is in good hands; and we will see that petitions are prepared and circulated for signatures in due time. Another meeting of the board is appointed to be held on the tenth of December, for the purpose of conferring with the committees of the legislature, and urging the claims of agriculture upon the attention of that body.

Now, farmers of Ohio! you see that the work is progressing, as far as it can be done by others;—will you second their efforts by adopting measures for your own advancement, and exciting a spirit of improvement among your neighbors?

To Correspondents.—Several letters and communications, as usual, arrived too late for insertion in this number—others are delayed for want of room, or lack of time to investigate the subjects.

Remarks on Milk Cellars, and the Magnetic Telegraph, are again crowded out. Could not help it.

Poetry, to gain admittance in our columns, must be such as is calculated to exert some beneficial influence on the mind of the reader, besides affording amusement.

Mechanics, as well as farmers, should read the series of excellent articles addressed 'to Farmers,' by L. A. HINE, now in course of publication in our columns.

Implement and Seed Agency in New York.—Read the advertisement of A. B. Allen, Esq., on last page. He is well known as an experienced judge of all matters relating to agriculture, and is eminently deserving the confidence and patronage of all who may desire assistance in procuring articles in his line from the East.

Fruit Trees.—Now is a good time to plant them.—See advertisements of J. Fisher, and others in this paper.

The Weevil, is said to have been very injurious to wheat, in granaries, stacks &c., in the southwestern States, this fall. If any of readers are troubled with these *varmints* or any other kinds of *wheat insects* this fall, we wish they would send us a few in a letter. We want them to sit for their portraits to be taken.

Colman's Agriculture.—Part IV, we find is far more interesting and instructive than we were led to anticipate from the titles of the chapters.—We shall try to find room for an extract or two in our next.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says Mr. Colman 'has recently returned from Europe,' but that is a mistake. He expects to remain there at least a year longer. Only four parts out of ten of his work are as yet published.

Mustard Seed Wanted at Cincinnati.—See the advertisement of Mr. Saville, on last page.

A word to Editors.—The Cincinnati Gazette copies our account of the mustard seed culture in Ohio, published in the Cultivator of Sept. 15, and credits the State Journal, in which paper it appeared without credit, a few days since; and the Cleveland Herald, with many other papers, published our account of the sale of Messrs. Renick's cattle, some two months after it occurred, and credited it to the Marion Eagle! Now we simply wish to inquire, if it would not be more satisfactory to the readers of these very respectable journals, and more creditable to their editors, if they were to copy such articles directly from our pages before they become stale, and give credit where it belongs?

We do not often complain of this matter of credit, though we have daily reason to do so; but where, as in the above named cases, the information cost us expense and travel, it is, to say the least, very unfair to rob us in that way; especially as our enterprise is a new one, and has to depend largely on such credits for the means of becoming known.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED MUSTARD.—We have distributed a number of the canisters of mustard manufactured by the Messrs. Fell, from Ohio seed, and all who have tried it pronounce it superior to any they have ever before used. We learn the article can be obtained at wholesale by Messrs. Yorke, Brásheurs & Hewson, Cincinnati, and in a short time it will be for sale at the store of John Miller, Columbus. We might add a large number of testimonials respecting its quality, but our space will not permit at present; (see further notice in Ohio State Journal of Oct. 23d.)

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, it is expected will be in operation between Boston, New York and Buffalo, by the first of January next, and between New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, by the first of December. Then hurra for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus and Cincinnati! When will you be this way, friend O'Reilly?

#### Great Price for Wool.—Query!

We find the following in a late number of the Cincinnati Chronicle:—

'OHIO WOOL CLIP.—In some parts of Ohio the growth of wool is now an important object with agriculturists. The number of sheep have been greatly increased within a few years; and as an article of export it amounts this year to probably not less than two millions of pounds. The price of this article is almost entirely a clear gain to the farmers of Ohio; for sheep are easily sustained, and the trouble and labor of caring for them is not very great.

'What we were about to say, however, was, that not only does Ohio produce a great quantity of wool, but it produces some of the best fleeces of the country. Some of the wool produced in Ohio, is pronounced superior to any ever offered in the Eastern market. One of the best flocks which have come within our notice in Ohio, is that of Mr. Hildebrand, of Stark county, near Massillon. We are informed that Mr. Hildebrand's fleece was actually sold in Lowell for one dollar per pound, which is three times the common price. This was entirely owing to the superior quality of the article. This led us to inquire whether his flock was not imported? Whether it was not selected of peculiar breeds? We are informed this is not the case. Mr. H.'s flock are chiefly a mixture of Merino and common sheep. It is an American and an Ohio flock. This speaks the strongest language for the climate, soil, and good culture, which attended this flock.'

Remarks.—We copy the foregoing for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression which it is sure to create in the minds of a majority of readers. We have no desire to detract in the least from the reputation of Mr. Hildebrand's sheep, nor to underrate the profitability of sheep farming in Ohio; but such exaggerated statements as the foregoing, in regard to the price of wool, are calculated to mislead and disappoint the public, and injure the cause they were intended to promote.

The editor of the Chronicle must have been



misinformed respecting the price at which Mr. Hilderbrand's wool was sold the present year, or else the price named was only for the very finest of his clip, after being sorted by the manufacturer, taking only a small portion from each of the best fleeces, and after being cleaned in a manner that reduces the weight nearly one-half. This, all will admit, is not a common or proper way of stating the price of wool—nor do we believe that it was purchased by the Messrs. Lawrence in this manner.

At our visit to Mr. Hilderbrand's, in August last, he informed us that he had sent his clip of wool to Boston, but had not yet received returns from it. He also informed us that his last year's clip (1844,) was sent to the same market, and sold for 44 to 60 cents per lb., according to the quality—(some of his sheep being finer than others.) It was estimated it would lose 38 to 48 per cent in cleansing. This year the price of wool has been somewhat lower than the last, but we believe Mr. Hildebrand made such improvements in the quality and condition of his fleeces as probably enables him to obtain as high price as last year, and the top price of the market, but not \$1 per lb.; nor is near that price necessary to make raising fine wool profitable business for Ohio farmers—especially if they can be protected from the great losses now annually sustained from dogs.—ED. O. CULTIVATOR.

**Farming in Illinois.**—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thillaber in this paper. From information we possess, we think the property is most advantageously located, and would make a good investment for a person of industry and some capital. Mr. T. informs us that he raised 3,200 bushels of very superior wheat on the adjoining farm this summer.

**Thanksgiving in Ohio.**—Gov. BARTLEY has issued his Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 20th day of the present month, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer in this State. We hope this time-honored and American custom will be strictly and religiously observed by the people of Ohio; and of all men, the farmers of this country have the most reason to be grateful, for the blessings a bountiful providence has bestowed in return for their labors the past years.

**CHEESE FOR ENGLAND.**—The new packet ship, Washington Irving, of Boston, takes out 500,000 lbs. of cheese, amongst other articles of provisions.

**PRODUCTIVE PUMPKIN VINE.**—Mr. Charles Story, of Washington county, Ohio, raised the present year, from one pumpkin vine, sixteen pumpkins of the first quality, weighing as follows: 60, 56, 51, 48, 44, 44, 43, 40, 40, 39, 38, 36, 36, 34, 33—total 675 pounds. Who can beat this?  
Yours, &c. J. P. WEATHER.

Round Bottom, Washington co., O.

The weather has been very dry and pleasant for two or three weeks past.

MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS may have occurred in sending the Cultivator to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with postage if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted for the following, to a lady of Utica, whose skill in the arts of housewifery, we have reason to know, is not often excelled:

**To make Johnny cake.**—Take two large cups of meal, one cup of flour, and one cup of sour milk; one egg, one table spoonful of molasses, and a tea spoonful of saleratus (dissolved)—mix thoroughly, and add sufficient sweet milk to cause the batter to spread in the pans; then bake in the usual way.

**Rice Pudding.**—One cup of clean rice, and nine cups of new milk, a piece of butter the size of a small hen's egg, a little salt, and sweeten to

suit taste—some add a few raisins and a little spice or lemon. Bake in a slow oven, but do not bake dry. It is best eaten when cold.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

## Flowers - Friendship.

The season of flowers is drawing to a close.—But their varied charms have an unyielding hold on our affections. Yes, we love the flowers, and we hear with regret their funeral knell sounding through the trees. The withering frown of autumn has desolated their charms. Its chilling breath has shrouded them in death. But their influence is felt and acknowledged. Their persuasive eloquence, we trust, will not be in vain.

No! with their parting breath they exclaim, go cherish and cultivate the more lasting flowers of the mind! You behold in us, but a faint emblem of the fragrance and beauty that should flourish and grow in the heart's luxuriant clime, where the noblest aspirations of the soul germinate, and where the unrivaled flowers of pure affection, and exalted friendship should bloom in exuberance. Yes—

There is a lovely fragrant flower,  
Of rare and matchless worth;  
It blooms but in one hallowed bower,  
Its germ is not of earth.

Ah! no! a richer soil it boasts,  
A warmer, milder clime,  
Where feeling's current mingles most,  
Where sources pure combine.

'Tis with its sweet, unfolding bloom,  
We find the charm to blend,  
That bids the drooping mind from gloom,  
With cheering hope ascend.

We'll cherish then this twining flower!  
We'll shield it from the blast!  
Our hearts shall be its holy bower,  
While time's career shall last!

Yes! friendship! 'tis thy brilliant hue,  
That brightens life's dark scene,  
That gives us impulse fresh and new,  
To stem its boisterous stream.

Nor yet, through time's career alone,  
Thy fragrance may we share;  
But when we reach our native home,  
More perfect find thee there.

Loydsville, O.

R. N.

## The Hero.

[Sung at the late exhibition of the Oberlin Agricultural Society.]

My father was a farmer good,  
With corn and beef in plenty,  
I mow'd, and hoed, and held the plow,  
And longed for one and twenty.  
For I had quite a martial turn,  
And scorn'd the looting cattle;  
I burned to wear a uniform,  
Hear drum and see a battle.

My birth-day came; my father urged,  
But stoutly I resisted;  
My sister wept, my mother prayed;  
But off I went and listed.  
They march'd me on through wet and dry,  
To tunes more loud than charming;  
But lugging knapsack, box and gun,  
Was harder work than farming.

We met the foe,—the cannon roar'd,  
The crimson tide was flowing;  
The frightful death-groans filled my ears,  
I wish'd that I was mowing!  
I lost my leg,—the foe came on,  
They had me in their clutches;  
I starved in prison till the peace,  
Then hobbled home on crutches.

In Iowa they weigh pork by putting a plank across a rail, with the hog on one end, and then piling stones enough on the other end to balance; then guess at the weight of the stones!

'The woman who regularly reads the newspaper [Cultivator] will be much the more suitable companion for a well informed husband, and exert far more influence in the family, than she otherwise could.'

## MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

### Mechanics and their Improvement.

[Extracts from an address delivered at the opening of the first course of lectures before the Mechanics' Literary and Benevolent Society of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Prof. A. PORTER, now Bishop of Pennsylvania.]

[Concluded from our last—p. 158]

But how can young men, situated as the mechanic and apprentice are, still make great advances in useful knowledge? and why should they do it?

First, then, as to the manner in which it may be done. You will perceive, here, that I suppose the young mechanic to continue his accustomed occupations, and that too, with no remission of industry or zeal. He is, in this respect, to do all that the most scrupulous could ask, and yet he shall have time enough and means enough, to make great attainments in useful knowledge.

He shall have time enough. You have not failed to discover, before this, that a man's achievements do not depend upon the time allowed him. They depend, rather, on his energy and spirit.—To a listless, lethargic, idle man, you might give ages, and he would effect nothing; whereas, a man, full of fire, and bent on some great end, seems to have the art of converting his minutes into hours. Husbanding every moment, with a miser's care, he accomplishes, in those little fragments of leisure, which most men think nothing of wasting, works that might seem to have required years, for minutes, multiplied, swell at last into years; and many a one, whose apology it is, that he lost only a moment here, and a moment there, will at length find when he reaches the age of fifty or sixty, that these little moments have expanded into years, long years, which stand a melancholy blank in the history of his life. It is related of the celebrated Madame Campan, that she composed one or more of those works, which have been so popular, during the brief intervals which were accustomed to elapse between the moment of her obeying the summons to dinner and that of sitting down at table. Lord Brougham, whose labors present such a miracle to the scholar of these degenerate days; who, in addition to his cares and labors in the courts and in parliament, sufficient of themselves to overwhelm ordinary men, finds time to master all the discoveries of modern science; to place himself in the very front rank of writers and inquirers; nay, to write books on natural theology, who can be seen at one hour, probing the abuses in the public charities of the country; at the next, investigating the state of popular education, and giving to that education new impulse; and, perhaps, before the day closes, bestowing a last revision on some work designed for the instruction or entertainment of the common people; this man tells us, as the secret of his labors, that he has work cut out for every moment, and that he never postpones for an hour what can be done now. And another name, [John Wesley,] associated with, or rather, under Providence, the source and strength of, one of the greatest religious movements recorded in history; a name which will ever be quoted as an example of energy and moral power,—can hardly be recalled, without thinking of that favorite motto of his,—always in haste, but never in a hurry.

Here, then, is the way in which you can make time for the pursuit of knowledge. It is by gathering up the fragments, that nothing be lost; by hoarding them with a frugal care, or rather by spending them with a provident liberality, in laying up stores of useful science, which, at some future day, will repay you a hundred fold. Consider, for a moment, what those fragments amount to in a year. It will be admitted, I presume, that, after meeting all the claims of your business, your family, your health, and your religion, you can still save, out of every day, in 'odd ends' of time, nearly, if not quite, two hours—which is about one eighth of all the hours not spent in sleep. Thus, one eighth of the whole of life may be devoted to intellectual improvement; amounting (should a man live to the age of three score) to almost eight entire years. And is that all?—Far from it. These brief intervals for study, recurring each day, and several times a day, will, if improved, supply constant materials for interesting thought, during your hours of labor; so that

not only may knowledge be acquired, while you are poring over books, but that knowledge can be digested and incorporated with the very substance of the mind, while you are at work; nay, can actually be amplified and enriched by the new application and illustrations which will be suggested by your pursuits, or by intercourse with others.

And to this, be it observed, the present state of the arts is eminently conducive. That *division of labor*, which is so often adverted to, as one of the distinguished features of modern industry, and which has found its way into every kind of mechanical labor, is not more favorable to the production and perfecting of material fabrics, than it is, when properly improved, to the cultivation and elevation of the human mind. It is often objected to such division, that, by simplifying labor, and superseding, in consequence, much of the thought and care formerly necessary, it tends to degrade the artisan into a mere machine.—And so it does, if the artisan chooses to be degraded; chooses to spend the leisure, thus given him, in a state of mere mental vacancy. But why should he not consider it as a precious gift from heaven; as so much time rescued from toil, and designed for intellectual and moral improvement? To the reflecting and philanthropic mind, this is the highest end of all those grand inventions, devised by modern genius, to abridge or supersede human labor. They are not intended, by Providence, simply to pour wealth into the coffers of the few, not even to augment the merely physical enjoyments of the many. Their aim, rather and above all, is, to redeem a large portion of that time which has hitherto been given to exhausting labor; but which, henceforth, can and should be devoted to elevating the intellectual, moral and religious condition of the workman.

Viewing the subject in this light. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that a mechanic, in these days, may in effect, devote nearly one quarter of his time to mental improvement; or, which is the same thing, he may, in the course of an ordinary life save, for the best and most important of all purposes, the entire space of twelve or fifteen years, which, as usually spent is worst than wasted. And *what facilities* does he not enjoy, for the profitable employment of those years?—Good books have become so abundant and cheap, that a man of very limited means can still possess himself of a vast fund of knowledge; in addition to which, public libraries are now so richly furnished, and are conducted on such liberal principles, that there is hardly anything useful in science, or elegant in literature, to which the youthful student may not have access,—I had almost said, without money and without price. And this knowledge has, in modern works, been studiously adapted to the unlearned; is in many instances illustrated for the special benefit of the mechanic and the laboring man; and is rendered equally attractive and simple, by means of anecdotes engravings and maps. In addition to all this, the mechanic is invited to lectures, which, though they may not be sufficient to instruct him fully on any subject, are yet most useful in awakening a spirit of enquiry; in spreading before him an outline of the ground over which he ought to travel; and in supplying him with hints, for the direction of his route. And all these, be it remembered, are means and appliances offered only to the modern inquirer. In the days of Franklin and Rittenhouse, and those other self-made men to whom I have referred, books were scarce; public lectures unknown; and public libraries as barren as they were scarce. Is it too much, then to ask of the young men of our day, that enjoying as they do, more of leisure and immeasurably greater facilities for improvement, they should at least endeavor to emulate such bright examples?

\* \* \* \* \*

### To the Farmers.

#### SCIENCE ELEVATES THE HUMAN CHARACTER.

Let me not be understood as using the term science in a limited sense. It is broad, and properly embraces every species of learning that does not strictly belong to art. The distinction between science and art is, that the former has reference to natural things as they are, while the

latter includes all matters of human invention by which natural objects are changed in form, and of imitation by which they are represented. The scientific is of eternal existence, and is learned by discovery, while the artistic originates with the ingenuity or invention of man.

While scientific knowledge is of great value to the farmer, as well as every other person of enterprise, in facilitating the accumulation of the means of elevated existence, let no one think that this is the full measure of its benefit. If this be considered the limit of its utility, then I pronounce it a curse, because it only panders to destructive *avarice*, the most baneful passion of the heart. Instead of strengthening this overwhelming passion which is predominant in minds of limited expansion, I look to science as the only means by which avarice can be overcome, and with it the black horde of crimes, frauds, extortions and oppressions which are its legitimate offspring. It is calculated in its very nature, to elevate the human character above everything base, degrading and low, and invest her devotees with the dignity of true manhood.

1. Science elevates the character by developing the mind. The mind is a generic term which includes everything which distinguishes man from the lower animals—to wit: the intellect, the moral sentiments, and the susceptibilities.—The mind acts in proportion to the extent of its capital. Its capital is found, 1st, in its own innate resources, 2d, in the objects of investigation that fill the universe which it has the power of appropriating to its own use. A mind weak in the first species of capital, may become strong by industry in acquiring the second; and the mind strong in the first, is weak without the aid of the capital acquired by study. The reasoning faculties are so constituted that their power and accuracy of investigation depends upon the data they possess. Creation abounds with this data, which is subject to the will of intelligent beings. But it is useless to demonstrate the fact, that the mind is subject to the laws of development, for it is acknowledged by all, declared by universal experience, and written in the consciousness of every individual.

2. Elevation of character is in proportion to mental development. I take the ground that the natural exercise of our mental faculties, is, in all cases, the *right* exercise of them. What is mental sovereignty? It is the supremacy of the intellect and moral sentiments over all our conduct, and the complete subjugation of the passions or propensities. This is natural. Wrong and degradation of character result from the weakness of the sovereign power on the one hand, and the desperate strength which the passions acquire on the other. This is an unnatural condition. Now, science appeals to the intellect and sentiments, and consequently secures their sovereignty. All iniquity and wrong with which the world is filled, appeal to the passions, and hence, the conflict continually waged between science or mental development, and wrong, or the lawlessness of the passions. All strength which the intellect and moral sentiments acquire, tends to the true and the good; provided, always, that their development proceeds *pari passu*, and neither be neglected at the expense of the other. The intellect sheds her light on the path of rectitude;—the moral sentiments take cognizance of the way, and urge the individual forward according to their strength. But how does science elevate the character? I answer:

3. By enabling man to know himself. The great secret of all the wickedness of the world is, the want of self-knowledge and self appreciation. What is it to know ourselves? It is to see clearly the position of humanity in the economy of God—to know for what we live and for what we die. It is to estimate truly the value of man in the great chain of being. What can the ignorant person know of these momentous subjects?—To him the sun rises and sets—the moon and the nightly host break the gloom of darkness—the seasons pass and return—the rains descend—the harvest succeeds the sowing—the flocks and herds gambol upon a thousand hills—the waters abound with the finny tribes—the groves are vocal with choristers of nature—and man is born, passes a few years in eating, drinking, toiling,

sleeping and suffering, then passes away,—but these are to him merely incidents of the day that pass without making an impression upon his mind. He takes no note of even the most palpable objects of creation, to say nothing of the magnificence of every department of nature as revealed by the light of science. Never having magnified his vision by the aid of the microscope, he sees no beauty in the insects that crawl at his feet and swarm in the sunbeam, but rather regards them, with much else that exists, as deformities of nature. He knows nothing of the harmony that prevails, and the wonderful marks of design exhibited through the illimitable creation. Hence he can have little knowledge of Him who has ordered all things so gloriously; neither can he estimate the majesty of man in His divine economy. To properly care for an object we must truly know its value.—Hence, man to elevate himself in all that is good and noble must have some conception of the greatness of humanity. Hence the want of self-knowledge induces degradation of character. I want no better evidence of the ignorance and mental barrenness of a man, than to know that he is vicious and unambitious. He may be reputed as learned, but he has not looked into the essence of things, his emotions have not been enkindled, his soul has not been expanded by the *spirit* of science. His studies have been superficial he has not drunk deep of the pierian spring.

4. Science teaches us our destiny, and to what we live. This is religious science. In learning ourselves, we also learn our relations to the world, our fellows and our Creator, whence result our duties and obligations, and a knowledge of the end of life, which is, to be great and good. These things are truly appreciated by the aid of knowledge and development alone, and he only, who is spiritually as well as literally scientific, exhibits the sublime dignity of human nature. This is religion; and the reason why there is so much profession and so little practice of her virtues is, that the religion professed is barren of science her real essence. Religious science is intimately and inseparably connected with all other branches of learning, and all are necessary to a full, ample and complete development. While I have no confidence in the learning of those who are not educated in religious science, I also have no confidence in the religion of him who is ignorant of all kinds of science. If such individuals have any virtue, it does not spring from the depth of the soul. They are not so wedded to righteousness, as, let come what will, they will not forsake her pleasant paths.

5. But says one, there are exceptions which prove too strong for your rules thus laid down.—There are many learned men who are not as good as they are learned, and there are many ignorant persons whose virtues are an ornament to humanity. As to the first, let me say, that they have studied for selfish and venal purposes. They have not bowed to science from a pure devotion, and consequently have not experienced her soul-stirring and regenerating power. They are not so learned as they are reputed to be. As to the latter, they are either restrained by fear or led along by habit in which there is no merit, or else they have looked into themselves and read upon the broad tablet of their consciousness, their value as intellectual beings, their duty and destiny. Such have more wisdom than they are accredited, and are a law unto themselves, a law understood by self-knowledge.

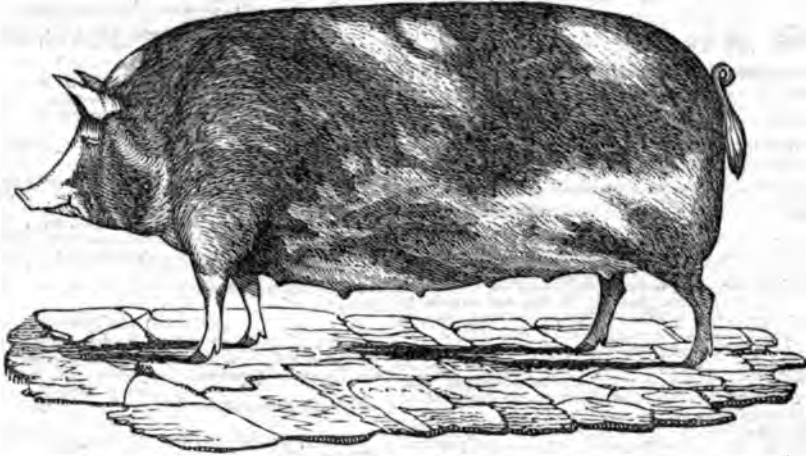
6. If, then, science is so essential to elevation of character, what is the duty of the people? Is it not to make everything subservient to its acquisition? All are solemnly bound to make life a period of constant study and progress in greatness and goodness. To this end alone should all wealth be devoted. These matters being understood, what becomes of that avarice which clings to the dollar as the choicest treasure of life?

Cincinnati, O.

L. A. HINE.

*Analysis of Soils.*—Farmers who have been giving some attention to agricultural chemistry, and wish to have their soils analysed, are referred to an advertisement on our last page. Dr. Raymond, who was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., we know to be a man of science, and we believe is well qualified to perform such analysis.





**A word about Hogs—Woburn and Berkshire.**

Don't be alarmed! ye anti-Berkshire men who may glance at the above; we are not going to attempt a revival of the Berkshire pig speculation that raged in this country about five years ago.—We were never warm advocates of that or any other particular breed of hogs, nor are we prepared to say what breed is best, all things considered, for the farmers of Ohio. But we do say, that there is much room for improvement in this important staple of our State, and it becomes those interested to give the subject their attention. We should be pleased if some experienced pork-raiser, familiar with the different breeds would give us a chapter on hogs.

The above cut is a portrait that appeared in the Western Farmer and Gardener three or four years ago, of a sow pig called *Bernice*; a cross of Woburn and Berkshire, the property of Dr. Martin of Kentucky. To our mind it represents as perfect a specimen of the pork genus as we have seen. The editor in speaking of *Bernice*, says, 'she was weighed in our presence on the 25th of May when only *eight months and seven days old*, and her weight was *three hundred and fifty four pounds*! True, she had been fed on mush and milk and other good things, but then what a weight! And look at her! could anything of the hog kind excel her in *all* her points! We think not.'

#### Letter from C. J. Fell and Brother.

##### **The Mustard Seed Crop, Market and Manufacture.**

[We gave a part of the substance of the following letter in our paper of Sept. 15, but had not room for the whole.—Ed.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1845.

M. B. BATEHAM, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—We have your favor of the 27th Aug., stating that our publication of the results of Mr. Parmelee's last year crop of brown mustard seed had induced many farmers in Ohio to engage in its culture to some extent this year, and wishing us to inform you at what price we would take the crop of mustard seed which has been raised in Ohio this year. In reply we can say that no new mustard seed has yet reached market, and of course there is no price yet fixed for the article, yet as you say we *may* have been instrumental in inducing the Ohio farmers to engage in the business, with the *hope* of obtaining last year's prices, and as we are desirous of securing the *whole* crop of brown seed, we hereby authorize you to say to your Ohio friends, that all Ohio brown mustard seed of as good quality as Mr. Parmelee's last year's crop, which may be sent *direct to us over the improvements of Pennsylvania via Pittsburgh*, and which reaches here by the 1st of November, we will pay the same price we paid Mr. Parmelee last year, say 8 cts. per pound, and for that of inferior quality a proportionate price, and to avoid all dispute, we are willing that the weighmaster should send you samples of such crops, and for you to compare them with the sample of Mr. P.'s last year's crop, and say what deduction in price should be made. *You will observe that we want the whole crop, and to obtain it we offer at once a market at a high price, and shall not expect to be injured by persons who are not familiar with purchasers, tampering with speculators, and should any person not give us the first opportunity of purchasing his seed, but 'RUN' the market to our injury, we shall exercise our own interest in rejecting his crop or not.*

In order that your friends in Ohio may know how we handle seed with our new machinery and improvements, we have sent to you a box containing 48 canisters of our mustard made from Ohio brown mustard seed, which you will oblige us by distributing to such persons as you think proper. You will observe that it is unlike any mustard heretofore manufactured in this country, being entirely free from hull or black specks, and altogether, such an article as will

command the demands, and thus enable us to continue to pay *cash* for mustard seed. And let us here caution the consumers of mustard against imperfectly manufactured mustard, or such as contains the hull. We have known dangerous sickness produced by a continued use of mustard with the bran in it, the hull, when wet, containing an *active bitter poison*.

We keep clear of contracts for an article which is to be produced and delivered more than a *year* hence, considering that as manufacturers the risk of a profitable sale of the manufactured mustard is as much as *prudent business men* ought to take. Yet if capital, energy and manufacturing skill will avail anything, we hope not to disappoint the growers of mustard seed in 1846. We have invested a large capital in the necessary machinery and mills for the manufacture of mustard, and intend to continue the purchase of seed as long as its manufacture will return us a living profit.

In conclusion, let us say, that we consider the farmers of Ohio fortunate in having one to edit an agricultural paper in their State, who not only points them to the best crops, and the best mode of culture, but who also leaves no stone unturned to point them to the best markets for the products of their labor. Hoping that your efforts to promote their interests will be appreciated, and that they may embrace the privilege of drawing for years, instruction and interest from your valuable sheet, we are

Respectfully yours, &c.,

C. J. FELL & BROTHER.

##### **Advantages and duties of Agricultural Societies.**

*Extracts of JOHN B. BAYLESS' Address delivered at the formation of the Jefferson co. O., Agricultural Society.*

'We are taught by an old proverb, that when we know what is the disease, it is half cured, and I think we have cause to rejoice, that as agriculturists that is now our case! our associating to increase our knowledge and improve our practice of agriculture, proves that we have knowledge enough to know that we are ignorant, and that we have now come to the resolution to use our best exertions in an aggregated, as well as in our separate capacity, to improve our minds, and to do all we can to cure ourselves of the evil malady of ignorance, and all our superstitious prejudices in favor of the old ways—determined to enquire for better, and follow old ways no longer than until we can find better new ones. I am

aware there are some that will think they cannot make any further improvement, and that there is nothing more that they can usefully learn; now while I profess not to be one of this number, and am an humble enquirer for more light, I hope those who are already wise enough will not withhold their support from this society, but that they will take as much pleasure in teaching the ignorant, as the ignorant will take in learning of them; and to such as may be sufficiently enlightened to need no instruction, I hereby enter my protest against their hiding their light under a bushel.

'Associations of this kind are well calculated to cause us to read, to enquire, and to adopt means of systematic improvement. They are the means of collecting into a common fund, the experience of good, practical farmers, which is again to be distributed for the common benefit of all. And yet another important advantage we may expect from this society, will be the effect it will have upon our minds and upon our feelings. It will awaken among us a spirit of emulation, and this will give force to our moral and physical capacities; anything that sets us to thinking, and to enquiring, will be an operation upon the mind that will certainly improve it.

'It belongs to us, as a natural and a conventional right, to cherish and protect our interests; and when we see merchants forming boards of trade, and obtaining laws to promote their interests—the manufacturers forming corporations, and asking for laws to protect them in their business—the mechanics forming their trades unions, and combinations to extend their trades and support their prices—the doctors forming medical societies and getting laws to protect the profession from quacks, and their interests from injury—and the lawyer still more adroit, making and expounding and administering the law to suit themselves, and laying heavy burthens upon the public, without so much as touching the least of them with their little finger; and our rulers, many of whom make politics a trade increasing our public debts, and our taxes until the extraordinary spectacle is produced, that while science and competition is making everything better and cheaper, government is almost the only thing that is getting worse and more costly; the only thing that advances backwards; and thus while the farming interest embraces more than five times the number and value of all the rest combined, it asks and gets the least public favors, and is subjected to nearly all the public burthens, and yet furnishes the bright and patient example of doing it almost without a murmur!

'But the organization of this society is only the commencement of our duties. When the State organized its agricultural society, it recommended auxiliary societies to be formed in every county. The farmers of this county have now responded to this call; the duty of recommending township associations now devolves upon us for the purpose of carrying the benefits of our institution to every family in the county. Lyceums and debating associations are common and popular, and if we can persuade them to turn their attention to an agricultural lyceum in every township, and thus give a useful direction to this popular inclination, we shall have even in this, accomplished enough to justify us in this association. If the township societies were to meet every month, for an interchange of sentiments, and the discussion of agricultural questions, this would soon lead to taking agricultural papers by almost every farmer in the county, as well as the establishment of small agricultural libraries; and nothing in my view is so well calculated to make our societies so useful, so cheap and so diffusive. The next step in the career of usefulness that presents itself to my mind is the establishment of a county scientific agricultural school, or college, which should be done on a farm, where the languages, and the higher branches of science should be taught, and, also, where the principles of good husbandry, embracing horticulture and domestic economy should be practised as well as taught; here students should learn to work as well as study; in this way I apprehend the institution might be made to pay the principal part of its expenses, and besides the economy of the project, it has several other strong reasons to recommend it. Since the fall of man, he is doomed to get his bread by the sweat of his

brow; the merciful results of this sentence, is found in the fact, that considerable exercise is necessary to health and the enjoyment of life, and this exercise may as well be useful, as useless, and if useful, affords the additional inducement of furnishing at one and the same time, both food and physic without expense.

'Look at a young gentleman returned from College, pale, weak, emaciated and sickly, a subject for the nurse at home, and who has no idea that he should do anything but hunt office and govern. Let labor go hand in hand with study, and I believe so far from the time spent in labor being a loss to the student, it would be a mental as well as a physical gain, and that he would really learn more in the same time when his system was in good case, produced by useful exercise, than he would without it; and when he finished his education and returned home, with rosy cheeks, strong and athletic body, eyes sparkling with vivacity he would be the noblest work of God, able and ready usefully to run the race before him; and with hand and head, with body and mind capable of serving and ornamenting society in any situation that fortune or providence may place him.

'An institution of this kind would be almost as useful a school to the parents as to the children, if properly conducted, and its operations frequently examined. It should be a pattern farm, where improving the land should be done upon scientific and successful principles; where the best stock was kept and raised; where, in short, agriculture, horticulture and domestic economy would be taught and practiced upon scientific, and useful principles, and the arts and sciences taught the fullest practical extent.

'Having now briefly considered some of the principal advantages of an agricultural association as affecting the improvement of its members, it remains our duty to consider the next most important object of such associations, and in my opinion, that is the improvement and most skilful cultivation of our old dear mother earth. She has produced us, she feeds and clothes us, without money and without price, the bounties of her rich breast, to reap and to graze; yet experience proves to us that if we make no filial returns, we shall exhaust her power to support us. But she is as bountiful as she is generous, and returns our grateful attention in the most useful and abundant manner; and her abundant and rich returns are ten-fold greater than any filial duties in our power to contribute.

'Necessity compelled our friends in the east to form agricultural societies to repair the ruins bad management produced. Our own experience and their success should stimulate us in this good work, before we reduce our land to useless sterility. It is more easy and cheap to maintain the productive power of our land than it is to restore it after we have exhausted it. Here we have a good soil, with abundant and cheap means to improve with, and it is a duty we owe ourselves and our posterity to use them in a proper manner. An industrious and skilful farmer will make poor land rich, while a lazy ignorant one will make rich land poor; and it is a cowardly abandonment of our duty to stop just long enough in a place to ruin it, and then run off for Texas or Oregon, to live among savages; such conduct is also criminal as well as cowardly, and should therefore be subject to the penal laws. Continue zealously to promote the objects of our association, and you will soon produce a change that will make it more desirable for the people of the new, as well as of the old world to come here among us, than any inducements they can present for us to leave here and go elsewhere. When we shall have succeeded in marrying science and labor, and cause them to be generally diffused, we shall see the good effects of directing the hand of labor by an enlightened and thinking head. The earth will smile and blossom, and return almost to its Paradisaical state. Besides, it is humiliating to see such an extensive desire to wander after new fields to wear out, and like wandering Arabs, strangers to all the endearing associations connected with the words "native home."

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion.

### English News—The Markets, &c.

#### Rise in the price of breadstuffs and American provisions—Failure of the Potatoe crop, &c.

The arrivals from England, since our last, have had considerable influence on the prices of most kinds of farm products in this country; and it is now considered quite certain that a foreign demand will exist for a year to come, sufficient to absorb all the surplus grain and provisions of this country, and thus ensure remunerating prices to farmers.

The steamship Great Britain arrived on the 15th ult., bringing dates to September 27, with accounts of the return of bad weather and the certainty of great damage to the unfinished harvest, and an extensive failure of the potatoe crop, both in England and on the continent, and a consequent rapid rise in the price of flour, causing extensive orders to be sent to Canada and the United States. Increased activity was also manifested in the demand for American provisions of all kinds. This news immediately caused an advance of prices, with much speculation in flour, &c., throughout this country, which continued till the arrival of the steamship Hibernia, on the 19th ult., bringing seven days later intelligence.

The news by this arrival, (to Oct. 4,) represented the weather and general prospect as rather more favorable. Large arrivals of flour from Canada and the United States, together with the continued high rate of duties, had checked speculation, and prevented large orders from being sent to this country; consequently, prices declined a little here on the arrival of the intelligence; and some who bought largely on speculation, made a loss instead of gain. Still, there is a healthy demand for shipment, at prices considerably higher than a month since.

Indian corn and meal, it is expected, will be admitted into England free of duty, after the next session of Parliament. This will doubtless cause considerable export of this article from this country; but from what we know of the prejudice of the English people against Indian meal as food, we do not believe the demand will be very great for that purpose, at least for several years to come.—Strange as it may appear to Americans, nothing but danger of absolute starvation will reduce stubborn Johnny Bull to feed on mush or Indian bread.

Liverpool American Provision Market, Oct. 1, (abridged from the circular of Messrs. J. & C. Kirkpatrick.)—The supply of most articles is now quite limited, and new arrivals will meet ready sale. Beef we quote an advance of 2s. on previous advices, and present rates, at least, will be maintained through the season. Pork is now more inquired for, and the sales of the past month have been more extensive than in any previous month this year. The prospects both for beef and pork are good, and a higher range of prices is likely to be maintained for American in the coming season, as Ireland will not compete for the supply of our markets with either article to any extent—the enlarged home consumption being quite adequate to keep prices at such a level there as will exclude her from competition in the supply of salted provisions. This is evidenced by the rates at which the navy contract has just been concluded—the average price for 8,000 tierces being £6 2s., and for 14,000 tierces pork, £6 13s.—the tierce in both cases being 326 lbs.—while these rates, though higher than last year's prices by 2s. on beef, and 10s. on pork, are considered too low to be remunerative to the contractors. Cheese is scarce, with brisk demand. The only import of consequence, during the month, was 1500 boxes by Great Britain, which, being of fine quality and good condition, sold at auction, on landing, at from 50 to 60s., a few dairies bringing 65s. (per cwt.) We raise our quotations 5 to 6s. Lard, tallow, grease, and butter, are all in good demand, at slightly increased prices, with limited supplies on hand.

### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Flour has sold as high as 4 10 @ 4 25 since our last, but is now selling at 3 75 @ 3 87. Wheat, 70 cts.; Corn, 25 @ 25; Oats, 22 @ 25 cts per bu.

"Hogs.—Though the season does not seem to have opened, yet there has been some large sales. So far, it is supposed, contracts have been made amounting to 60,000 or 70,000 hogs at \$4. It is the prevalent opinion that the price will not fall below \$4. Drovers, rather than sell for less, will pack on their own account. Some sales have been made at 3 75, for those weighing under 300 lbs.—Enquirer.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Flour is held at 4 25. Salt has advanced to 1 37 1/2 per bbl. No change in other articles.

TOLEDO, Oct. 23.—Business has been brisk the past week, and sales have been made of considerable amounts of wheat and flour. We quote wheat 82 @ 86 cts.; Flour, 4 12 1/2 @ 4 37 1/2; Salt 1 20 @ 1 25.—Blade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Flour sells less freely than last week, though prices are well maintained. Genesee and best quality of western brings 5 44 @ 5 50. Wheat of prime quality brings 1 15 per bu.; Corn, 65, Oats, 43 cts.; Ashes, 3 88 @ 4 12 per 100 lbs.—Meal pork is in good demand at 13 75 @ 14 00. Lard, 84; Western lard butter is 16 @ 18 cts; sugar packed, 14 @ 15; Ohio, 11 @ 12 1/2. Cheese is in demand for shipment at 7 @ 8 cts.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Oct. 30.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	65 a 68	Turkeys, each,	18 a 25
Indian corn,	20 a	Geese, "	"
Oats,	15 a 16	Ducks, "	8 a 10
		Chickens, "	7 a 8
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl.,	3,87 1/2 a	Apples, bu.,	37 a 50
" 100 lb.,	1,75 a 1,87 1/2	" dried,	1,50 a
" Buckwheat,	1,25 a 2,00	Peaches, dried,	2,00 a
Indian meal, bu.,	25 a 31	Potatoes,	20 a 25
Houmminy, quart,	" 3	" sweet,	50 a 62
Beef, hind quarter,	"	Hay, ton,	5,00 a 6,00
" 100 lbs.,	2,50 a 3,00	Wood, hard, cord,	1,25 a 1,50
" fore quarter,	2,00 a 2,50	Salt, bbl.,	1,62 a 1,75
Pork, large hogs,	"		
" small,	3,50 a 4,00		
Hams, country, lb.,	6 a 7		
" city cured,	7 a 8		
Lard, lb., ret.,	7 a 8		
" in kgs. or bbls.	6 1/2 a		
Butter, best, rolls,	10 a 12 1/2		
" common,	9 a 10		
" in kegs,	7 a 8		
Cheese,	6 1/2 a 7		
Eggs, dozen,	6 1/2 a 7		
Maple sugar, lb.,	5 a 6 1/2		
" molasses, gal.	"		
Honey, comb, lb.,	10 a		
" strained,	12 1/2 a 14		

### MUSTARD! MUSTARD!!

I will pay the highest market price for all the Mustard Seed that is offered at my Mustard Manufactory, on Western Row, between Mason and Everett streets, Cincinnati, where will be found a constant supply of the best mustard in the western country, put up to suit customers, and sent to order.  
Nov. 1.—31. ROBERT SAVILL.

### N. Y. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

HAVING taken the commodious store, No. 157, Water street, the subscriber is now opening the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds ever yet offered in this market. Most of these are of a new and highly improved pattern, warranted to be of the best materials, put together in the strongest manner, of a very superior finish, and offered at the lowest cash prices.

#### SEEDS FOR THE FARMER.

Such as improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Rutabaga, Turnip, Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover and Grass seeds, improved varieties of potatoes.

#### WIRE-CLOTHS AND SIEVES.

Different kinds and sizes constantly on hand.

#### FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian and African Guano, Poudrette, Bonedust, Lime, Plaster of Paris, &c.

#### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

#### HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

Orders executed for stock of all kinds to the best advantage. The subscriber requests samples sent to him of any new or improved implements, seeds, &c., &c., which, if found valuable, extra pains will be taken to bring them before the public.

A. B. ALLEN, 187 Water street, New York.

Nov. 1, 1845.

### A FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, &c.

(ONE of the best farms in Northern Illinois, a little southerly of Wisconsin, is offered at a low price, and stock of various kinds would be received in part payment at their cash value in Illinois.

There are about 1200 acres including a grove of ancient timber of about eighty acres. It is a high rolling prairie—soil rich and ready for the plow. A creek of spring water runs through the farm, and Rock River bounds it on the East, a mile and a quarter. 300 acres are perfect meadow; mills and villages near, and water excellent.—The improvements on the place are limited—a house, shanty and a little fencing—leaving all to the taste and judgment of the purchaser.

There are two other farms near the above, but not so large, which I offer on similar terms. Further particulars may be learned on application to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, or to the subscriber at Dixon, Illinois.

JOHN THILLABER.

N. B. The advertiser is carrying on a very large farm near the above, and with great satisfaction; and will be gratified to be of service to settlers in that quarter. He would be willing to work the large farm on joint account with a good farmer, who has means equal to about half the cost and requisite outlays.

### 500 ACRES OF CORN FOR SALE,

SUITABLE for cattle feeders, located in different parts of Ross and Clinton counties. For terms, &c., apply to the owner.  
GEO. W. DUNN, at CHILLICOTHE.

Oct. 15—31.

### ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

THE undersigned is prepared to analyze soils after the most approved method. The soil should be selected from the average quality of the field. It should be dried in the sun, sifted through a hair sieve, and enclosed in writing paper. A pound will be a convenient quantity, but half an ounce will be sufficient; it may be put in a bag made of a quarter of a sheet of fine letter paper, and enclosed in a letter, so that the whole package need not weigh more than an ounce, and sent by mail.

The specimens should be accompanied by a description of the land, an account of the first growth of timber, &c., of the crops, of their order of succession, and of their quantity and quality.

The charge for the analysis of one specimen, will be five dollars, for three specimens (if sent at the same time), ten dollars.  
Cincinnati, Oct. 15, 1845. CHARLES A. RAYMOND, M. D.

Sixth Street, opposite the Medical College of Ohio.

### FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE, at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of the State House on the Sandusky road, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best American and Foreign varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, together with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a fine variety of Roses, Bulbs, &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Trees carefully packed and correctly labelled. Persons not familiar with the names of fruit will do well to leave the selection to the proprietor; in such cases those only will be sent of the most approved kinds, and when required, such as ripen in succession.

September 15, 1845.—St

JOHN FISHER.

### ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

[Rochester, N. Y.]

THE subscribers offer for sale 200,000 fruit trees of different ages and kinds, thoroughly tested upon bearing trees in the city and vicinity. Also a good assortment of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

Persons ordering from us may depend upon their orders being faithfully executed, and the trees will be carefully packed and forwarded to any address. We can also furnish any amount of acorns and young stock for nurseries at the west. All orders must be accompanied by cash, or if a credit is desired, a good reference.

BISSEL & HOOKER.

Refer to M. B. Bateham, Columbus, O.

### COLUMBUS NURSERY AND HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

JOHN BURR offers for sale at this establishment over 1000 peach trees of the choicest varieties, about 700 choicest kinds of cherry trees; a few of the most select varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces and Grape-vines; many varieties of Strawberry plants, embracing varieties not surpassed in quality, flavor, size or productiveness; also, Filberts, Currants, Raspberries, Asparagus and Rhenish roots; 100 varieties Chinese, Tea, Bourbon, Norisite, Microphylla, Multiflora and Garden Roses, Springas, Aethas, Liliac, Gudder Rose or Snowball, Double Flowering Almond, Honeysuckles, Callanthers, Hydrangeas, White Fragrant Chinese Paeonias. South st. 1/2 mile east of Columbus.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1845.

NO. 22.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

POST MASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Our Terms for next Year.

Special notice to our friends and readers generally.

Two numbers more will complete the first volume of the Cultivator; and, according to our CASH SYSTEM, all subscribers will be required to renew their subscriptions before any papers will be sent them after that time (unless they have already paid for a longer period in advance.)

A new prospectus will be issued with our next number, and a complete index will accompany the number following. As some of our friends design to embrace the favorable opportunity for sending remittances by the members of the legislature shortly to assemble, we subjoin the following

#### Terms:

The Ohio Cultivator will be continued at the same price as heretofore, (though improved by the use of more engravings, &c.) viz:

#### One Dollar per Year, in Advance,

OR, FOUR COPIES FOR THREE DOLLARS, when ordered at one time (they need not be to one address.) No distinction will be made in this respect between those who are at present subscribers, and new ones.

#### Premiums!

We have a new supply of Colman's volume of the Genesee Farmer complete (in Nos.) with the index, which we offer as premiums to all who may send us FOUR SUBSCRIBERS (with \$3) two or more of them to be new ones—i. e., such as are not on our list the present year. And if any who do this have already received that volume of the Farmer as a premium, we will send them some other.

#### Postage.

All letters with remittances, and in accordance with our terms, may be sent by mail, at our risk and expense. Post Office orders are more trouble than profit to all parties, and we request our friends not to send them.

#### Send Early.

We hope as many of our friends as can do so will send their new subscriptions by the members of the Legislature, and then send us as many additional names as possible by the first of January.

POST MASTERS will greatly oblige us by asking our subscribers to renew promptly their subscriptions, and sending the same to us as early as possible, so that we can judge as to what number of copies to print on the first of January.

We are happy in being able to announce that Mr JOHN T. BLAIN, who has been long and favorably known as Assistant Postmaster at Columbus, has been engaged to take the management of the subscription books and mailing department in our office, for the coming year. The public in this region will need no other assurance that the business will be correctly done.

Subscribers who have failed to receive any of the numbers of the Cultivator of the present year, will please inform us thereof when they renew their subscriptions, and the missing ones will be sent.

**Encouragement!**—A wealthy farmer of this county, who keeps a large flock of sheep, stopped us in the street the other day to express to us the deep interest he felt in the efforts that are being made to protect the interests of wool growers, and to promote agricultural improvement generally in Ohio. If he had not told us to the contrary, we should have believed he cared nothing about these things, for when asked to subscribe for the CULTIVATOR last spring, he refused to do so, on the alleged ground that he had not time to read it! We are truly glad to discover that he finds time occasionally to read a *borrowed* copy!

**Contrast.**—Another wealthy farmer of this county, who has less time for reading than the one above alluded to, subscribed and paid in advance for five copies of the Cultivator, for himself, three tenants, and a son at school.

**SALES OF STOCK.** (FOR OHIO.)—We lately noticed a couple of fine Durham calves, and some superior Merino sheep designed for the West.—The calves, (*Don* and *Dolly*) are a very promising pair, purchased of Mr. Prentice, of Mount Hope, and are designed for Messrs. George Wolfe and Thomas McGuire, of Keene, Coshocton county, Ohio. The sheep were obtained in part from the noted flock of Mr. J. N. Blakesly, of Watertown, Connecticut, and part from the no less noted flock of Mr. S. W. Jewett, of Weybridge, Vermont.—They were designed for Philo Buckingham, of Putnam, Ohio. We trust all these animals will arrive safely at their several places of destination, where we are sure they cannot fail to be highly appreciated.—*Albany Cult.*

**Great yield of Pumpkins.**—We saw a row of six huge pumpkins at the agricultural Fair a Dayton last month, but did not learn any particulars respecting them. The Transcript says they were raised by Mr John Kinsely, of Bath township, and were all the product of one vine. One of them weighed 113, and the six averaged 100 lbs. each. The aggregate weight of the product of the vine was 658 pounds!

### More about Rust in Wheat.

WITH NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

In one of the early numbers of our paper, (No. 3,) it will be remembered we gave a chapter on Rust in wheat, with engravings illustrating the nature and mode of propagation of this worst malady to which our staple crop is liable. The statements then given were new to the majority of our readers, and contrary to the opinions of many. Hence the desire has been expressed that further examinations of the subject should be made. It was our intention to have given the farmers of this vicinity an opportunity of examining specimens of rusted wheat with a good microscope the past season, but owing to the effects of frost and drought we saw no good specimens, and want of time prevented our making proper search. We will endeavor to do it next year; and also to give the results of experiments tending to point out the means of preventing the attacks of this malady.

We have been reminded that our former engravings represented the minute rust plants or *fungi* as having a more uniform and highly organized appearance than they usually present on examination. This is attributable, in part, to the circumstance that there are found to be several varieties or species of these fungi, differing materially in form, though agreeing in their mode of

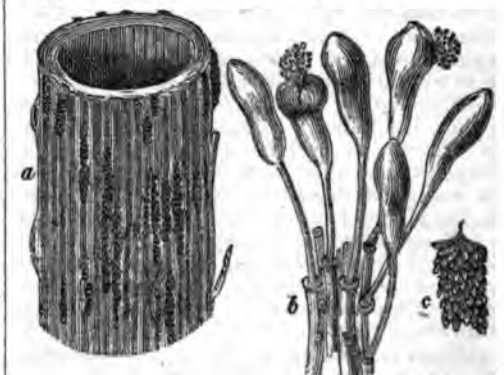
growth and propagation. This will be explained by the following illustrations taken from a late English periodical, in which our former remarks are strongly corroborated:



(a) Rust plant or fungus of the most common form (magnified) with the capsule closed.  
(b) One of the same with capsule open and seed escaping.  
(c) A species of a different form, having a fringed capsule.  
(d) Species of a globular form, having connecting links or threads.

An English writer, (Mr. Johnson we believe) in speaking of the rust says: 'It generally assumes the appearance of a rusty looking powder, dispersed in spots or patches over the surface of the plant, which, upon minute inspection are found to consist of thousands of small globules collected into groups beneath the hard glassy skin of the plant. The groups of globules have been ascertained by naturalists to be patches of tiny "mushrooms," the seeds of which, as they float in the air, enter the pores of the plant, and destroy it if it should happen to be sickly. It is known by farmers as the red rust. Another species, called the red gum, which attacks the ear only, is still more destructive. In the aggregate it consists of groups of minute globules, interspersed with transparent fibres. The globules are filled with a fine powder, which explodes when they are put into water. It is very generally accompanied with a maggot of a yellow colour, which preys also upon the grain, and increases the amount of the injury.'

In order to make this article more complete we annex our former engravings, above alluded to, with explanations. These, together with the foregoing, afford a better illustration of this sore pest of the farmer than has before been given by any publication in this country.



(a) Section of diseased wheat straw, slightly magnified, showing stripes of rust, or fungi, and the bursting of the epidermis.  
(b) Small bunch of fungi, more magnified, showing their attachment to the crevice or slit in the straw.  
(c) The fungi, or rust plants, greatly magnified, full grown, with the seeds escaping from two of them.

Our next chapter of this kind will be on SMUT in wheat—with pictures to match.

### Construction of a Milk House—Inquiry.

MR. BATEHAM—Being about to build a dairy, or milk house, will thank you for any suggestions.—Did you ever see anything extra of this sort in *York State*? My site is on a north hill side, immediately below the well, from which I propose obtaining the necessary water; unless perhaps I may build a cistern above ground, and draw the water from it by a pipe of lead or iron. The material thought of, is stone, unless you insist that

brick is better. Suppose you *give us a cut*—a plan, in your Cultivator; others may want information too, on this subject.

I do not fear but that I can make the house cool in summer, and of a proper temperature in winter—but I am not so confident about the necessary ventilation, which I am told is a *sine qua non*, admitting the exterior air by windows or doors, for the purpose of a draught, admits every variation of temperature—too warm in summer and too cold in winter. Let us hear from you, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hamilton co., O.

P. S. Can an ice house be *legally* attached to a milk house so as to take advantage of the unavoidable melting of the ice for the purpose of keeping milk, &c.

**Remarks.**—It will afford us pleasure if we can communicate any information that will have a tendency to improve the quality of Ohio butter, for certain we are there is much need of improvement. The writer of the foregoing appears to have the disposition, and we believe he has the skill and ability to make a milk house that will be 'something extra.' We are inclined to believe, however, that the kind of house he proposes to make will not fully answer his expectations. In our rambles among the farmers for a number of years past, we have pryed into the mysteries of quite a number of good dairy women's milk houses, and the result has been a conviction that the introduction of running or standing water into the milk house is *more injury than benefit*. We are aware that this is contrary to the opinions of the majority of housewives. They think a good *spring house* is almost indispensable for producing good butter in summer; and yet we have never found on the tables of those who possess this much envied advantage, as good butter as where a well constructed cellar is used for the milk room. The reason is, the *dampness* occasioned by the water, is more injurious to the milk and butter than is compensated by the coolness it occasions. It is found that a *dry*, as well as *cool*, atmosphere is needed for this purpose; and it is better to dispense with some of the coolness than *all* of the dryness.

Our advice to 'A SUBSCRIBER' would therefore be, abandon entirely the idea of bringing water from a well, a cistern or an ice house, and construct a good dry cellar on your northern exposure, with thick walls of brick or stone, to preserve an even temperature; a *stone* or cement floor, well drained below; and windows on each side to afford ventilation. Plaster the ceiling, and avoid as much as possible the use of wood in all the structure. It is needless to add that nothing but milk and butter, and the vessels or implements used therewith, should be admitted into the milk room. Any article or substance that is liable to contract mould, or cause the least smell will affect more or less injuriously the flavor of the milk and butter. Hence, too, the indispensable necessity of *perfect cleanliness*—the great *CARDINAL VIRTUE* of all good dairy management. (The water that flows from an ice house in summer, has always a musty smell, that would ruin the milk and butter in a dairy.)

We shall have more to say on this subject at some other time, and shall be happy to have our correspondents express their opinions, or give us the results of their experience in relation to it. In addition to what has been said, the following excellent article, from the (Philadelphia) Farmers' Cabinet, will suffice for the present:

#### THE MILK CELLAR.

"It is a curious fact, but by no means unaccountable, that in many parts of the country the milk *cellar* is superceding the *spring house*,—an appendage that has always been considered indispensable for the production of good butter, be the other qualifications of a farm and its appurtenances what they might. While on a visit to Wilmington, Delaware, I had occasion to remark the excellence of the butter at my friend's table, when he replied, he always selected the best cellar butter at market, for the use of his family, giving it as his firm conviction, that butter made in a cellar, was far preferable to that made in a spring house, its great recommendation being, in keep-

ing sweet and good much longer, and retaining its fine flavor and color to the last, which spring house butter would not do. And he observed, it is customary to account for the greater price which which some dairymen obtain for their butter in the market, by saying it is *cellar butter*.

Of course, it is readily admitted that much depends on the mode that is adopted in the management of the dairy, commencing with the breed and feed of the cows, and ending with the manipulations of the butter; but the idea is gaining ground, that the best butter is to be made in a cellar, all other circumstances being equal.

On reconnoitering amongst my friends, I found that several of them had substituted the cellar for the spring house; and I do not know one who is not satisfied with the arrangement, except it be where the cellar is dug in a damp soil, or has been most injudiciously opened to the well, the evaporation from which fills the room with constant moisture, which may be found adhering to the walls, the ceiling and the wood-work, the shelves, and particularly the inside of the door, causing a damp and clammy feel, and a nauseous, mouldy smell, which the butter imbibes, to its lasting injury: indeed no good butter can be made in such places.

But another revolution is taking place even amongst the advocates for the cellar: it is no longer thought necessary to dig the cellar very deep, or to arch it over with stone or brick, with an air passage through it for ventilation—a *vault*, as it is more properly then termed: it is found sufficient, if the cellar be sunk a few feet below the surface of the earth, with a wide and shallow window on each side, the bottom of it level with the ground outside; well protected with a wire guard to keep out vermin, large flies, &c., and provided with a close glazed sash, which can be opened and closed at pleasure, by lifting it up to the *ceiling*, which ought to be no higher than the top of the windows; so that the air of the cellar can be ventilated by opening the windows of the two opposite sides, according to the way the wind sets at the time, shutting them quickly when necessary; for in cold, windy, or damp weather, the sooner the windows are again closed, the better. Indeed, to the management of the cellar in this particular, much of the success of dairying is to be attributed; cold and damp air being unfriendly to the secretion of cream, and its proper and entire separation from the milk. Hence, therefore, it is a bad practice to set the pans on the brick floor of the cellar; they ought always to be placed around on shelves, about three feet in height, and these, after being well washed with hot water, should be wiped quite dry, that no mouldy evaporation might take place to spoil the butter. The air near the floor of a dairy is always impure, being loaded with acid vapors and putrid exhalations, the density of which confines it to the lowest part of the room; hence it is, that the doors of some dairies are made with lattice work, that the air near the floor, as well as that near the ceiling, might be ventilated at the same time; these lattices being furnished with sliding panels, to be kept closed in bad weather. The milk cellar ought always to have a northern aspect, and be well shaded by trees, not growing too near the windows, so as to impede a dry current of air, or to create a moist atmosphere; this consideration being of more importance than would readily be imagined.

"Cellars thus constructed and carefully attended, will, no doubt, supercede the use of spring houses generally, before many years have passed away; by which the business of the dairy will be rendered more agreeable, less laborious, and far less inimical to the health of those, particularly of females, whose occupation it is to attend to its never ceasing duties."

#### A good crop of Corn and Fodder,

RAISED BY AN OLD FARMER IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES. MR. M. B. BATEHAM,

Dear Sir:—Last spring I had eight acres of Ohio River bottom land that I intended to plant in corn. The small amount of bottom land that falls to my share lies between the quarry hills and the river; and that part next to the hills is too wet for corn. On the side of the field next

to the hills I made an open ditch to carry off the flooding from the hills, and also a covered drain to carry off the wet weather springs that arose on the side next to the hill. I made the covered drain by digging a ditch three feet deep and twenty inches wide, then filling it half full of rubble stones thrown in as loosely as possible, leveling the top, and covering over with straw, then filling up with the earth, hauling the surplus clay off to fill up a hollow that was at one end of the drain. By this operation I had the wet side of the field perfectly dry. The ground had been in pasture for several years and I gave it a pretty good dressing of manure. My design was, to plow down the sod and manure about the last of April or first of May, and work on the back of the sward. I attempted to plow at the proper time but found the ground so hard that it was almost impossible to plow it. I put it off, waiting for rain: during this time the drouth prevailed with unusual severity. The hills on all sides of us were on fire. Almost every Gazette brought intelligence of destructive conflagrations in towns and cities, and gloomy forebodings filled the minds of farmers throughout the whole country. I saw clearly that the meadows would be a failure, and corn was the only prospect for winter food for cattle. I had a large stock of work oxen to provide for.

On the 22d of May we had a very refreshing rain. I concluded that I would now break up my grass field and plant in corn as soon as possible. The rain had not penetrated into the hard clay sod field over two inches: it was as hard as ever. I took a prairie plow and put on it four yoke of oxen with a good driver, and to make sure work, I held the big plow myself (though in my 60th year.) We tore the ground up thoroughly, but when done it presented a most forbidding appearance for corn. I harrowed and rolled it, then cross plowed, harrowed and rolled again; by this time I had the ground completely pulverized. I then marked out and planted in drills 3 feet apart, on the 4th and 5th of June. I gave three light workings, principally with the harrow and cultivator. The corn grew well and covered the ground so closely that it was pleasantly called by some of my good neighbors *old Loughry's hemp patch*.

Curiosity led me to measure one acre to see the result of my hard scuffle with the big plow. On the first day of October I had one acre running the whole length of the field, measured by a competent surveyor, and cut up. On the 18th, I husked out and measured the proceeds of the acre. The result was, *one hundred and five bushels of first rate corn*, and a most extraordinary crop of fodder.

The ground is now clear of weeds and mellow as a garden. I intend to plant the same ground in corn next spring, and as the land must now contain a good supply of vegetable matter, I intend to subsoil plow early in the spring and to dress before planting with 100 bushels of lime to the acre, composting the lime with sand. From all that I can learn from the Ohio Cultivator, Genesee Farmer, Leibig, Dana, Johnston and Fessenden, I believe the liming will have a good effect. [Try it and let us know the result.—ED. O. CULT.]

I think as intelligent dependent creatures on a superintending Providence, we have great reason to be thankful that the gloom that hung over our country last spring has been removed, and that now our barns and corn cribs are filled with plenty.

With my best wishes, Mr Editor, for your success, and the prosperity of the whole farming interest of Ohio, I remain most respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN LOUGHRY.

Rockville, Scioto, Co., Nov. 1845.

STEAM CAR ON THE PRAIRIES.—Gen. Semple of Illinois has invented a steam locomotive which promises to be successful for traveling on the extensive level prairies at the west. It is said to have wheels four feet in breadth, and six feet in diameter, and is expected to travel from eight to twelve miles an hour on common roads where the inclination is but slight.

See English news, on last page.



## To the Farmers.

## SCIENCE PROMOTES OUR HIGHEST HAPPINESS.

What is human happiness? This question has never been answered in the philosophy of man. Its definitions are almost as numerous as its definers. Some place it in large possessions—some in knowledge—some in pleasure—some in ease, and some in contentment. Wealth, as it is commonly understood, is not a source of happiness, but is rather productive of misery. It corrupts the heart, debases the mind, and prostitutes our whole being. Knowledge is a source of happiness, and when perfected, secures the highest possible enjoyment. Pleasure as usually sought and indulged, is the most fruitful cause of degradation and woe. But there is a pure and innocent pleasure that is inseparable from our happiness, in which alone is man authorized to indulge. Indolent ease is a false, and base as false, criterion of happiness. Man was designed for action—bold and unremitting action. No one can expect real pleasure except in the fulfilment of his destiny. Others have told us that to be happy we must be contented. This is true with proper qualifications. To be contented with what we have accomplished and what we possess is a condition of apathy undesirable and pregnant with evil. The contented man folds his arms in inactivity, and laughs at everything good or bad that passes around him. He either does not know his duty, which is to wage unceasing warfare against all wrong in the world, or else he has so far silenced his moral monitor as to become unmannered, unmotivated and unfeeling. It is useless to say that his source of happiness is small, and his enjoyment little. But he who is contented only in the active and punctual discharge of his duty, and feels conscience-consoled every evening for having contributed something during the day for the good of the world, is properly disposed for real happiness.

Were we, however, to define happiness, we should simply call it HARMONY,—harmony with ourselves, harmony with our fellows, and harmony with our God. To be in harmony with ourselves we must be victorious over ourselves, and continually subject and loyal to the divinity within us. In prosperity and adversity—in joy and sorrow—in peace and tumult—amid friends and enemies, we must be the same unflinching, undaunted and undisturbed moral actor; not yielding to discouragement, but always cheerful—not falling before the blast of passion, but erect, calm and unmoved. To be in harmony with our fellows is to love all and be kind to all whether they reciprocate or despise our love and kindness.—We must feel no hostility to any being that walks in human shape. To be in harmony with God we must preserve his spiritual image and continually aspire to the good and the perfect. An individual thus disposed will never doubt his happiness, nor feel it grow less or insipid. He is in a suitable frame of mind to reap the greatest advantage from science and everything which improves and elevates. He will continually meet new sources of bliss, behold new joys shine out in his firmament, and feel new ecstasies seize upon his susceptibilities.

In a former article we treated of science as an elevator of the human character. This is accomplished by affording us mental development, self-knowledge, and a foresight of our destiny. Elevation of character is essential to happiness which is its natural result. But to be more definite let us specify:

1. Science gives us material for thought and reflection. Man being a compound animal—that is of the physical and mental—requires a double sphere of action. No difficulty has ever been experienced in giving the physical powers enough to do. There will never be a deficiency of employment for our animality. The desideratum in human felicity is to give the mind a well balanced power to act and an ample sufficiency to act upon. The most fruitful source of misery is found in barrenness of thought and reflection. The mind will be employed, and if it be not engaged in the good and the noble, it will be in the vile and debasing. The world is running over with material which science enables us to possess. It gives expansion to embrace immensity, and power to appropriate to its use the illimitable riches of nature.

With proper developments, the mind can never want an importunate crowd of themes for consideration, every one of which affords the most pleasurable contemplation. Many of the best minds that ever dignified humanity have experienced unceasing delight through life in pursuing but one department of the boundless field of science. Giant intellects have expended the best part of life in demonstrating a few truths which are now in the possession of every school-boy. As an instance of the pleasure of scientific pursuits, let us refer to the philosopher who discovered simply a method of determining the specific gravity of bodies while bathing, and so delighted was he that he ran from the bath-house into the public streets crying 'eureka! eureka!' 'I have found it! I have found it!' Such is the experience of every individual who discovers a truth, or learns one already discovered. Science, then, would give the mind abundant material for the more substantial and delightful employment, and thus make all the frivolous sources of amusement resorted to by the world in general, insipid and contemptible.

2. What are some of the branches or departments of scientific interest and amusement? Let us begin with ourselves and notice Anatomy and Physiology, which tell us how complicated and wonderful is the formation of our physical systems, and something of the power and goodness of Him who put us together. I appeal to all if it would not afford great pleasure to understand their own organization. This would add to our happiness, not only in increasing our fund of thought, but also in enabling us by understanding ourselves to know the causes of many of our ills, and avoid them. To this let me add, Psychology, or the science of the mind. By this we look into the mysterious constitution of the ethereal spirit and behold its connection with the supreme mind and its eternal destiny. This study affords ample employment and pleasure for an ordinary life. Departing from our own persons let us go out into nature. Astronomy lifts our thoughts into the immensity of space, and shows us something of the extent of the universe.—With what zeal have the Astronomers devoted themselves to the discovery and description of the heavenly bodies! All might possess the same devotion; and enjoy the same pleasure. Did mankind properly appreciate this department of knowledge, there would be an observatory in every township constantly visited by all classes, anxious to enjoy a telescopic survey of the stars and planets. Another branch we shall notice is Botany, which acquaints us with all the vegetation that clothes the earth in spring-time and summer with beautiful verdure and blooming flowers that perfume the breeze and fill the air with fragrance. How interesting and delightful these gentle ministers to sense! How pleasant the flower as it opens its petals of gorgeous hues and delicious odors! Who cannot be a worshipper of the objects of Botanical science! In this branch might farmers and farmers' sons and daughters be innocently and joyously engaged. Were their attention properly directed to this subject, the plow-boy as he drives over the fallow would be curious to analyze, at intervals, each specimen that should grow in his pathway, and on returning home exhibit to his little brothers and sisters the treasures of his knowledge. Were this subject also properly appreciated, there would be a Botanical garden of magnificent dimensions in every township, where specimens of all that bud and bloom in all climes would be luxuriantly cultivated. Thus enduring scientific amusements would take the place of those which are frivolous and evanescent. Though we have not space to specify a tenth part of the scientific sources of happiness, we must not forget Geology, which opens up the earth's crust to our view, and carry us back to the origin of the globe and the progressive development of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. To reflect that the planet we inhabit, together with the systems of suns and planets that fill all space, were once but subtle nebula, which, in the course of ages, gradually tends to a centre, assumed a rotary motion, threw off portions of its outer crust, which, themselves, took a motion on their axes, and also around the com-

mon centre,—to reflect upon the origin of light, heat and air—the consolidation of the earth—the first appearance of plants, as fungi and ferns; of animals, as mollusks and zoophytes, and to trace the progression until all things were perfected for the appearance of Man, can but fill the mind with interest, astonishment and pleasure. In these departments of nature, as well as all others, we behold the wonderful designs of Him who works by law and order, and sustains the Universe. The blessings of science might be the common property of all mankind, and there is no reason why they should not.

3. Science refines the tastes and susceptibilities, and thus increases our happiness. Behold the person in love with natural scenes! How innocent and enthusiastic his devotion! As he walks by the sea shore, over the lawn or through the grove, how full is his spirit with the silent yet joyous breathings of nature! His is no fickle delight, no foolish pleasure! He daily lives in sweet communion, aspires to the good and advances toward the perfect. To this we may add the refinements of art, as painting, sculpture, poetry and music, which make up a variety, and form no inconsiderable source of true happiness. But we cannot now pursue this agreeable enquiry further. Suffice it to say, that many are our facilities, tastes, emotions and susceptibilities, that in their development consists our highest happiness, and that all branches of knowledge are necessary to give them free, full and unlimited scope. When man shall understand his destiny, for what exalted purposes he lives, and wherein consists his true interests and real happiness, his condition will be vastly improved. Then education will not be made a mockery, and science a matter of dollars and cents. Then dishonesty and violence will not pervade the land, for the only strife will not be for the accumulation of wealth. The appeals of the good, the true and the beautiful will be heard and obeyed. Man will make it his business to bring out the spirit within him, and raise himself to greatness and happiness.

I have now closed the series of communications I proposed. If they have suitably enforced the truths intended by the writer, or if they have been instrumental in arousing one mind to its great interests, I feel myself abundantly rewarded. In closing, let me express the deepest desire of my heart, that we may all act vigorously for the greatest good of mankind, that in our declining years we may enjoy the satisfaction of looking back upon a well spent life.

L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

## Patriotism and Agriculture.

## THOUGHTS FOR THINKING MEN OF OHIO.

Every true patriot desires to do all the good he can. Reader! you are a friend of your country, a friend of the rights of man. You are a whig or a democrat, or, perchance a liberty man. You are not a boistrous demagogue, raging for office, and all bedewed with crocodile tears. You feel all you say, but you say not half you feel. You are sedate and thoughtful; you know the tyranny, the treachery, the hypocrisy of the past; you see the world but little different from what it has been, and look forward with many forebodings of fear for the few bright spots in the political horizon of our own beloved country. You look forward to your children and your children's children, and in the agony of paternal regard, you exclaim, they may be serfs—they may be slaves!

And how is this great evil to be prevented? Is it alone or chiefly by waging the war of politics? If you are yourself intelligent, you must answer nay! it is by increasing the intelligence of the people, and making them capable of appreciating their rights. And how is this to be done? By multiplying schools, academies and colleges! And who will put up the necessary buildings, furnish the apparatus and books, and pay the teachers, and board and clothe the pupils! Here is the foundation of the whole matter. Intellectual knowledge is absolutely necessary to the continuance of liberty, but without food and clothing life cannot be sustained. Hence men have neglected their minds to care for their bodies, and hence it is that



they have become slaves. It is the necessities of mankind, the want of food and clothing that have enslaved them.

Any true system for the amelioration of the condition of the human race must therefore contemplate the easy multiplication of the necessities of life. Unless our food and clothing can be furnished with diminished labor, there can be little time or money to expend on education. He who has toiled all day to obtain bread for his family, and is hourly looking for the sheriff or constable to rob him of the little he has, can bestow but very few of his thoughts on the proper government of his country, and will most likely give his influence in whatever way may seem most likely to him to furnish him present bread.

In view of these facts I would address myself to the philanthropists of our country—to the patriots who really desire the welfare of the whole people: Can you do a better thing than promote the agriculture, horticulture and mechanic arts which afford the people the means of subsistence? I would speak to the minister in the pulpit, and the declaimer on the stand, and ask them how much good they expect to do while their hearers are hungry or their children are at home crying for bread? Nor should they forget the many, who, for the want of decent apparel come not to hear.

The promotion of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts is and should be among the sacred duties of religion. 'I was an hungered and ye gave me bread, naked and ye clothed me.' He then who gives bread and clothing is not only a patriot, but a worshiper of God. Nor should these passages be interpreted in that narrow sense which means the doling out of cold handed charity, the worst of all ways of giving bread and clothing. But they more properly apply to that promotion and diffusion of those arts of agriculture, horticulture and manufactures, which shall enable each individual to obtain an abundance in the most honorable way.

If I am right in these views, the minister, the lawyer, the statesman, the man of science and the gentleman of leisure, all are called upon by the solemn commands of patriotism and of duty to God, to roll forward the wheels of improvement, in those arts which may well be denominated the arts of life. Every partisan holds his doctrine to be true, and to him I would say, give us bread and clothing, and comfortable houses and lodgings, and we will then give the time and the attention absolutely necessary to understand the great truths of your sect or party, but until then you cannot expect us to have the education or the leisure to comprehend and appreciate the important truths of which you speak; therefore, as you love God and your country, and especially as you desire our welfare, by the full understanding of your principles, tell us first, or at least at the same time, how we shall so multiply the necessities of life, as shall give us that comfort and leisure which have enabled you to understand so many things, so necessary for us to know.

I would remove no minister from his pulpit, nor any lawyer from his bar, nor take the man of science from his laboratory or study, nor infringe on the rights of the man of leisure; but if I could, I would solemnly impress them, by the most important considerations of duty to God and their fellow citizens, of the propriety and necessity of aiding and promoting those arts which lie at the basis of all others, and without which misery and wretchedness must necessarily ensue to all classes.

Among the prominent means of promoting agriculture and horticulture is the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and this is to be accomplished chiefly by the circulation of agricultural papers. If I can move you by no other consideration let me tell you that your own fees, and stipends, and salaries depend upon the success of agriculture and horticulture. It is highly laudable that you should provide for yourselves and your families, but where nothing is, nothing can be had.—Let us all then, farmers, artisans, honorables and esquires, go for promoting the fundamental arts so that where much is, much can be had! Let us by the love of abundance for ourselves, by the inspiration of patriotism, and by the solemn commands of God, march forward for the improve-

ment of our race, and as being at the very basis of this advance, let us promote and encourage an improved agriculture! Can we in any way do more good? He that has honestly labored and toiled, whether in religion or politics, or abstract science must answer no! Up then, and as a beginning circulate the agricultural papers of your State, and consider what you can contribute of use to their columns. In looking around, you will observe that Mr. Bateham's zeal and industry deserve praise, and you will lend a hand to circulate the Ohio Cultivator, as one among the useful instrumentalities.

ELI NICHOLS.

Loydsville, O.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1845.

☞ The Ohio Legislature will assemble on the first day of December. We hope as many of our subscribers as can do so, will remit their new subscriptions at that time, so that their names may stand near the head on our new books. See terms, &c., on first page.

The weather since our last has been quite cool, with some rain, though not much in this part of the state. The past week has been fine and dry. The roads are good, and fall business lively. The young wheat crop looks well in all parts of the state, we believe.

☞ Notices of publications in our next. Also, hints on conducting Farmers' Clubs.

☞ Patriots and philanthropists should read the communication of Eli Nichols, in this paper; and every young man that of L. A. Hine.

☞ We didn't say so!—The Gallipolis Journal says, 'the editor of the Ohio Cultivator expresses the opinion that the foreign demand for grain and provisions will absorb all the supplies of this country.'

Put on your specs and look again, Mr Journal!—surplus is the word.

☞ 'The measuring worm' that has attacked the apple trees in Indiana, is not the 'canker worm' of New England, as one of our correspondents supposes.

CANAL TOLLS ON PLASTER.—A gentleman in Trumbull County (who, we believe, borrows the reading of our paper) calls our attention to the importance of securing a reduction of the canal tolls on plaster, for the encouragement of its use by farmers. He says that ground plaster, which costs about \$6 per ton at Cleveland, is sold as high as \$13 per ton, at Warren, in Trumbull co. and adds, what is very true, that it ought not to pay a higher duty than is levied on coal. We will inquire into the particulars before long.

Some friend informed us last summer, that plaster of the best quality from Michigan, would shortly be furnished at the lake ports, at about \$4 or \$5 per ton in barrels. Will he or some one else let us know if this is now or will shortly be done.

### On Taxing Dogs.

We have received several letters during the past three months in relation to the proposed tax on dogs, in this state, and the disposition to be made of the money thus raised, as contemplated in the resolution of the convention in June. The writers all agree in the main point, namely: that

such a tax is imperiously demanded by the wool growing interest of Ohio, but they differ as to the amount or rate of tax and the disposition of the funds. Some think that an increased rate should be imposed on the owner of more than one dog—say 25 cts for the first, 50 cts for the 2d, &c. And also that the money should be expended in the county or township where raised, in compensating the owners of sheep that are killed by dogs, where such compensation cannot be had of the owners of the dogs.

A bill in accordance with these views, was introduced in the Legislature last winter, and was objected to and defeated on the ground that it was too complicated, and particularly as it would place money in the hands of numerous county or town officers which would lead to endless complaints and difficulties. We believe there was some ground for this opinion, and that the law should be AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE—keeping in view the grand object, which is not to make additional provisions for indemnifying those who may have sheep killed by dogs, but to strike at the root of the evil and thin off the dogs. The sheep farmers of Ohio, who ask this law, are nowise particular about the details, they are quite willing these should be settled by the legislature, only let such a tax be imposed as will secure this great end.

More fine sheep killed.—Mr P. Buckingham of Putnam, informs us that he purchased, a few days since, a lot of very fine sheep just brought from Pennsylvania, by Mr Hanley, and almost the first night after getting them home, ten of the finest were killed by dogs, and as many more wounded so that most of them will probably die! The owners of the dogs were ascertained, but, as is commonly the case, they are persons of no responsibility; hence, as the law now stands, there is no means of redressing the injury or abating the evil.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

It will be remembered that an adjourned meeting of the Board will take place at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December. As the Legislature will convene on the 1st, this will be in good season to consult with the committees and members of that body in relation to the passage of a law, or laws, for the promotion of Agriculture. Let there be a full attendance, and the right spirit manifested by the friends of the cause throughout the state, and the best results may be expected.

THE ADDRESS of the State Board, which was intended for publication in this number of our paper, did not reach us in time, owing to some delay in transmitting the draft of it from Mr Lapham to Gov. Trimble and back. It will appear in our next, and perhaps sooner in some of the other papers.

### Circulate the Petitions!

The blank petitions prepared by us, under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, are now ready. Copies have been, or soon will be, sent to such individuals as we think of who will be likely to interest themselves in obtaining signatures, and also to each POST MASTER where any of our papers are taken, so that every subscriber has an opportunity to sign. ☞ Call and get the petition, sign and circulate it promptly, and send it to your Senator or Representative, at an early day of the session.

We subjoin the forms of petitions, so that those who choose can write copies for signatures.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in session:

WE, the undersigned, farmers and citizens of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ regarding the improvement of agriculture as an object of the highest importance to the people of Ohio, and the surest means of increasing our prosperity as a STATE, do most respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable body to pass a Law for the promotion of Ag-

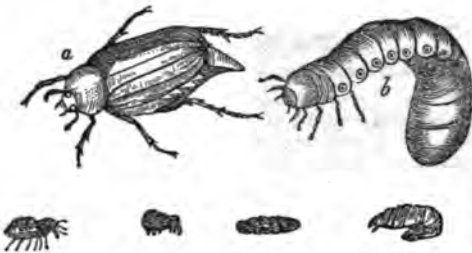


riculture, in accordance with the resolutions and memorial of the State Agricultural Convention, held in the city of Columbus in June last:—especially to provide for a permanent State Board of Agriculture, and the encouragement of County Agricultural Societies, with such rules for their aid and government as shall render them most useful and efficient; and furthermore such other provisions calculated to advance the great farming interests of the State as in your wisdom may be deemed best.

## No. 2.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Your memorialists, residents of the county of believing that the great farming interests of the State would be promoted by a law to protect wool growers from the immense losses and injuries now constantly accruing from the destruction of sheep by dogs, do respectfully ask your honorable body to pass a law imposing a tax on dogs of such an amount as will tend to lessen their numbers and secure the object desired.



### Fall and Winter Plowing, to destroy Grubs and insects and improve heavy Soils.

We wish at this particular time to remind farmers whose lands are infested with grub-worms and other injurious insects, of what was said in our paper of August 15th, and at several other times, in regard to the beneficial effects of fall and winter plowing as a means of destroying these pests. Many kinds of insects are now lying in a dormant state within six or eight inches of the surface, and if turned up by deep plowing, they have no power to descend again, but are destroyed by the frosts of winter. Of other kinds, also, the eggs are deposited a few inches beneath the surface, and may be destroyed in the same way. Gardens, too, where cut worms and the like abound, should by all means be spaded or plowed at this season, leaving the surface in furrows or ridges as loosely as possible. This will not only destroy a great portion of the insects, but will leave the ground in fine condition for early planting in the spring.

The effects of freezing and thawing on a soil the least inclined to clay are exceedingly beneficial, not only in rendering it more friable and easy of culture, but in changing the character of its elements so as to make the food of plants which it contains more soluble and available. Sandy soils are not benefitted in this way, and should not be plowed at this season, unless infested with grubs or worms.

**SHEEP vs. DOGS.**—It may seem almost incredible to some, but we have it from a source that can be relied on, that during the last five or six months, at least two hundred sheep have been killed by dogs, within the limits of Urbana township alone. This is a serious grievance, and one, too, that should be remedied, if it is within the power of the Legislature to do it. In the language of the petition which is now being circulated in this county, 'so far as this community is concerned, the question must now be settled, which branch of business must yield to the other?—the raising of sheep or of dogs.—*Urbana Citizen and Gazette.*

Which is most for the interest of the Farmers of Ohio, to encourage the raising of sheep, or dogs?

Mr George Smith, of Munson, two miles distant, had in one night last week 36 sheep killed and wounded. Several were dead when found, others badly wounded were butchered, in all 23, and one has died since.—*Geauga Rep.*

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

☞ We are very sorry to find our 'ladies department' so poorly supplied in this number; but our readers are already aware of our disqualification for filling it, and we must necessarily depend on contributions from the ladies themselves; especially so long as the profits of our paper are not sufficient to warrant us in engaging the services of that 'assistant.'—ED

## Butter in Indianapolis.

We have heretofore supposed that the quality of the butter generally sold in the Columbus and Cincinnati Markets was about as bad as it could be, but the following description of Indianapolis butter, which we find in the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener* has somewhat altered our opinion:

**BUTTER.**—The degrees of comparison in this market are—horrible, bad, tolerable. We seldom see any butter in the market which merits a higher term. Vast quantities exposed for sale, and bought upon compulsion, and ate through dire necessity, would, in New York or Philadelphia, never be quoted as *butter*, but only as *grease*.—Sour, bitter cream, from dirty receptacles, yields butter depraved from the very churn; but *lard being added*, and *buttermilk not subtracted*, it travels to market in hot weather, and its charms are exposed in a very melting mood. Oh, for a reformation in the dairy! While old farmers hunt good breeds of cows, we hope young farmers will find a breed of wives who shall know that there is such a virtue as *cleanliness*. Poverty is not disgraceful, but nastiness is.

The practice of rolling butter in linen cloths is not good. In warm weather it sticks, and in all weather butter takes a peculiar taste from the cloth. Besides, though we believe in saving old shirts, we don't like the economy of tearing them up for butter rags. Poor as our butter is, there is seldom a lump without a *shirt* to its back!

## Song of the Rambler.

Oh! give me a home in the mountains wild,  
That kiss the azure sky;  
When the joyous hours of summer smiled,  
Nor brought with them a sigh.

Oh give me a home in the self same cot,  
Upon the lofty brow  
Of that glorious hill, where we ne'er forgot  
The humble knee to bow.

Oh give me the home where my childhood passed,  
Without a cloud of care;  
Where the eagle soared, and his shadow passed  
Like bounds of the fleetest hare.

Oh give me a home 'mid the dark green pines,  
Which fronted our lowly door;  
Where the circling vine of the ivy twines  
As it creeps from our earthen floor.

Oh give me a home on that lofty height,  
Which springs from the wavey lawn;  
Where I tumbled rocks with crouching might,  
And rose with the breaking dawn.

Oh give me a home that good old home  
High up on that sunny mount,  
Where the catact dashed in sparkling foam,  
Down, down from its glorious fount.

ANASTASIA.

Castle Rock, Western Virginia.

## MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

☞ We are happy to inform our friends that we have engaged a young artist, an ENGRAVER ON WOOD, to be employed in our office. He will commence next month, and from that time we shall be able to enrich our mechanical department with illustrations.

## Progress and Improvement in the Mechanic Arts.

*Exhibition of the American Institute, New York.*—The annual Fair of the American Institute appears to have been unusually brilliant this season, and was visited by an immense number of spectators. At the close of the Fair, a most spir-

ited and interesting address was delivered by the president, Gen. Tallmadge, from which we make a few brief extracts, which we think will be read with interest.

After remarking at some length on the character and object of the American Institute, and on the beneficial operation of the present tariff system, Gen. Tallmadge commenced speaking of the remarkable specimens of mechanical skill and inventive talent that had been exhibited. He first spoke of Mr. Billings' new machine for breaking and dressing flax and hemp, as one that would completely revolutionize all the hemp and linen business. We can raise better flax here than any where else; and now, with this machine, we can in eight days do what formerly took six months to accomplish, and do it much better. The rope made by it was superior to any foreign rope, and could be seen and tested with the machine at A. B. Taylor's, in Hague st., in this city.

This is, next to that wonderful invention, the American Cotton Gin, the greatest improvement that has befallen our western rivers and plains. We produce in eight days, by this process, the flax ready to be spun into rope, or wove into cloth. He also alluded to the new machine for spinning cotton; a new throstle frame, which is almost the wonder of the world; its velocity is much greater than any of the old machines, and by a different arrangement of the spindles, a superior accuracy; quality, and speed are attained that surpass all credibility. And this is the product of American genius. (He here exhibited a skein of thread.) This is one skein out of 300, and has 840 yards in it. One pound is spun into 800 hanks, and these will extend 150 miles.

He then alluded to the great improvements made in cut glass in this country; whereas, a few years since, and we had to import all our decanters and cut glass; now, Mr. Curtis of the Glass Works, Brooklyn, produces glass of fine color and better cut than any imported glass; and we have no cause to beg and pray for this article from foreign countries.

He spoke in warm terms of the increasing enterprise of the South—of her railroads—of the 34 cotton factories in Georgia—of the same number in Tennessee, and of Charleston herself going into manufacturing. The advantage of manufacturing may be seen by the fact that, in one school district in New Hampshire, ten years ago, there were but 125 persons, and that district now has 10,000 persons in it. Look at Lowell—a few years ago uninhabited—and it has 40,000 people, and \$20,000,000 of capital; and what farmer around there is not the richer for its prosperity? Now the farmer and mechanic understand their own good. You make grain, I'll make iron—you make cloth, I'll make leather, and so we will go on harmoniously for our common, mutual happiness and prosperity. (Applause.)

After stating that there were now 360 cotton factories in the Southern States, he spoke of the Iron trade, and of the wealth that would flow into this country shortly from the development of our immense resources in iron. A few years ago, and we had to import our ox-chains; but that time will never come again. We have untold wealth in our iron mines, and it only needs enterprise and proper legislation to develop it, and bring it to ports of consumption. We have the best artisans in the world to work up the iron, and a few years we will export into England. At present, 200,000,000 tons of iron are required for the use of the civilized world; and of this no less than 75,000,000 tons are produced by the United States! (Loud applause.)

It would be bad, infamously bad, faith to the emigrant, after coaxing him all the way from England to this country under a promise of higher wages, to make him, after he gets here, contend against the pauper labor of Europe, or work, as they do, for two or three shillings a day. (Applause.) Away with such a doctrine—it is not the doctrine of the American Institute.

This institute has helped all branches of trade. Look at the beautiful stoves and ranges from Mott and from Pierce. Look at the splendid ware from Squires—at the ingeniously contrived and handsome hats from Knox—at those superb and inimitably beautiful ladies' boots from Laboyteaux

—at that remarkable and valuable clock hanging there, made by Mills, of Fulton street, and will run a year without winding up—at this extraordinary bonnet which I here hold up, made by Mr. Sammis, of Delancy street, entirely of American raw silk, which will make a beautiful face look twice as beautiful as any other, (laughter and applause from the ladies)—and also at this other beautiful bonnet, (here he took up the Neapolitan hat,) which I can crush up, (he crushed it in his hands,) and lo, presto, it is good as ever again.—(Great applause.) Formerly we imported all our gold and silver pens;—you see the very superb case in this Fair made by Bayley; well, no foreign ones ever equalled them, and we export large numbers. A few years ago we had to send for all our teeth to Paris, (laughter;) now we make them all. (More laughter.) I mean artificial ones. The beautiful specimens made by Mr. Alcock, which took the gold medal, are made here to the number of 500,000 a year, and instead of paying \$5 for a French tooth, as formerly, we can get one for five shillings! Applause.)

Until very lately, it was the fashion to have a French cutter in all our tailoring establishments, and without this men did not consider themselves well dressed. Now Paris sends here for American cutters, and the beautiful specimen of scientific cutting exhibited here by Mr. Emmet Moore would make a badly shaped man look handsome. (Applause.) You saw the valuable invention of Mr. Ray, of this city, to prevent accidents on railroads, and now by this no car can run off the track, even if the switch be turned the wrong way. The new truss bridge of Mr. Hassard is better than any bridge yet built in Europe, and we are daily sending our artisans, locomotives, ship-builders, and all sorts, to Europe, to instruct them in all the mechanic arts. (Great applause.)

As of coats, so of boots. No man was formerly well dressed without French boots. Here is a pair made by a mere apprentice of Mr. Jennings' in Nausau street, that surpass, for beauty, for skill, for the wonderful accuracy of the stitching, all the boots that ever were made in Paris or London. And not only this, but Mr. Dick, of Nausau street, has actually improved on the mechanism of the human frame, and by his elastic shank under the foot makes it only half the trouble to walk a mile that it was formerly. So of the wonderful improvements in Daguerreotyping; a few years since, and we knew no more about it than the man in the moon; and now Messrs. Haas, Plumb, Antony & Edwards, Gavitt, Brady, &c., have far surpassed all French Daguerreotypes. Again, our ladies excel all others as mechanics. (Applause.) There is a shirt sent by Mr. Bennet, of Fulton and Henry streets, Brooklyn, that contains 20,000 stitches, and, as a specimen of the most beautiful work, cannot be surpassed; and it is a proud proof of the taste, skill, and industry of an American lady. (Applause.)

Gen. T. went on at some length to speak of the valuable tanning machine, Russell's perfumery, Conroy's fishing tackle, the computing scale, the inlaid door knobs, the choice fruit and flowers, &c., &c., as proof of our superior progress in these matters over Europe; and observed that this Institute can help the stove man, can help the tin man, can help the hatter, can help the boot-maker, can help the pipe-layer, (much laughter,) can help the chair-maker, and, above all, it can help the ladies. (Laughter.) We love the land that produces such beautiful goods—others love the sweet girls that made them.—(Loud applause.)

**PLOWS—IMPORTANT TRIAL AND DECISION.**—The United States Circuit Court, now in session in this city, Judge Nelson presiding, has been engaged for the last three days in the trial of a very important patent case. Benjamin H. Wood, sued Antony for an infringement upon the patent which Jethro Wood had taken out for 'Wood's Plow,' an invention of his own. This article is in general use throughout the United States, and scientific writers have said that it has been a more beneficial improvement than any other of the present century, except the steam engine.—We understand that the rights of the patentee

had been so generally infringed upon as to render his invention almost useless to him, so far as pecuniary benefit was concerned. The jury after a patient hearing of the evidence, and the addresses of the able council engaged, returned a *verdict for the plaintiff*. The effect of this verdict is to establish the patent of Wood to this useful invention, and thus put an end to the infringement upon his rights. Counsel for the plaintiff, W. H. Seward, Samuel Stevens and Z. A. Leland, Esq's.; for the defendant, Daniel Wright, Esq.—*Albany Ev. Journal*.

### The Electric Telegraph.

We have mentioned that this most wonderful invention was exhibited in operation at the late Fair at Utica, and it was our intention to have attempted a description of its construction and mode of operation for the benefit of our unscientific readers, but it would be very difficult for us to do this in a manner that could be understood by those entirely unacquainted with the laws of that most subtle and mysterious agent called electricity, in its various forms, as magnetism, galvanism and atmospheric electricity or lightning. We shall, therefore, mainly content ourselves with stating *what* this contrivance will accomplish, rather than *how* it is done.

Most, if not all of our readers are aware that the electric fluid will pass through metallic rods or wires, with inconceivable velocity. Its speed is said to be at the rate of *eighty thousand miles in a second of time!* and it loses none of its force by distance; so that if a wire was extended round the entire world, a single shock, or charge from a galvanic battery or electric machine, would make the entire circuit in less than one second of time!! On this principle is based the Electro-magnetic Telegraph, of which so much has of late been said in the papers. With such lightning velocity, by means of this invention, shall we soon, very soon, be enabled to hold communication with the most distant parts of this great Union! The experiment which has been tried for more than a year past, between the cities of Baltimore and Washington has fully demonstrated its practicability and usefulness; a line of copper wires as conductors of lightning messages are now almost completed from Baltimore to Philadelphia, thence to New York, and from there to Boston. Another line is partly completed, and to be done this fall, from New York city to Buffalo, and another is under way from Philadelphia to Harrisburg in Penn., and is to be extended on to Pittsburg.—This last line is undertaken by a company who have secured the patent right for extending it through the western states to the great Lakes and the Mississippi river, called the 'Atlantic and Mississippi Telegraph Company.' The managing agent of this company is our former fellow townsman, Henry O'Reilly, Esq. In conversation with him at Rochester and Utica he informed us that this company was then just organized, and stock had already been taken to construct the telegraph to Harrisburg. And as soon as that portion was put under contract, subscriptions would be opened for additional stock to construct the line to Pittsburg. (We see by the Pittsburg papers that most if not all of the stock has already been subscribed, and it is expected the work will be soon begun.) Then he will proceed to Wheeling, and from thence to this city (Columbus,) and onward to Cincinnati, &c., as fast as the people are disposed to take stock sufficient to pay for constructing the work; and from the readiness with which the stock is subscribed for in other states, with the assurance there is of its being profitable, he felt no doubt but that the whole line to Cincinnati would be constructed within a year!

The mode of construction is, to extend the wires (which are made of copper, and coated with composition) from the tops of posts 300 to 400 feet apart and 20 to 30 feet high. The expense is only about \$150 per mile.

We have not space nor time sufficient to give the arguments that are used to show the uses and probable profits of this system of telegraphs; but the best judges of such matters to be found, have expressed their full conviction that they will in a short time become so extensively used as to ren-

der the investment quite profitable to the stockholders. Let those who are most interested in the speedy transmission of intelligence in all our towns and cities, think of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Are the merchants and traders, the bankers and brokers, the editors and politicians of Cincinnati, Columbus, and other places in the heart of this western world aware that before the period arrives for another year's operations in pork and flour, they may all obtain the European news on the arrival of each steam ship, the instant it is received in Boston or New York? What chance will there then be for private expresses and unfair speculations in produce? Then, too, how pleasant it will be for politicians to be able to receive and communicate intelligence with lightning speed from and to head quarters at Washington, and the capitals of all the important states in the Union! In short, no one can begin to estimate or foresee what a mighty revolution this invention will effect in all our business, social and political movements, and we must leave the subject for abler pens than ours to descant upon.

### The Potatoe Rot.

The Editor of the Sandusky County Democrat says: 'We hear almost a general complaint among the farmers of this county, of the potatoe crop being affected with the *rot*. The crop has turned out better than any one expected three months ago; but since it has been gathered, and the existence of the disease known, doubts are expressed as to there being enough for home consumption for the year to come. Some attribute the rot to the drought; others, to a particular soil. We should like to have the opinion of the editor of the Cultivator, or any of our experienced farmers upon this subject.'

**Remarks.**—We are inclined to think that the rot which our Sandusky neighbor speaks of, is not of the same kind as that which has for the past two years prevailed in some of the eastern states, and is now exciting so much alarm in most parts of Europe. This potatoe *cholera*, as it is now often called, does not appear to have extended its ravages in this country the past season, but on the contrary has done less injury in most parts than last year—though in portions of Maine and Nova Scotia it has been worse than ever before, as is also the case in Europe. In the northeastern counties of this state, and in western Pennsylvania and New York, where there were some appearances of the disease last year, we hear of few complaints this season; hence there is reason to hope that it will, in a short time, disappear entirely, or be confined to cooler and warmer climates than ours. Much discussion has been had in regard to the nature of this malady, its cause, remedies, &c., both in the papers of this country and Europe, and much laborious research has been bestowed upon the subject by men of science; but, although many plausible theories have been advanced, nothing positive, or very conclusive, has as yet been made known respecting it. Another year's experience will probably be necessary to decide upon the merits of different theories and the remedies proposed.

Potatoes often rot, both before and after being dug, from other causes than this disease; such as being killed by frost before maturity, an excess of wet, &c. And when buried in a heap, they not unfrequently become heated and spoil, by being covered too deeply before the weather becomes cold.

### The time for Cutting Timber.

**MR. EDITOR**—I am a reader of your paper, and have observed nothing in its columns as yet respecting the best time of cutting timber for durability, or to hasten its decomposition. This is a subject of interest to every inquiring farmer; for it is well known that the same kinds of timber are more or less durable owing to the season of the year in which they were cut.

There appears to be a variety of opinions, however, among writers, as to the best time for cutting timber: It is stated in the *Genesee Farmer*, vol. 5, p. 41, that February is the best time to insure its



durability. In a book, printed at Philadelphia, soon after the revolutionary war, the author says, 'Long experience, I think, hath sufficiently ascertained, that timber cut down in the spring, is much more durable than when cut at any other time.' The New England Farmer says midsummer, while, strange as it may appear, others say fall. These opinions cannot all be right.

I have learned by observation that by cutting timber in February, there will be but little difference in the appearance of the white or sap wood, and red or outer heart, and both are more durable than if cut in any other season of the year. If timber be girdled in February, the bark will cleave to the trunk and branches, the twigs hang on, the branches remain fixed, and the whole tree will stand years longer than if girdled in midsummer or any other season of the year.

But if timber is to be cut or girdled to insure its death or hasten its decomposition, it should be done in August 'in the old of the moon and the sign in the heart.' This is also the best time to sprout or grub around stumps, to mow briars and elders, &c.

P. WILLIAMS.

Franklin Co., O. 1845.

**Remarks**—The proper time for cutting timber has indeed been the subject of much dispute; but the practice in foreign countries, and the opinion of the majority at home seem to decide in favor of the winter season when durability is the object desired, and mid-summer for the reverse. As to the 'full of the moon' or the 'sign in the heart,' we regard these circumstances as having no more influence on trees, or timber than they have on iron or stone—just none at all.

#### Letter from Hon. B. Summers.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

MR. BATEHAM—Dear Sir:—As a short time will bring together, at the capitol, the servants whom the sovereign people have elected to legislate for them, it may perhaps be well to call their attention to a few things which will claim a portion of their attention during the approaching session. I perceive, by your valuable periodical, that the State Board of Agriculture have determined to ask for the organization of their board and such pecuniary aid as will make it a living, efficient body. None are disposed, publicly, to dispute the claim which agriculture has for a little special legislation, however much they may be disposed to give the cold shoulder when called to act with reference to it.

I have not time—indeed, it is not necessary—to speak of the paramount importance of AGRICULTURE—it is acknowledged by all. Aye, and who pays the taxes! Mainly the farmers; and yet some have thought a few hundred dollars cannot be afforded to especially promote this interest of all interests in our great state.

I feel confident, Mr. Editor, that your labors the present year in our state, have not been in vain in stirring up the gift that is within us on this subject. The people are fast becoming sensible of the need of some decisive action on this subject, and I believe a great majority are especially favorable to the project of a State Board of Agriculture.

Permit me to suggest respectfully to the members of the Legislature elect, that a little pains will enable them to come together, bringing much valuable information in regard to the condition and progress of agriculture in their districts, and which can be made very useful in keeping up the interest of such conversational meetings as the friends of agriculture held last winter at Columbus. I hope to see those meetings revived with increased spirit, and if legislators will consult their own interest or pleasure, or that of their constituents, they will be willing to spend an evening occasionally, if not statedly, in giving and receiving information at such meetings.

Also the subject of taxing dogs, or devising some other method of lessening the number of that ferocious, as well as affectionate, race, and affording some adequate protection to the wool-grower against their depredations, will be again agitated. The Representatives of the people might perhaps act more discreetly on that subject than some have done heretofore, were they to

inquire into the amount of losses sustained by their constituents, during the year or two past, from the depredations of dogs, as well as the benefits accruing to the owners, and their neighbors, from a convenient home market thus furnished for their surplus beef, pork, and soap grease.

The weather has been fine till within a week past, in which latter time old Boreas has been biting his war steeds and trying their paces, and to-day the way they snort and career and scour over hill-top and prairie, in this hyperborean lake region, is a caution to corn-huskers!

Yours, &c.,

B. SUMMERS.

Florence; Erie county, O., Nov. 9, '45.

#### A word to the Young Men of Ohio.

One of the most prevalent and alarming evils of the present day, and which, if not soon arrested, must ultimately affect, greatly and seriously, the highest and best interests of our country, is the strong aversion so very generally manifested by the rising generation to *farming labor*. It seem to have become an almost universal and settled conviction with the young men of the present age, that the portals to honor, usefulness and distinction, are open to those only who figure largely within the enervating walls of a counting room, promenade the glittering walks of professional life, or burn the midnight oil in the sequestered halls of classic learning. Mistaken idea! A sentiment so unfounded, and fatally absurd, ought to mantle with a blush the cheek of the uneducated barbarian, and the enlightened and intelligent mind of the nineteenth century should repel it with indignant scorn. *Dishonorable to work on a farm!* Can't be eminent, and at the same time be a farmer! Who taught you such philosophy! From what librarian's shelf did you read such lessons of modern wisdom!—Oh foolish young man! if such are the principles with which you set out in life, you are destined to fall; though your prospects may now be as bright and clear, as the silvery sky of an autumnal evening, yet the revelations of futurity will be likely to cloud your hopes with unexpected misfortunes that you now little realize. No! young men of Ohio, harbor not for a moment such suicidal notions; banish such thoughts from your mind, as you would the ruthless assailant of national liberty; remember that you live in a country in which moral worth, and intellectual greatness, are the only, and the highest standards of individual excellence. It matters not what your vocation may be, or however humble your calling, it is by these qualities that you will be held in the estimation of your country, and by no others; let not the false glare, and the not unfrequently undeserving insignia of the more favored sons of fortune, betray your confidence, or court your affections. Of all the vocations that have ever yet been pursued by man, there are none higher, more honorable or deserving, than the cultivation of the soil. And its labors have engaged the attention of the most eminent and distinguished men of every country, and every age. Heroes who have led mighty armies to battle, and triumphant victory. Statesmen who have charmed with their eloquence, and enlightened with their counsels the Senate chambers of their country. And poets who have sung immortal songs, on the river's side, and in the wild mountain's glen, have performed its duties. Whence originated the base idea that it is derogatory to a young man's character, to make his first adventure in life on a farm. Certainly not with him who is truly intelligent, or familiarly acquainted with the brightest names that adorn the page of his country's history. No! young men of Ohio, be not ashamed of the farm, the good old FARM, love it, LOVE it. You may roam the wide world o'er, and you will never find a place where you will be so happy as on it. Though some other kinds of business may have greater outward attractions, there are none that are attended with fewer cares, or that possess more real and lasting enjoyments; and its labors give health and energy to the body, and strength and activity to the mind. Many a young man has left a pleasant farm and a happy home, against the wishes of a kind father and indulgent mother and engaged in business

which he vainly imagined would make him more of a gentleman, and in a few short years drank deeply of life's sorrows, misfortunes, and perhaps crime, and then sunk under a load of disappointments to an untimely grave.

OSCEOLA.

Milan, O., Nov. 1845.

#### Colman's European Agriculture and Rural Economy—part IV.

We have perused this No. with much gratification. The larger portion of it is devoted to interesting descriptions of the various markets of England. The opening chapter, entitled 'General Considerations,' is a cluster of just sentiments and philosophical reflections, couched in a diction as admirable as the thoughts. The next chapter treats of 'Agriculture as a Commercial Pursuit.' Then follow chapters descriptive of the Cattle Markets and Fairs.

The account of Smithfield market, London, the greatest cattle market in the world, is highly interesting. The Grain Markets are next noticed. Then follows a chapter on the Corn Duties; the next is on the Mode of Adjusting Labor and Wages, in which the author speaks of the claims of labor and the duties of wealth; the next chapter is on the Dead Meat Markets; the next, on Vegetable and Fruit Markets; Market Gardens form the subject of the next chapter, in which various processes pursued by the market gardeners near London, are stated; Convent Garden Market, London, the chief market in England for the sale of fruits, flowers and vegetables, is the subject of the next chapter, and the number closes with a notice of General markets, for the sale of wool, hides, leather, butter, cheese, eggs, &c.

The number, as a whole, is to us of more interesting character than either of the three which have preceded it. In the chapter on the odious Corn Laws, by which millions of England's poor are deprived of bread, and in the chapter where 'the claims of labor and the duties of wealth,' are discussed, the author gives expression to sentiments alike creditable to his head and his heart, and which will meet a cordial response from every philanthropic breast, which regards MAN and his welfare, as of paramount importance to considerations of pecuniary gain, and which holds with the author, that 'The true glory of a nation, is the glory of justice and humanity; and that the only legitimate and worthy objects of a good government are—not the mere accumulation of wealth, the triumphs of military ambition, the extension of territory, the higher elevation of ranks already too high for sympathy with the wants and sufferings of the depressed and low,—but the far nobler purposes of giving to all the opportunities and the means of exerting an honest industry, and an ample share, and a perfect security, in the enjoyment of the fruits of that industry; in the exercise of an exact and impartial justice, seeking to protect the defenceless, to succor the oppressed, to raise the fallen; by a wise education and a paternal care, to inspire even the lowliest with the ennobling consciousness of his own moral and immortal nature, and in the spirit of true Christianity, to regard all men as one family.' These are sentiments which meet the sanction of the just and good of earth, as we must believe they do the assent of the Just and Good of Heaven.

We perceive by the author's prefatory notice to this No., that some American reviewer (who confesses that he has read only one of Mr. Colman's reports,) asserts that Mr. C. 'has not the power to execute the work he has undertaken, as it should be executed.' This assertion we deny, as well as the right of the reviewer to assume so much by making a single number of the work a criterion for judgment of the whole.

We know Mr. Colman—and our knowledge of his character warrants us in pronouncing him eminently qualified to execute the work he has undertaken in a manner no less satisfactory to his patrons than creditable to himself; and that he will exercise his best abilities to this end, and redeem in full all that he has promised, (unless prevented by unforeseen and unavoidable casualties,) we have no more doubt than we have that he is not indifferent concerning his own reputation. His reports on the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, (for which he has been termed

'the Sinclair of America,') are alone ample evidence of his ability to complete 'the work he has undertaken' in an able manner—and so we predict, *he will do it*. We know his main effort will be to *suit himself*; if he is successful in this, we think his readers in general will be satisfied also.

Mr. Colman is well acquainted with the character of our rural population;—he has had rare opportunities for learning their inclinations and prejudices;—he is not ignorant nor unmindful of the fact that they are fond rather of the practical than of the speculative—of ascertaining facts rather than untested theories,—and though his work is not designed to edify or gratify any one particular class interested in agriculture, yet, when completed we doubt not it will contain sufficient matter-of-fact to render it no less interesting to the farmer who seeks for practical results and practical suggestions, than it will be to those who, while they are interested in the practical, can admire the gems of sentiment, please try, and philosophical reflection, so beautifully expressed and happily interspersed in the author's description of things which come under his observation; and *all*—all who care for the welfare of their species—who acknowledge the tie of common brotherhood, and sympathize with human suffering wherever it exists—can but be pleased with the boldness, justness and ability with which the author asserts and maintains the rights of the poor and oppressed, the claims of labor, and the dignity of honest toil, and denounces the wrongs which wealth and power combine to inflict upon those who are the creators of all *true* wealth, and the main props and support of national power.

J. H. D.

✂ We copy the foregoing from the New England Farmer, in preference to writing an article of the kind ourself; because while it expresses exactly our own sentiments respecting Mr. Colman and his work, it shows also the opinions entertained by those who have known him much longer than we have.—Ed. O. Cult.

#### Piqua, Miami Co., Agricultural Fair.

We learn by the Piqua Register, that extremely inclement weather at the time of this exhibition prevented as full an attendance and as great a display of Stock, Products, &c., as would otherwise have been. Under all the circumstances, however, the exhibition was better than could reasonably have been expected.

The certificates in regard to the best field crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and Clover seed, will be received to the first of January next, after which the premiums will be awarded.—(We have been informed that a number of copies of the *Ohio Cultivator* were awarded as premiums—decidedly a good plan, we think.—ED)

The report adds: It is gratifying in the highest degree to see the many evidences of improvement among our Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers, as presented at these exhibitions. A spirit is now abroad which will lead to the most happy results in all these departments of industry. No emulation is so laudable as that which animates and actuates the industrial classes in their efforts at improvement in whatever business they may be engaged. It is hoped that some Legislative action will be taken in favor of Agricultural Societies during the ensuing session, and that the work so well begun may continue until a thorough reform shall be effected in the system of Agriculture in our State.

#### Highland Co. Agricultural Society.

At a public meeting, held pursuant to notice, in the Court House at Hillsboro', Oct. 3d, 1845, an Agricultural Society was organized by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the appointment of the following officers for the ensuing year:—

ISAAC SAMS, President.

N. W. AYRES, Vice President.

SAMUEL LINN, Jr., Recording Secretary.

WM. H. TRIMBLE, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES DILL, Treasurer.

CHARLES EVANS,

JOHN BARRY,

JOHN W. POPE,

Executive Committee.

✂ Thanksgiving in this state, Nov. 20th.—Look out for your heads, fat turkeys!

#### English News—The Markets, &c.

Two arrivals of steamships since our last bring dates to Oct. 19, and intelligence of a continued advance in the prices of bread stuffs and American provisions. The prolonged wet weather, had rendered quite certain a very defective wheat harvest throughout most of the grain districts of Europe; added to which the extensive injury to the potatoe crop by the rot, has excited great apprehensions of privation and want the coming year. Fortunately for the laboring classes, the active state of trade and the numerous railroads and other improvements in process of construction, render labor plenty, and times comparatively easy.

The effects of the foreign intelligence, on the produce trade of this country has been very beneficial in advancing the prices and bringing many from the eastern cities into the agricultural regions of the west. It has at the same time excited a spirit of speculation among dealers, and capitalists that is nowise healthful or of general benefit. Upon the whole, however, we congratulate the farmers of this country on the improvement of their prospects for the year to come. We hope that they will be encouraged and stimulated thereby to make increased efforts for their own permanent improvement, and the elevation of their profession to that rank which it ever ought to occupy in public estimation.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, Oct. 18. (From the circular of J. & C. Kirkpatrick.) Since the 4th inst., we have had more doing in American produce in general. In beef and pork we have had sales to a fair extent at our late quotations,—the limited stock now here will not be more than sufficient to meet our wants until the first arrivals of the new cure, while our accounts from Ireland warrants us to expect no supplies of importance thence.

Cheese is, and has been, exceedingly scarce; the entire arrivals have been under 1,500 boxes, which have been sold by auction, at the full advance quoted in our last. Within the past ten days, we have had two of our most important fairs for this article, when there was a full average supply, all of which was sold at an advance of 3s to 4s per cwt. Early arrivals from the States will sell freely, and from present appearances, and with the prosperous state of our working classes, and the high price of butter, we are likely to have high prices, with an extra heavy demand through the season.

Lard continues extremely scarce; our arrivals are under 600 kegs of fine quality, which sold at 48s 6d, and would now command 1s to 2s more. Our stock of tallow is unusually light; the price has gradually been increasing, so that 42s 6d would not be got for States, and if for fine quality 42s 9d to 43s.

Ashe has been taken freely at 24s for pots, and 24s 6d to 24s 9d for pearls; the stock now in first hands is much reduced. Hemp has been extremely dull; the last sale of States was forced upon the market at £20, and even at this no extensive sales could be made. No change in the value of oils or beeswax.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WOOL.—A New York paper states that about 80,000 lbs American fleeces were bought in that city a few days since for export, principally to Liverpool and Antwerp, at 26 a 33 cents.

The Boston Advertiser of the 1st inst., says: "Our market for the finer grades of American has materially improved, in consequence of the demand for English markets, and still better prices are confidently expected. A fortnight since we mentioned that holders of fine grades were more firm in consequence of some demand for England. There is now on shipboard and about to be shipped by two vessels, upward of 300 bales to Liverpool, and 300 do. to London, and offers within a few days have been made for very large quantities for the same destination."

#### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour is now steady at \$4.50 per bbl., tho' with less doing than a week since. Wheat sells at 70 cts., Oats, 22 @ 25, Corn 25 @ 28 cts. per bu. Clover seed, \$4.50 @ 4.62, per bu.—Flax seed 57½. Hogs are beginning to come in freely and some good droves have been sold at \$4.00 per 100 lbs., though holders generally want a higher price, which buyers object to give. Green hams sell at 54 cts per lb., shoulders at 4 c. Lard, in brls and kegs, 7½ @ 7¾ c. Butter, fresh rolls, 16 @ 18 cts. Cheese, Western Reserve, 7½ @ 8 c. Eggs, 15 @ 16 cts per dozen.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Flour has been very unsteady for a week past, and now sells at \$4.25; wheat, no sales; Corn, a boat load in the ear sold at 35 cts., and 2000 bu. oats at 29½ cts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Flour, good western, is 6 1¼—shippers pay \$6.00 to \$6.15; large shipments have been made, and freights are engaged for more. Wheat, prime western, brings \$1.35. Ashes, 3. 3¼ for pots, and \$4.12½ for pearls. Pork, mess is in good demand at \$14; prime is less wanted, and brings \$10.56. Beef, new, sells at 4.25 @ 4.75, and 7.25 @ 7.75 for prime and mess.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 8.—Beef cattle were plenty during the week, but not of the best quality; ranged from 1.50 to 2.50 on the hoof—equal to 3.00 @ 4.75 nett. Hogs sell at 5.00 to 5.25 per 100 lbs.

#### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Nov. 14.

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	70 a	Turkeys, each,	25 a 31
Indian corn,	20 a 23	Geese, "	18 a 25
Oats,	15 a 16	Ducks, "	8 a 10
		Chickens, "	8 a 10
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl.,	4.12½ a 4.25	Apples, bu.,	50 a 75
" 100 lbs.,	2.00 a	" dried,	1.50 a
" Buckwheat, 150 a		Peaches, dried,	2.00 a
Indian meal, bu.,	25 a 31	Potatoes,	20 a 25
Hominy, quart,		" sweet,	62 a 75
Beef, hind quarter,		Hay, ton,	5.00 a 6.00
100 lbs.,	2.30 a 3.00	Wood, hard, cord,	1.25 a 1.50
" fore quarter,	2.00 a 2.50	Salt, bbl.,	1.62 a 1.75
Pork, large hogs,		SEEDS.	
" small,	3.50 a 4.00	Clover, bu.,	4.00 a 4.50
Hams, country, lb.,	6 a 7	Timothy,	2.00 a 3.00
" city cured,	7 a 8	Flax,	75 a 81
Lard, lb., ret.,	7 a 8	WOOL.	
" in kegs or bbls.	6 a 7	Common,	20 a 23
Butter, best, rolls,	10 a 12½	Fine and ½ bld.,	25 a 28
" common,	9 a 10	Full blood,	30 a 31
" in kegs,	7 a 8	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Cheese,	6½ a 7	Pot, 100 lbs.,	2.75 a
Eggs, dozen,	10 a 12½	Pearl,	3.50 a
Maple sugar, lb.,	a	Scorched salts,	2.50
" molasses, gal.	a		
Honey, comb, lb.,	10 a		
strained,	12½ a 14		

#### MUSTARD! MUSTARD!!

I will pay the highest market price for all the Mustard Seed that is offered at my Mustard Manufactory, on Western Row, between Mason and Everett streets, Cincinnati, where will be found a constant supply of the best mustard in the western country, put up to suit customers, and sent to order.  
Nov. 1.—31. ROBERT SAVILL.

#### N. Y. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

HAVING taken the commodious store, No. 167, Water street, the subscriber is now opening the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds ever yet offered in this market. Most of these are of a new and highly improved pattern, warranted to be of the best materials, put together in the strongest manner, of a very superior finish, and offered at the lowest cash prices.

#### NEEDS FOR THE FARMER.

Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Rutabaga, Turnip, Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover and Grass seeds, improved varieties of potatoes.

#### WIRE-CLOTHS AND SIEVES.

Different kinds and sizes constantly on hand.

#### FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian and African Guano, Poudrette, Bonedust, Lime, Plaster of Paris, &c.

#### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

#### HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

Orders executed for stock of all kinds to the best advantage.

The subscriber requests samples sent to him of any new or improved implements, seeds, &c., &c., which, if found valuable, extra pains will be taken to bring them before the public.

A. B. ALLEN, 187 Water street, New York.

Nov. 1, 1845.

#### A FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, &c.

ONE of the best farms in Northern Illinois, a little southerly of Wisconsin, is offered at a low price, and stock of various kinds would be received in part payment at their cash value in Illinois.

There are about 1200 acres including a grove of ancient timber of about eighty acres. It is a high rolling prairie—soil rich and ready for the plow. A creek of spring water runs through the farm, and Rock River bounds it on the East, a mile and a quarter. 300 acres are perfect meadow; mills and villages near, and water excellent.—The improvements on the place are limited—a house, shanty and a little fencing—leaving all to the taste and judgment of the purchaser.

There are two other farms near the above, but not so large, which I offer on similar terms. Further particulars may be learned on application to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, or to the subscriber at Dixon, Illinois.

JOHN THILLABER.

N. B. The advertiser is carrying on a very large farm near the above, and with great satisfaction: and will be gratified to be of service to settlers in that quarter. He would be willing to work the large farm on joint account with a good farmer, who has means equal to about half the cost and requisite outlays.

#### LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THE proprietors of this nursery will have for sale, the coming fall and spring, one of the best selections of Fruit Trees ever offered for sale in Ohio. Many of the Trees were grown by Professor J. P. Kirtland, under his own direct supervision. Some of them will be from the nursery of Messrs. Downing, Newburg, N. Y., while others have been grown upon our grounds. The number of varieties will constitute about eighty of Pears, twenty-five or thirty of Cherries, some thirty of Plums, about fifty of Peaches, one hundred varieties of Apples, all the best varieties of Apricots; Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c. &c.—We shall procure if possible, all of the new and most highly recommended varieties of fruits from the East, and shall offer them at reasonable prices. We shall also have for sale a great variety of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, &c. &c., which have been growing in our own grounds. We have also Evergreen Trees of Norway Fir, Balsam Fir, Chinese and American Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, American and Swedish Junipers, Evergreen Cypress, Tree and Dwarf Box, Irish and English Yew, &c. &c.

We shall publish in November a list of our different varieties of fruit as named, with their times of ripening, which we will send to any one that desires.

Trees will be carefully packed when desired, and all orders accompanied with the money, or a good city reference, will meet with correct attention.

Cleveland, October 1845.

ELLIOTT &amp; CO.

#### FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE, at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of the State House on the Sandusky road, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best American and Foreign varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, together with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a fine variety of Roses, Bulbs, &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Trees carefully packed and correctly labelled. Persons not familiar with the names of fruit will do well to leave the selection to the proprietor; in such cases those only will be sent of the most approved kinds, and when required, such as ripen in succession.

September 15, 1845.—51

JOHN FISHER.

#### ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

[Rochester, N. Y.]

THE subscribers offer for sale 200,000 fruit trees of different ages and kinds, thoroughly tested upon bearing trees in the city and vicinity. Also a good assortment of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

Persons ordering from us may depend upon their orders being faithfully executed, and the trees will be carefully packed and forwarded to any address. We can also furnish any amount of acorns and young stock for nurseries at the west. All orders must be accompanied by cash, or if a credit is desired, a good reference.

BISSEL &amp; HOOKER.

Refer to M. B. Bateham, Columbus, O.

#### Portage Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

#### CAPITAL TO MEET LOSSES \$400,000.

THE Oldest, the Largest and richest Company in the West.—Agents at most of the principal towns in the State.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion.



# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 1, 1845.

NO. 23.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

**TERMS.**—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished.

**POST MASTERS,** and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### Our Terms for next Year.

### Special notice to our friends and readers generally.

One number more will complete the first volume of the Cultivator; and, according to our CASH SYSTEM, all subscribers will be required to renew their subscriptions before any papers will be sent them after that time (unless they have already paid for a longer period in advance.)

A new prospectus is issued with this number, and a complete index will accompany the next.

### Terms:

The Ohio Cultivator will be continued at the same price as heretofore, (though improved by the use of more engravings, &c.) viz:

### One Dollar per Year, in Advance,

OR, FOUR COPIES FOR THREE DOLLARS, when ordered at one time (they need not be to one address.) No distinction will be made in this respect between those who are at present subscribers, and new ones.

### Premiums!

We have a new supply of Colman's volume of the Genesee Farmer complete (in Nos.) with the index, which we offer as premiums to all who may send us FOUR SUBSCRIBERS (with \$3) two or more of them to be new ones—i. e., such as are not on our list the present year. And if any who do thus have already received that volume of the Farmer as a premium, we will send them some other.

### Postage.

All letters with remittances, and in accordance with our terms, may be sent by mail, at our risk and expense. Post Office orders are more trouble than profit to all parties, and we request our friends not to send them.

### Send Early.

We hope all of our friends who can do so, will send their new subscriptions with as many additional names as possible, by the first of January.

POST MASTERS will greatly oblige us by asking our subscribers to renew promptly their subscriptions, and sending the same to us as early as possible, so that we can judge as to what number of copies to print on the first of January.

We are happy in being able to announce that Mr JOHN T. BLAIN, who has been long and favorably known as Assistant Postmaster at Columbus, has been engaged to take the management of the subscription books and mailing department in our office, for the coming year. The public in this region will need no other assurance that the business will be correctly done.

Subscribers who have failed to receive any of the numbers of the Cultivator of the present year, will please inform us thereof when they renew their subscriptions, and the missing ones will be sent.

GOOD!!—Some of our subscribers are already beginning to send in their subscriptions for next year, thus manifesting a warm interest in the prosperity of the OHIO CULTIVATOR. Among the first of these was the HON. A. N. MORIN, M. P. P., of Montreal, Canada, who was also the very first person that subscribed for the Cultivator last year; having seen a notice in the Genesee Farmer of our intention to commence this work. Another name deserving of honorable mention is that of WM. FULLER of SALINEVILLE, O., who paid us last spring the full price of subscription (\$3,) for three years in advance!

**PER CONTRAST—Beauties of the credit system.**—The New England Farmer relates a case where an agent of that paper compounded a settlement with a distant subscriber who had taken that paper for twenty-one years without having made a payment!—And the publisher of the Democratic Review states that the amount of outstanding subscriptions due that establishment is over four thousand dollars!

We hope after reading the foregoing none of our subscribers will think us unwise for adopting the CASH SYSTEM. It is the best for (honest) subscribers as well as for publishers.

### Look to your Potatoe Heaps!

We hear numerous complaints of the rotting of potatoes in the heaps where buried, and we would advise all persons having potatoe heaps to examine them without delay, and if they have begun to rot have them immediately taken out and sorted, then spread the sound ones in the open air for a day or two if dry weather, and if not, on a barn floor or the like where they can remain till dry. If this is not done, where the rot has commenced, the loss of the whole heap will be almost certain. We do not think that this rotting of the potatoes in buried heaps is of the same kind as that called the potatoe disease at the east, but it is similar in some respects, and may prove identical with it. We shall have more to say on that subject before long.

**Caution.**—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says a fine cow was poisoned in that vicinity by eating potatoes affected with the rot; and the Athens Co. Athenian says a number of hogs in that county have been destroyed in the same way.

The question as to the poisonous quality of the diseased potatoes has been disputed by writers in the Eastern States, but for safety we advise farmers to be cautious.

### On Smut in Wheat and other Grain.

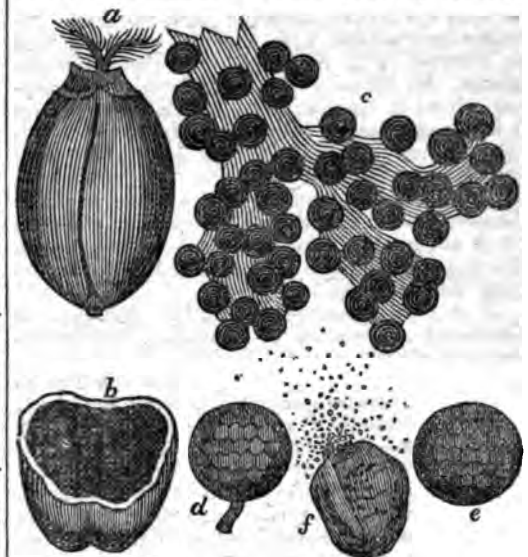
### What it is—How Propagated and Prevented.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

Having on two former occasions given illustrations of the first great enemy of our wheat crop, rust, we now proceed to examine the second, namely, smut. On subsequent occasions we shall give remarks on the different wheat insects, with illustrations.

In regard to smut, as well as rust, we find a great diversity of opinion prevalent among farmers respecting its nature, cause and prevention, and their practice in regard to it is as variant as their opinions. Some attribute the disease to the season or the weather; others to the soil, manure, previous crop or mode of culture, and others to the influence of the moon at the time of sowing, &c. We believe, however, that a majority of the more intelligent class of farmers have discovered, by experiment or observation, that the evil is in some way propagated with the seed, and many have also learned that it can be effectually prevented by washing or soaking seed grain in a solution of salt or lime, (as has been recommended

in this and other agricultural papers,) but how it is thus propagated, and why it is thus prevented, few farmers will attempt to explain, for the reason that they do not understand the nature of the malady, or the mode of its propagation. To elucidate this subject is the object of the following engravings and remarks, to which we invite the careful attention of our wheat growing readers:



(a) Grain of diseased (smutted) wheat.  
(b) Section of the same, cut transversely, showing the inside filled with smut.  
(c) The grains or balls of smut dust, magnified, showing their uniform size and globular form.  
(d) One of the same, greatly magnified, showing its stem or thread-like attachment below.  
(e) Top view of the same, showing its cellular organization.  
(f) One of the same, burst and scattering its minute seeds or spores.

Here we have a beautiful exhibition of this disease as afforded us by the wonderful powers of the microscope—an instrument that is destined to open vast fields of important knowledge for the farmer and horticulturist, as well as the mere student of nature. On comparing the above engravings with those given in our last, the reader cannot fail to be struck with the great resemblance there is between smut and rust, notwithstanding the two diseases are so diverse in their appearance to the naked eye, and all their outward developments.

It is settled beyond a doubt, that smut (like rust) is a minute fungus—an organized plant, like a mushroom or puff ball—which is propagated by SEEDS as regularly as the wheat itself; but the seeds are so exceedingly minute that they can enter into the wheat plant by the roots along with water or sap and be thus carried into the head and embryo grain, where they find the proper pabulum for their growth, and soon convert the whole inside of the berry into a mass of black smut.

Another variety of smut, (or Uredo,) usually called 'dust brand' is sometimes found in wheat, (though not so commonly in this country as in England) but more frequently in oats and barley. This destroys entirely the whole form and substance of the grain, or rather prevents its formation, and fills the head and chaff with black dusty powder, rendering it easily distinguishable at the time of harvest. This differs very little except in form, from the preceding. Its mode of propagation and growth are the same, and so are the means of its prevention. Indeed the remedy is so simple, and withal so effectual, that in a few years we believe smutted grain will be regarded as a reproach to any farmer—being a sure sign of slovenliness, or of inexcusable ignorance.

To prove that smut is propagated by its seed in the way we have stated, we might adduce the re-

sults of a multitude of experiments that have been tried on purpose to test this question. Wheat that was badly smutted has been repeatedly sown by the side of clean seed, and the product of the smutty seed was always more or less injured, while that of the clean seed was free from the disease, or very nearly so. Then again, to test the efficacy of preparing seed wheat in brine and lime, smutty seed has been sown without preparation, and a part of the same prepared sown along-side, and the product of the prepared seed was free from smut while the unprepared was greatly injured thereby. It is highly probable however, as Mr. Johnson remarks in the Farmers' Encyclopedia, that the seeds of this disease are sometimes conveyed to the mouths (roots) of the plants by other means than in contact with the grain sown. The dust-like poison falls to the ground in harvesting, or is carried there by the wind and rain, or with the manure from the barn-yard, and becomes incorporated with the soil, and thus may be absorbed with moisture by the rootlets of the plants. Mr. Johnson tried an experiment by keeping a head of smut exposed in an out-house for a whole year to see if the dust retained its vitality, and then mixing it in with earth and planting clean seeds of grain therein; the product in earth thus mixed produced three times as many diseased heads as the same number of plants in earth not mixed. (For numerous experiments on this subject see article "Smut" in Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopedia.)

In a recent lecture before the Agricultural Chemistry Association of Scotland, Prof. Johnston in speaking of the 'dust brand' smut said, There was no doubt that the minute sporules or seeds of the disease ascended through the plant, —by examination, it could be seen where they had come up—the tubes of the stalk were filled with black matter that had come through the vessels, affecting first the straw, and then getting into the ear, where it spread itself all over. After passing through the stalk the smut fixes itself under the root of the flower, which it rendered barren, and as the grain approaches perfection, the puff balls become ripe and burst, showing dust of very minute particles—so minute that it took 1,100,000 of them to lie across a single inch. He then went on to speak of the manner in which smut was propagated. It was in the first place sown along with the seed. Very often it was so minute that thousands of the particles might adhere to a single grain, and yet not be visible to the naked eye. Oats are more subject to [this variety of] smut than other grain. Rye is never attacked.

☞ The following address of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, contains facts and considerations of much importance to the people of Ohio, and should be read with attention. Editors throughout the State will promote the cause of improvement by giving it a place in their columns.

### ADDRESS

**Of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.**  
*To the Farmers and Friends of Agricultural Improvement in Ohio:*

No person who has given any attention to the signs of the times, can have failed to observe, that, during the last ten years, a very greatly increased interest has been manifested throughout the world, on the subject of improvements in agriculture. Many men of eminent scientific attainments have written and published valuable treatises on the various sciences and subjects intimately connected with agriculture. There have, likewise, been published, both in Europe and this country, many valuable works of a practical character, on this subject, which have had an extensive circulation and rapid sale, evincing the general and awakening interest manifested by the people for greater information on the subjects which they discuss. Not only has the light of science, in a great measure, been shed upon the path of the agriculturist, but there has been an almost universal application of *mind* to the subject of agricultural improvement. Men have become convinced that agriculture, to be successfully prosecuted, must not only receive the aid of the light which science and experience have

shed upon the subject; but that it is no longer sufficient, in the pursuit of agriculture, to depend upon the application of mere manual labor. It has been shown, by abundant experience, that when labor is directed by the aid of an enlightened mind, and by the increased skill which always accompanies it, the products of the same labor are greatly augmented.

It has likewise been discovered that lands constantly subjected to the process of ordinary culture, invariably depreciate in fertility, and at length lose their capacity to grow certain crops. These lands are thereby rendered useless, and are thrown out to common; and the owners seek a new locality to go through the same routine of exhaustion. But the subject of restoring the former fertility to these lands, and of preventing their exhaustion in future, has been a matter of earnest inquiry, and has given rise to a great portion of the interest manifested of late on these subjects.

These facts are beginning to be appreciated in some portions of the United States. The people generally are becoming awakened to the results which always attend the application of science, skill and experience, to the cultivation of the soil. Several of the States have yielded to the force of public opinion on this subject, and have passed laws for the encouragement of agriculture, by the incorporation of State and County Agricultural Societies; and they have contributed money from the treasury in aid of these Societies, and for the diffusion of information among the people; and have likewise undertaken, at the public expense, agricultural and geological surveys of their respective territories, for the purpose of developing their agricultural and mineral resources.

In no State, perhaps, has the utility of legislative aid, for the encouragement of agriculture, been more apparent, or in which the results have been more useful, than in the State of N. York. In that State, the Legislature has made an annual appropriation of \$8,000, which is divided among the several counties, after deducting a certain sum for the use of the State Agricultural Society, in proportion to the population, and upon the condition that a sum equal to the proportion allotted to each county, should be raised by the agricultural society which shall have been organized in that county. This money is distributed in premiums to the members of the societies for the promotion of agriculture in the counties. And there is also held an annual fair by the State Agricultural Society, at which premiums are awarded for the benefit of agriculture generally throughout the state. There is also a volume published annually by the State society, containing the proceedings &c., of the several County Agricultural Societies, and embracing a sketch of the present condition of agriculture in the state; and in which is also published many valuable essays and communications on various subjects of interest to the agriculturist, which the State Agricultural Society had procured by the aid of premiums. There have been already four such volumes published in New York, which embody a vast amount of agricultural knowledge, which will be found useful beyond the limits of that state.

This spirit for the improvement of agriculture has reached Ohio. On the first of January last, an agricultural periodical published semi-monthly, was established at Columbus without a single subscriber. In less than 10 months the number of subscribers has exceeded five thousand, in this state. Could any one wish a stronger evidence of the progress of the spirit of improvement among the farmers of Ohio! But the farmers did not stop at this point. It was simply noticed that a convention would be held in Columbus on the 25th and 26th days of June last, and almost spontaneously, the farmers met at that time, to the number of 200, representing such a number of counties as contained more than half the population of the state, in order to take council together and consult with each other, as to the best method to be adopted to carry forward the spirit of improvement which has been developing itself among the farmers of the state for several years past.

Among the business transacted by that convention, was the appointment of a State Board of Agriculture, whose duty it should be to superintend the plans for the improvement of agriculture in the state. The convention also passed resolutions as to the general plan to be pursued, and made it the duty of the State Board, to cause the same to be laid before the Legislature of the state, at its approaching session.

The plan proposed by the convention, was to ask the General Assembly to pass a law at its next session, which shall contain the following provisions:

1st To provide for the formation of County or District Agricultural Societies, with corporate powers. That they shall send delegates annually to Columbus, at some suitable time, who shall constitute a State Agricultural Society, which shall be made a body corporate, and shall at their first annual meeting, elect 7 of their number to form a State Board of Agriculture; and they shall be elected for such terms of time as that one member shall be elected annually thereafter. It shall be made the duty of this board to superintend all plans for the promotion of agriculture, throughout the state—give instructions for the management of County or District Societies, and obtain reports from the same—procure analyses of soils, lectures, &c.—and generally perform such acts as may tend to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture and domestic industry; also, to make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing an account of their own proceedings, together with an abstract of the reports from the county societies.

2d To provide for an appropriation from the State Treasury of the sum of seven thousand dollars annually, for the promotion of agricultural improvement. That two thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of the State Board of Agriculture, and that the remaining five thousand dollars be distributed *pro rata* to the County or District Agricultural Societies, which may be organized under this law, in proportion to the population in such county or district, and upon the condition that each society shall raise an equal amount from fees or contributions, and shall conform themselves to the laws and rules established for their government, and that the money thus raised shall be appropriated by the said societies, in the promotion of agricultural improvements within their respective limits.

3d To provide for the protection of the wool-growing interest of the state, by imposing a sufficient tax on dogs, to effect the object—the revenue thus derived to go into the State Treasury as other taxes.

4th To provide for procuring correct statistical information respecting the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the state.

5th To provide for the extension of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, for punishing the offences of destroying fruit and ornamental trees, and stealing of fruit &c., so that its provisions shall extend to all parts of the state.

6th To provide better facilities for the education of the young men of the country, whereby farmer's sons may at small expense obtain a knowledge of those branches of science that are intimately connected with agriculture, and essential to a complete knowledge of farming as a science, as well as an art.

7th To provide for the formation of township farmers' clubs and libraries.

8th To provide for the general diffusion of a greater amount of agricultural information among the farming population of the state.

9th To provide for the repeal of the existing law relative to agriculture.

That the agricultural interest deserves the first and paramount attention of the Legislature of the state, and a share in the appropriations from the treasury, may be illustrated by a variety of considerations. The law-making power is vested in the Legislature, to be exercised for the general welfare of the whole people; and when *four-fifths* of the people of the state, ask for a small appropriation, not for their special benefit only, but for the good of the whole people, their application



comes with a force and sanction which should not be passed by for slight reasons. It can be easily shown that four-fifths of the population of the state are actually engaged, or immediately interested in, the cultivation of the soil; and also that four-fifths of the taxes are paid by farmers, based upon the soil and its products.

Hitherto, the farmers, or the agricultural interest of the state, have not received that fostering care and aid, from the government which their importance demands. It is true, they have been indirectly benefited by means of enactments and expenditures for the public works, and for other purposes. But the very fact of the construction of the public works, has rendered the aid which is now asked, of doubly pressing importance.

It is freely admitted that it is necessary and expedient to observe a rigid economy in the expenditures of the government, and that the faith of the state should be preserved unsullied, at all hazards, and that the public debt should not be increased except for purposes of general benefit, the propriety of which shall be very apparent.—This board, however, deem the small appropriation asked for, in the sixth resolution of the convention, of \$7000 per annum, as an expenditure which will result in increasing the revenues of the state to a very great extent—more than ten fold the amount of the appropriation.

The state has constructed with her own means, exclusively, 821 miles of canal and slack-water improvements, besides having a joint interest in about 1000 miles of turnpike roads, and an interest in 260 miles of railroad; the proceeds of which are almost entirely derived from the transportation of the surplus products of the soil of the state, and the commodities for which the citizens exchange their agricultural products. The products of all these public works go into the state treasury, and are pledged to our creditors abroad for the payment of the interest on the money borrowed for their construction, which now amounts to about \$1,000,000 annually. The proceeds of all these improvements yield upwards of \$500,000, towards the payment of the interest, and the Auditor is required by law to levy upon the taxable property of the state, a tax each year of sufficient amount to make up the deficiency for the payment of the interest, whatever it may be. It is clear, then, that for every additional pound of surplus products our farms are made to yield by an improved agriculture, we increase the amount transported on the public works, both in their shipment abroad, and by the merchandise &c., for which they are exchanged; and by thus increasing the revenues of the public works, we reduce in like proportion the taxes, and at the same time we increase the ability of the farmers to pay this reduced amount of taxes.

But the benefits of an improved husbandry, do not stop with an addition to the revenues of the canals and public works. They add largely to the general wealth of the state, by increasing the amount of individual wealth; and adding so much more to the list of taxable property on the grand levy. And likewise, in proportion as agriculture is prosperous, so do the manufacturing and commercial interests prosper. These latter interests are derived from agriculture, and they cannot exist without the other. By encouraging agriculture, therefore, we at the same time encourage every other interest.

We are well persuaded that now is the proper time for the farmers of Ohio to persevere in the efforts which they have so enthusiastically commenced; and that if they make a united and energetic effort, during the approaching session of the Legislature, that they will succeed in obtaining a law for the encouragement of agriculture, whose benefits will be felt not only by ourselves, but by generations to come after us.

*The Hamilton County Agricultural Society*, have already published their list of premiums for next year and we are pleased to find they are disposed to devote more attention than formerly to the promotion of improvements in raising farm crops.—They have offered \$50 in the aggregate as premiums on crops, viz: \$5 each on wheat, corn, oats, barley, Timothy hay, potatoes, beets, car-

rots, onions and parsnips. The managers of the society, state in reference to this class of premiums, that they believe it will become its fixed policy to continue these premiums every year, while it shall have an existence, feeling convinced that to be well skilled in this department of agriculture (the raising of the largest crop upon a given quantity of land,) will be of more real benefit to the county than all other branches; and they hope to see, therefore, an active competition for these premiums.

At the close of the late exhibition of the society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John W. Caldwell, President; F. G. Carey, 1st Vice President; John M. Cochran, 2d Vice President; R. A. Morten, 3d Vice President; John Martin, Treasurer; W. H. H. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary, and Chas. Duffield, Recording Secretary.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Joseph Cooper, W. P. Hulbert, E. W. Cunningham, Hezekiah Bonum, John Clark, James Seward, E. R. Glenn, Chas. E. Harbeson, W. M. Robb, John Sheean, Wm. Scudder, John Wilson, Robert Mullen, A. A. Muller, W. S. Chapman, R. D. Hilt, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. Smith.

E. W. Cunningham, Marshal; H. Bonum, Deputy; Robert Mullen, Auctioneer.

#### On the different breeds of Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not uncommon for persons who are just engaging in wool growing, to be at a loss to determine what breed of sheep they will select. Upon a correct decision of this question, success in the business in a great measure depends. The following remarks upon this subject, are the result of a good deal of reading, corroborated by some experience:

The farmer should be governed in some measure in the selection, by his situation in regard to markets. In the neighborhood of large towns, where there is a demand for fat mutton, he may profitably keep some of the heavier varieties of mutton sheep. In situations more remote from market, it will be advisable to pay more regard to the value of the fleece. But the point upon which most persons fail, is in the selection of the breed best adapted to the character of their land.

Of all the improved breeds, the fleece of the Saxon is the finest. They are light in the carcass, rather delicate in constitution, and the average of American Saxon fleeces is said to be from 2 1-4 to 3 lbs. in weight. The merino, next in fineness of fleece, is somewhat heavier in the carcass, rather harder, and the average of the American merino, is, under good management, about 3 1/2 lbs. For pasturing both of these breeds, hilly land is preferable. Experienced wool grower know that they do better upon such land than upon the best lowland meadows.

The South Downs are about equal in quality of wool to half blood merino. They are perhaps the most esteemed of any of the English mutton sheep, though they are not fed to so great weight as the Leicesters and some other breeds. They are extremely hardy, and no breed is better adapted to hilly ranges where there is coarse and scanty herbage.

Of the long woolled mutton sheep the Leicesters take the lead. They come early to maturity, have a great propensity to fatten, and at a year and a half old, weigh from 24 to 36 pounds per quarter. The fleece averages from 6 to 7 lbs., and the fibre varies from 5 to 12 inches in length. They require more generous keeping than any of the preceding breeds, add would starve where the others would fatten. They are less liable to foot-rot on low lands than the others, and stand stall feeding better.

Should you think these remarks worthy of insertion in the Ohio Cultivator, I will address you upon the subject of crossing, and upon feeding sheep, in time for your next number.

Yours, &c. F. STRONG.  
Cuyahoga Co., O.

#### Laws of different States for the promotion of Agriculture.

As this subject is now under consideration by the people of Ohio, and will shortly be presented

for the action of the General Assembly, it may be well for us to take a glance at the character of the laws for the PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE that exist in several other States; and if any of our readers have doubts respecting the beneficial effects of legislative aid for encouraging this great interest of our country, they have only need to go and witness the results produced thereby, and contrast them with the condition of States where no such laws exist.

*In Maine* the county or district agricultural societies are aided and sustained by an annual appropriation from the State Treasury, of an amount equal to what is raised from fees or contributions by the members, not to exceed \$300 for each society. In addition to this, bounty is, or has been paid by the State to encourage the production of wheat, and some other crops.

*In Massachusetts* the law provides, that when any county or district agricultural and horticultural society shall have raised and invested at interest, \$1,000 as a permanent capital, the income of which is to be devoted to the objects of the society, the sum of \$200 shall be annually paid to the society from the State Treasury; and if the capital at interest exceed \$1,000, the State bounty shall be increased in proportion, not to exceed \$600. The premiums offered and not competed for, and other surplus funds are allowed to be added to the capital fund each year; so that a number of societies have now \$3,000 or over at interest, and receive \$600 annually from the State.—Besides this, large amounts have been expended by the State for bounties on crops, and for agricultural and scientific surveys. The effect of this liberal policy has been to place Massachusetts in advance of all other States of the Union, in improvements in agriculture and the increase of domestic industry and wealth. For many years, indeed, that State was the only one in which any considerable progress was making in agriculture; and at this time it exhibits a more scientific and profitable system of farming, as a whole, than can elsewhere be found.

*In New York* the sum of \$8,000, is annually appropriated from the State Treasury, of which sum, \$700 is given to the State Agricultural Society, and \$950 to the American Institute, and the remainder divided among the county agricultural societies. In addition to this, a valuable volume of agricultural essays and reports is annually published by the State and distributed gratuitously; and a bounty is paid on silk to encourage its growth and manufacture. The law for promoting agriculture in that State has only been in operation five years, but its effects are already exciting the wonder and admiration of all intelligent observers.

*In Pennsylvania*, a law was enacted about 20 years ago, similar to that now existing in Ohio, providing for the organization of an agricultural society in each county, and allowing them to receive from \$50 to \$150, annually from the county treasury provided the county commissioners deem it expedient to make the appropriation. The effect of this law, as in Ohio, was of very little if any general benefit. Only a few county societies were organized under it, and most that were organized had but a short duration. The only society that has of late years been active and useful is the one called the Penn. Society, which embraces the city and county of Philadelphia, and one or two counties adjoining, and which is aided by a positive appropriation of \$50 annually, for each member of Assembly elected by these counties.

*In Indiana* a law was enacted a few years ago, providing for the incorporation of a State Board of Agriculture, and a society in each county, with rules for the government of a complete system of State and county operations for the advancement of agriculture, comprising an act of 17 sections; but like a piece of beautiful machinery without motive power, the law has proved utterly useless—the State Board we believe never had a meeting, and not a county society was organized; and why? Simply because no provisions was made for defraying the necessary expenditures of the board, or for aiding the societies, in their endeavors to promote the general good; and the kind of men who are the most efficient, and take

the most interest in these matters are not such as can well afford to spend their money as well as time in such business.

In Ohio, as most of our readers are aware, a law was passed in March 1839, providing that the Commissioners of each county, may, 'if they deem it expedient' appropriate out of the county funds a sum not exceeding \$100 annually in aid of the county agricultural society, if one is duly organized. It is needless to say this law has proved a failure. It was directly calculated to beget local strife, and call out the opposition of the ignorant and prejudiced against the societies, and their managers, so as to prevent their general usefulness. Party prejudice and personal enmity would often lead men to raise a clamor against the commissioners for voting this appropriation, and as a pretext for their complaints of course the character of the society must be assailed.—This among other difficulties has caused the failure of nearly all the societies that have been formed in Ohio, and will continue to do so, as long as the present law remains. The few societies that have existed, we believe, have never complied with the law in the matter of making an annual report. The 7th section provides, 'that at a stated meeting, the society shall make out a report of the state of the society, the effect that in their opinion it has had, and probably will have, on the agricultural interests of the country. The report shall also contain a statement of the probable quantities of staple commodities of the county, and prices current thereof, &c. The report so made out shall be transmitted to the chairman of the committee on agriculture, in either branch of the next General Assembly.'

#### Importance of Obtaining Statistics of the State.

LETTER FROM HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Editor Ohio Cultivator:

SIR:—I have observed in the proceedings of the Agricultural State Convention, held in this city in June last, that the subject of obtaining correct statistical information of the agriculture and manufactures of Ohio, was deemed of great importance, and that it was decided to ask the Legislature, which will convene here next Monday, to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Bartley at the last session, or one similar to it.

The last Congress, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to collect similar statistical information, which cannot be obtained without the co-operation of the States.—The Legislature would greatly promote the interests of their constituents, and advance the reputation of the State abroad, by seconding the views of the convention. And if each State acts in the matter, the general government will compile a work exhibiting the result of the industrial productions of this vast republic.

A knowledge of the resources of the State will attract emigrants to it, and a knowledge of the productions of each county will enable them to fix upon a definite locality, according to the business they wish to follow. The State of Ohio also needs the aid of the General Government in constituting and repairing harbors on Lake Erie, and in removing obstructions in the Ohio River, and statistical information of what we have to send abroad, and the extent of our commerce, will greatly aid in procuring the necessary appropriations. But every community should know its capacity for production and what it yields annually.

Of this we are at present lamentably deficient, and the consequence is, every association requiring funds from abroad to erect any works, or to construct a road in which all have an interest, is put to the trouble and expense of doing that which should be accomplished by the State.

Having looked over the bill referred to, I should have concurred with the Convention, if I had been a member of it, in recommending its passage, or one similar to it.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,  
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

At Columbus, Nov. 26, 1845.

\* \* \* The Bill introduced by Mr. Bartley at the last session of the Legislature, & referred to in the preceding letter and in the resolutions of the Convention, was passed by the Senate, but was lost in the House on the vote for its third reading, by

a majority of one—viz: yeas 29, nays 30. The resolution asking for the passage of such a law will be included in the memorial to be presented to the present Legislature in behalf of the agricultural convention by Mr. Ridgeway. We think the utility of the measure is so obvious that it will certainly be adopted.—Ed. O. Cult.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 1, 1845.

### Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

It will be remembered that an adjourned meeting of the Board will take place at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December. As the Legislature will convene on the 1st, this will be in good season to consult with the committees and members of that body in relation to the passage of a law, or laws, for the promotion of Agriculture. Let there be a full attendance, and the right spirit manifested by the friends of the cause throughout the state, and the best results may be expected.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD who were not present at the last meeting and cannot attend this, will oblige the other members by sending word whether it will be in their power to attend subsequent meetings and assist in performing the duties of the Board during the ensuing year.

### The Governor's Message.....Agriculture.

Our paper is issued one day before the delivery of the Governor's Message to the General Assembly; but we have been permitted to read a portion of the manuscript copy, and are pleased to find that Governor Bartley calls the special attention of the Members to the consideration of the interests of agriculture, and the adoption of means for its promotion.

After dwelling at some length on the vast capabilities of the State and the paramount importance of AGRICULTURE as the foundation of our prosperity, the Governor says, "it is a consideration of no ordinary importance that the attention of the people should be directed to the improvement of this pursuit, and that the fostering hand of the government should not be withheld from it."

He then speaks of the importance of the application of Scientific knowledge to agricultural pursuits, and the benefits that have resulted therefrom in other countries; also of the value of agricultural schools, &c., and says, "I commend this subject to your consideration, whether important and most beneficial results might not be derived from the establishment & efficient management of an agricultural department under the government."

✂ We shall present each member of the General Assembly with the Cultivator during the session. Those who do not wish to become subscribers will have nothing to pay for it. They can send the numbers to farming constituents if they please.

✂ Poetry by H. E. G. in our next.—Will not some poetic friend write a New Year's Address for us? We will give a handsome premium for one, say of about a column in length.

✂ Circulate those petitions and send them in early as possible.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN COLUMBUS!—We shall have all sorts of gatherings at the Capital within a month or two. The Legislature has already assembled; then there will be the United States Circuit Court, the Court in Bank, and the Supreme Court, the State Temperance Convention on the 17th inst., and the Liberty Convention on the 30th and 31st—and how many other courts and conventions we know not. These will bring people here from all parts of the State, and we hope whenever our distant friends and readers come in town they will not fail to give us a call—especially if their neighbors send subscriptions for the Cultivator by them!

✂ OUR OFFICE is now removed on to the floor below where it formerly was, and is easily found—just at the head of the first flight of stairs, in the corner building, next south of the State House. Remember that all letters dropped in the post office cost now two cents.

More Pictures will be given in our next, and lots of them in the new volume. Our ENGRAVER has commenced operations—see his card on last page. New type has also been procured so as to print part of our sheet with type of a smaller size, and thus increase the amount of reading.

Broom Corn culture.—Full instructions will be given in the Cultivator in a month or two, by particular request of several correspondents.

FINE POTATOES.—We stated last spring that we had not seen any good potatoes in this region, but we take that back now, and are inclined to think that the cooks are most at fault. Mr. Julius Hatch of Delaware, Co., sent us some Mashanocks, a few weeks since, that we think were equal to any in Yankee-dom. And Mr. David Nelson of this county, offered us some sweet potatoes, one day when we were at his house, that were so large that we could not carry them home! None of your quizzing now, Miss N., it was not because we had nobody to cook them for us, that we declined taking them!

Remarks on raising potatoes from seed, in our next.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE FOR STOCK.—When at the farm of Mr. Thomas Noble in Stark co. last summer, we saw a fine field of 4 or 5 acres of artichokes; and Mr. N. informed us that he found them a valuable crop for sheep. We should be much pleased if he would favor us with a communication respecting the culture and mode of feeding of these roots.

PHILADELPHIA MUSTARD, Manufactured by C. J. Fell & Brother, Philadelphia, from Ohio seed, is now for sale at the store of John Miller in this city. It is now used at the table of the Neil House, the American Hotel—and a number of other houses in this city, and all pronounce it first rate—just the thing to impart an extra relish to the fine Scioto beef. Try it and see,—only 12½ cents per cannister.

Ohio Mustard Crop and its Culture.—We have the promise of an essay on the culture of mustard, by a cultivator in this State well qualified to give full instruction on the subject. We shall also give in our next some interesting facts about the mustard crops of the past season, and the sales of the seed.

New Literary Journal at Cincinnati.—Mr. L. A. Hine, who has recently contributed an excellent series of articles for our columns, has issued a prospectus for 'The Quarterly Journal and Review,' the first number of which is to appear on the 1st of January. We will insert the prospectus in our next.

ECONOMY OF SHELTERING STOCK IN WINTER.—It has been found by carefully conducted experiments, that domestic animals require from one quarter to one third less food in winter, when well sheltered, than when exposed to the cold and storms, besides keeping in better health and condition. This is also in accordance with the researches of Leibig in animal chemistry.



**SCIENTIFIC LECTURES WANTED IN COLUMBUS.**—The desire is entertained among many of our citizens and has reached us through various sources, that a course of Scientific Lectures should be delivered in this city during the long evenings of the approaching winter. The suggestion has struck us favorably, and we hope it will be carried into effect promptly. The Lectures of Professor St. John, delivered in this city last winter, were well attended and elicited much interest. A course of Lectures on Chemistry, given by one thoroughly acquainted with his subject and who could bring to his aid good Chemical Apparatus, would undoubtedly be profitable in the highest degree and secure the attendance of a large number of our citizens. An effort will be made, we are informed, to secure such a course of Lectures, and will undoubtedly be successful, if promptly seconded. Let an opportunity be given at once to those who are disposed to secure to this community the advantages of such exercises during the long evenings of the winter season.—*O. State Journal.*

We second that motion.—*O. Cult.*

**Another kick at dogs.**—The Somerset (*O.*) *Post*, in speaking of the injury done to sheep by dogs, says: 'It is to be hoped that the Legislature, which is shortly to meet, will take this matter into proper consideration, and see if something cannot be done to stop this mischief. People must either take to raising dogs, or sheep, for they cannot well raise both, without injury to the latter. We cannot for our lives see the use of some folks keeping a pack of half starved curs prowling about through the neighborhood, to commit depredations on other people's property. Dogs in nine cases out of ten, are worthless, and we believe community would be much better off without them.'

We observe in the Ashtabula Sentinel, a communication by W. L. PERKINS, calling upon farmers to furnish him or Gen. Randall with facts on this subject. He says, 'I am much in hopes that the next session of the Legislature will accomplish something for the direct benefit of the farming interest. Growing wool in Ohio is now a profitable business, and every day becoming of more importance. But the loss by dogs is enormous.'

**STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**—The annual meeting of the Ohio State Temperance Society will take place at Columbus, the 17th of December, 1845.

It is earnestly hoped there will be a full attendance from Auxiliary Societies and friends of the cause generally.

By order of the Board of Managers.

H. L. HITCHCOCK,

Columbus, Nov. 17, 1845. *Secretary.*

**Don't believe 'em!**—We have received several more letters from persons who only borrow the reading of our paper, offering suggestions in relation to the proposed laws for promoting agriculture and taxing dogs—all of them professing to feel a deep interest in these measures, &c. We think this feeling must be very deep indeed! when they are unwilling to pay the pitiful sum of 75 cents a year to help sustain a paper that is devoted to these interests so long as they can borrow a copy. Thank heaven it can be sustained without the aid of such men. They need not expect to see their communications published.

**Afflictive.**—By a notice in the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that our esteemed friend and correspondent, DARIUS LAFRAM, has suffered a severe domestic affliction—the loss of his beloved wife. She died at the residence of her sister in Harveysburg, Warren Co., on the 14th ult.

“We rather incline to the opinion that that weekly of ours is just about the thing.”—*Ohio Union.*

It would be, if you were careful to do the fair thing in giving credit for borrowed articles.—See your agricultural department of Nov. 26th.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

### Winter Evenings—Farmers' Sons.

How much valuable knowledge might be treasured up by farmers and farmers' sons, if they would only make good use of these long cheerful winter evenings! How much more rational and profitable it would be for them to spend these precious hours in the improvement of their minds and the study of those sciences that relate to their noble professions, than in dozing away the time in the chimney corner, or wasting it in frivolous amusements! Depend upon it, young men, the time is speedily coming when you will see reason to regret these mis-spent opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the science of agriculture. And ye fathers, if you desire your sons to be respected in society and occupy those positions which they deserve to occupy as the owners and tillers of the land—the true nobility of our country, must see that the foundation is laid in early life for those attainments in knowledge which impart true greatness, and without which no young man can at the present day expect to be respected or attain to eminence in his profession. Indeed, as a mere question of dollars and cents, the time will soon be, when those destitute of a knowledge of the principles of scientific agriculture will be unable to compete with the educated and intelligent and will become mostly hirelings, furnishing bone and muscle to be directed by the minds of those who have made better use of the faculties and advantages that God has given them.

Think of these things, young men of Ohio, and arouse yourselves betimes for your own improvement. Many of you have not had the best advantages as to schooling—never mind that; it should only stimulate you to more exertions. With the abundance and cheapness of books and papers, and their adaptedness to the purpose, you can have no excuse for remaining in ignorance.—'Where there is a will there is a way' to obtain knowledge. In addition to study at home, go to work and induce a few others to join with you in the formation of a Farmers' Club, and hold weekly meetings for the discussion of matters of science and facts relating to Agriculture. Let each member of the association contribute a small sum, and an excellent library can be obtained, of which all could have the benefits, while none would feel its cost. See remarks that follow, in relation to the selection of books, &c.

### Books for Farmers' Clubs and Libraries.

One of our subscribers desires us to publish a list of books of moderate cost, such as we would recommend for an association or "club" of young farmers to procure for their mutual use and instruction in the principles and practice of Scientific farming. Another subscriber informs us that he was awarded a premium of seven dollars at a cattle show this fall, and he is disposed to invest the amount in agricultural books and periodicals for the particular use of his two sons. He therefore wishes our advice as to the best books and periodicals to be obtained for that sum.

It gives us real pleasure to receive such inquiries as these; and we will answer them to the best of our ability:

In the first place, we take it for granted that the *Ohio Cultivator* is regularly received and read; also that the volume now just being completed, will immediately be bound and made the commencement of the library. Then in sending payment for the next volume, a week or two hence, send us an extra dollar, and for it we will send postage paid two complete volumes of the *Genesee Farmer*, published by us at Rochester, stitched with paper covers, or bound if sent for by private conveyance. These volumes contain a greater amount and variety of valuable instruction, both scientific and practical, than can be obtained in any other books at so little cost.

Next we would recommend that one or more of the New York agricultural periodicals be subscribed for. The nearest and cheapest is the *Genesee Farmer* at N. York,—only 50 cents per year; the *Albany Cultivator*, \$1; the *American Agriculturist*, at N. Y. City, \$1; the *N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic*, (weekly,) \$2; the *Farmers' Library*, (100 pages monthly,) \$5; the *Am. Quar-*

*terly Journal of Ag.*, \$2.—The last two of these we deem of particular value to Farmers' Clubs.

On Agricultural Chemistry Johnston's *Lectures* are the most valuable and complete—2 vols., price \$1 50 or \$1 75; and Johnston's *Catechism of Ag. Chemistry*, (noticed in another column,) is excellent as a first book for boys and beginners; price only 25 cents,—these two works cannot be dispensed with. Then there are a number of little works of merit, teaching the adaptation of science to practice, such as Dana's *Muck Manual*, Smith's *Productive Farming*, the *Farmer's Mine*, &c., to be found in most book stores, at a trifling cost. In addition to these, a good library should by all means contain Liebig's *Chemistry of Agriculture and Vegetable Physiology*, and his *Animal Chemistry*. His little volume of *Letters* on these subjects is also very interesting and instructive to beginners. These three works cost, in good style, about \$3.

The above include the most important and easily obtained works on elementary and scientific agriculture now extant. Many others might be added to the list but the expense would be too great. Persons particularly interested in any one Department, should procure works devoted to that subject, as Youatt's treatise on Cattle, do. on the Horse, Morrell's *American Shepherd*, Bennett's *Poulterer's Companion*, Downing's *Fruits and Fruit Trees*, &c. &c.

Note.—All of the above works (with many others,) can be examined at any time at the office of the *Ohio Cultivator*, and most of them can be procured at bookstores in Columbus and other cities.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

**HINTS FOR HUSBANDS!**—A good industrious lady of our acquaintance has requested us to insert the following article in the *Cultivator*, for the benefit of husbands in general, and her husband in particular. We promised not to mention her name, but every one who finds it applicable to his case may imagine that his wife desired us to publish it for his benefit. It is copied from an eastern paper, but is as well adapted to this latitude as any other.—*Ed. O. Cult.*

### How to make 'em good natured.

It is the every day events, the little things that touch the temper with a smooth or a rough hand, which principally fill up the measure of life, and make us cheerful, smiling and happy, or cross, snappish and irritable. If the farmer would reap the best of harvests, he should sow the seeds of good nature. In vain we plow and subsoil, in vain for the main object do our fields grow yellow and our abundant corn hang down with weight its heavy head, if when we gather under our roof at night, the wife is disheartened, the evening meal yet to be prepared, and the neat tidy dress which is so more than becoming, is still in the draw. 'A half an hour lost in the morning, we may pursue it all day, and shall scarce overtake it at night.' The good farmer begins at home, and extends his circle of happiness from his domicile. If then he would save the half hour, if he would have all things ready when he returns, and a smile to greet him where either he must live or have no life, see that everything is convenient; good dry fuel and water at hand.—Wood and water are, during the day, almost in constant demand. If they are at hand, do we not save the 'women folks' at least one hour in each day, or about one month in each year, taking the time that we are not asleep? This is equal to one whole year in twelve, which saved is more than equal to the expense of a good dry shed or wood house joining the kitchen, and water in the kitchen itself. Where these things are convenient, the wood dry and split to the proper size, the breakfast, dinner, or supper is ready on the table, the wife is sweet tempered, the laboring men are contented, and get out at their work the sooner, and the farmer himself, while seeing such sunshine and cheerfulness all around, catches the agreeable sensation, and is happiness itself. How does it happen then, that some of us busying ourselves so ardently about our distant affairs, forget or overlook that which is so much used, and has so great an influence every day and hour at home! A neighbor of mine, noted for his cheerfulness and thrifty

habits, informed me that he owed it principally to attending to the suggestions of his wife. When we began, said he, we had little or nothing but youth and health. 'Let us have a wood-house, my dear,' she said, (this was soon after we were married,) 'joining the kitchen, and as our means run short, postpone finishing the chambers, for it is better to be comfortable and happy than to wear the hollow appearance.' I took the hint, said my neighbor: the wood-house was first attended to, and I have never had a late dinner from that day to this. This example has had more influence than with the family where it originated. When my wife and myself took tea there, now years gone by, it was observed how handy things were. Plenty of good seasoned wood, for months to come, all piled up neatly, the pine by itself for kindling, and a barrel full of shavings to light the fire. 'Ephraim,' said she, as we were going home at a trot in our dearborn, 'Ephraim, you must have a wood house. If you had only gone out and seen how perfectly convenient everything is! Why I really believe it was not ten minutes from the time the fire was started, that the water was boiling in the tea kettle! It is nothing to cook where things are so handy.' I took the hint, and never laid out a small sum that produced me a better return.

Another thing I learned from my neighbor, and that was that there is neither economy nor good sense in carting water, or endeavoring to burn it. I cut my fuel in the winter, split and pile it up when the frost is coming out, and leave it in the woods until the ensuing month of November. This was what my wife learned in addition to the wood-house; and we carried out the whole plan. As my lot is at some distance, I gain about one day in the larger sized loads from the dryness of the wood, and I greatly prefer the wagon to the sled, and so do my cattle, as I think. As to the advantages of using green or seasoned fuel, I am satisfied with the latter, and leave those to burn water who like it.

By and by, the little hand pumps were introduced among us, and all good natured neighbors copied each other in these advantages also, so that everybody said what a thriving people they seem to be down there towards Haverhill.

And I have become thoroughly convinced that while so much is said and written about cattle and crops, soils and manures, there is not sufficient attention paid to the comforts of home, and the saving of labor and temper where we feel it the most sensibly. There is a commendable pride that manifests itself as soon as we give it a chance.

When I had got everything fixed, and nothing was happier than the process, then I saw that the tins were brighter, the floor was oftener scrubbed, the little flower garden was commenced, and my wife was perfectly delighted when our neighbor Gooding came in last summer and said, Mrs. Smoother, how sweet and clean you all are here.

E. SMOOTHE.

#### Dairy of only one Cow.

MR. EDITOR:—I think it very kind of you to appropriate a department in your paper, for the use and benefit of the ladies; and for fear you may think they do not appreciate the privilege as they ought, from the fact that they contribute their mite so sparingly, I have presumed to indite a few lines, thinking they may be better than none, about my Dairy; for I keep a dairy, although I have but one cow—now I think I hear some one say, you had better stop, for you cannot have much to say about a dairy, with only one cow.—Be patient friend, and you shall hear what I have to say, and I will promise not to exaggerate in the least.

I commenced making cheese the 3d day of August. 'What! make cheese from one cow!—Yes, and independent of any one, (as I like to be.) I had only the milk of one cow. I continued making till the 3d of November. In that time (only three months) I made 207 lbs. of cheese.—During the time, we used what milk we needed for the family; besides that, the calf was not weaned the first three weeks after I commenced.

Perhaps now you may think my cheeses are little hard things; well, they average over 10 lbs.

each, and if you want to know whether they are hard or not, you must come and see. Since I have done making cheese, I have made 9 lbs. of butter a week, and it was not weighed with a 'shirt on' either. My cow has not been fed on dainties, but has had a common pasturage, and fed a little whey, (without any butter on it) and a few pumpkins. Now, Mr. Editor, if you think this worth a place in your valuable paper, its insertion may be the means of bringing you another communication from the

DAIRY MAID.

Waterford, Washington, co., O., Nov. 1845.

**Remarks.**—If there is a better Cow, or a better Dairy Maid, in Ohio than above described, we should like to know it. The quantity of cheese made in three months is quite remarkable, [though not incredible,] and we should be pleased if the 'DAIRY MAID' would inform us how it was made. Its quality we must presume is good, at least until such time as we may be able to call and taste of it.—Ed.

### MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

[From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.]

#### List of Patents.

Granted during the year 1844, for implements and articles employed in agricultural and household arts.

**Bee-Hives.**—Aaron E. James, Point Pleasant, Va., January 6; Samuel & J. D. Cope, Damascoville, Ohio, February 12; George B. West, Fairfield, Ohio, April 20; James A. Cutting, Haverill, N. H., June 24; Jacob D. Fulkerson, Unity, Ohio, July 1; Oliver Reynolds, Webster, N. Y., December, 1844.

**Bee-palace.**—Lemon Hamlin, Kirkersville, Ohio, July 13, 1844.

**Churns.**—George W. Cook, St. Louis, Mo., February 28; Harmeess Bentley, Ballston, N. Y., April 20; Jason B. Schermerhorn, New York, June 5; Thomas Ling, Portland, Me., August 21, 1844.

**Corn and Cane-cutter.**—Jacob Peck, Oakland, Penn., October 3, 1844.

**Corn-sheller.**—William McAll, Talladega, Ia., April 13, 1844.

**Cultivators.**—Robert Nelson, West Point, Ia., January 15; William Dyzert, Gettysburg, Penn., August 16, 1844.

**Cultivator teeth.**—James Birdsell, Hamorton, Penn., Nov. 9, 1844.

**Fruit-gatherer.**—Alexander McWilliams, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1844.

**Harrow, sword-cutting.**—Dennis Rice, Rowe, Mass., May 17, 1844.

**Hulling clover Machines.**—A. B. Crawford, Wooster, Ohio, December 31, 1844.

**Hulling and Pearling rice.**—Jacob Grout, Troy, N. Y., July 11, 1844.

**Mowing, grain cradles.**—Wm. A. Wood & John C. Loveland, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., November 13, 1844; antedated November 8, 1844.

**Mowing, harvesting machines.**—George Esterly, Heart Prairie, W. T., October 22, 1844.

**Mowing, hemp cradles.**—Griffin Reynolds, Jr., Washington, Ky., May 30, 1844.

**Mowing, reaping machines.**—Wm. F. Ketchum, Buffalo, N. Y., November 18, 1844.

**Plough.**—John Thompson, Ripley, Ohio, April 17; Aaron Smith, Bloomfield, Mich., May 6; Jonathan Mooers, Hazelton, Penn., July 1; Anthony Taylor, New Garden, Ohio, December 19, 1844.

**Plough, adjusting.**—Wm. K. Allan, Brownston, Ky., January 31, 1844.

**Plough, combined.**—Harvey Brown, Payson, Illinois, March 9, 1844.

**Plough, double.**—Aaron Smith, Bloomfield, Michigan, May 10, 1844.

**Plough, excavating ditches.**—James Herbert, Lagrange, Ia., April 13, 1844.

**Plough, gathering weeds under the furrow slice.**—Dudley Hills, East Hartford, Conn., October 7, 1844.

**Plough, wheel.**—Israel Long, Bucyrus, Ohio, March 9, 1844.

**Potatoe-digger.**—Archibald C. Ketchum, Schenectady, N. Y., February 20, 1844.

**Rake, grain.**—Benoni F. Partridge, Onondaga, N. Y., March 13, 1844.

**Rattan and cane cutters.**—Northert Lauve, Plaquemines, La., Sept. 17, 1844.

**Seeding, corn planters.**—Thomas H. Hoskings, Crawfordsville, Ia., January, 20, 1844.

**Seeding, planting machines.**—Direck Breuer, Petersburg, Tenn., April 4, 1844.

**Seeding, seed planters.**—Loca Pratt, Amherst, N. H., April 25; Richard J. Gatling, Murfreesborough, N. C., May 10; W. Kilburn, Lawrenceville, and F. Haines, Marietta, Penn., December 31, 1844.

**Seeding, sowing machines.**—Ezra Fisk, Fayette, Me., Nov. 18, 1844.

**Smut machine.**—Meredith Mallory, Mount Morris, N. Y., January 20; Jacob W. Brewer, Mount Airy, N. C., February 28; James M. Clarke, Strasburg, Penn., March 20; Samuel Scammon, and R. Mason, Waterville, Me., April 10; Elisha S. Snyder, Charlestown, Va., April 30; Henry B. James, Mount Holly, N. J., May 17; Abraham Straub, Milton, Penn., May 17; Elisha W. Young, Parkman, Ohio, and Thomas H. Nelson, Harrisburg, Penn., June 5; James W. Webster, Luray, Va., June 5; John Pagin, Michigan City, Ia., August 14; Jacob Groat, Troy, N. Y., November 9, 1844.

**Straw-cutter.**—Wm. Hovey, Worcester, Mass., February 12; Hiram M. Smith, Richmond, Va., February 20; Eliakim Taylor, Rochester, N. Y., October 12; Ezra Taylor, Monroe, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1844.

**Thrashing machine.**—Luther and Ezra Whitman, Winthrop, Me., March 20; Charles W. Cathcart, New Durham, Ind., April 25; Frederick A. Stuart, Catharine, N. Y., June 5, 1844.

**Threshing and winnowing machine, &c., grain separators.**—Jacob V. A. Wemple, Mohawk, and George Westinghouse, Schoharie, N. Y. July 13, 1844.

**Winnowing, fanning mill, for cleaning grain.**—Calvin O. Guernsey, Russia, N. Y., October 12, 1844.

**Winnowing machine.**—Thomas Cole and John Littlefield, Allensville, Ind., August 7; Thomas Chandler, Rockville, Ill., and Asa D. Reed, Miles, Mich., December 7, 1844.

**Winnowing, separating grain from straw.**—Manning Packard and Christian B. Packard, Clarendon, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1844.

**Winnowing, wheat fans.**—David Watkins, Port Republic, Va., February 2; Wm. Stanley, Jamestown, N. C., Nov. 18, 1844.

#### Notices of Publications.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY, by J. F. W. JOHNSTON, F. R. S., &c. &c., with an introduction by J. P. NORTON.—This little work was prepared expressly for the use of Schools, and for young beginners in the study of the science of Agriculture. It has passed rapidly through eight editions in England, and we learn it is beginning to have an extensive sale in several of the eastern states, being introduced into many schools and academies, and district school libraries. It ought to be used in every school in farming districts throughout the land, and every farmer's son ought to have a copy and study it. It is no larger than a small spelling book, and is sold at 25 cents, by Whiting & Huntington of this city.

AN ESSAY ON GUANO, describing its properties and the best methods of its application in agriculture, horticulture, &c., by J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Boston, Mass.—This is decidedly the best work on this subject that has appeared in this country, and must prove highly valuable to many persons in those parts of the Atlantic States, where this powerful and costly manure can be advantageously used. The author has done much to advance the study and practice of improved agriculture within a few years past,—honor to all such men!

AMERICAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE, by Drs. Prime and Emmons, Albany, N. Y. The fourth number of this work has been received, completing its first year; and we rejoice to learn that although its support has not been what it should be, the proprietors are determined to continue it, at least for another



year. The articles on injurious insects with the accompanying illustrations it contains, are alone worth the whole cost of subscription, (\$3 per year.) Then it contains numerous instructive essays on almost all other matters relating to scientific agriculture. Will not some of our Ohio friends call and examine the work, and let us order it for them?

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**—This is the title of a spirited weekly sheet recently commenced in the city of New York, by Rufus Porter, formerly editor of the N. Y. Mechanic, price \$2 per year. Judging from the number before us, we have no doubt that our mechanical friends would find this an interesting and valuable paper. Its editor proposes to make it instructive to farmers, but after reading the short article on the first page of No. 10, headed "influence of the moon on timber," we doubt whether the editor is qualified to impart much correct knowledge on matters relating to agriculture.

**GREELY'S "WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1846."**—Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of this work; though we have little use for a "politicians' register."

**FARMERS' CLUB IN LAWRENCE CO., O.**—We are happy to find in the first number of the Lawrence Co. Gazette, an account of the first meeting and conversation of a Farmers' Club recently organized near Burlington. Interesting experiments in Agriculture were related, specimens of rare products exhibited and a free discussion had on various matters of interest.

**Signs of a Cold Winter!**—Marriages have been very plenty of late—among them we notice that a number of bachelor editors have taken "assistants." The latest case of this kind is that of brother Grey, of the Cleveland Plaindealer. Well, Cleveland is a cold place in winter, and he has held out as long as could have been expected, especially considering the fascinations by which he was surrounded!

#### Inquiries and Answers.

**Tan-bark—Value of Manure—Buckwheat straw—Gardening, &c.**

**M. B. BATEHAM.**—Sir: I have derived much pleasure and valuable instructions from your Ohio Cultivator; and I have asked some of my neighbors to subscribe for, and read it, but most of them excuse themselves by saying they have not the means to pay for it, or that they already know as much as they wish to about farming. But I am confident that if they could only be made to see, feel and understand the value and advantages of such a paper, none of them would be willing to live without it; and all would soon be greatly benefitted thereby. For my part I would not do without the Cultivator for ten times the price of subscription.

I am a practical farmer; was born and bred in this [Knox] county. I have purchased a farm that has been ruined by the 'skinning system,' and have now to fall to work and restore it if possible. This, of course, I desire to do in the quickest possible manner, and with the least expense. I am thankful, therefore, for the information you have given in regard to the means of enriching land and improving worn out farms; and with your permission I should like to ask a few questions through the columns of the Cultivator.

1. Will spent tan bark answer any good purpose as manure?
2. Is stable manure worth hauling two miles?
3. Will buckwheat straw, if well cured make good provender for cattle?
4. Is it best to crop melon and pumpkin vines, when they begin to bear, with a view to prevent their running too much to vines?
5. Is it a good plan, in gardening, to throw up the earth in beds, say four to six feet wide on two and three inches above the level, so that the surface of the beds will be four or five inches above the walks.

Yours, &c.

BENJAMIN H. DRAFER.

Knox co., O., 1845.

**Answers.** [1.] TAN BARK, like all other vegetable substances, makes good manure as soon as it

decomposes. On clayey lands it is of advantage even before it is entirely decomposed, as a means of (mechanically) rendering the soil more porous and friable. It should never be applied in its fresh state, however, as it is found to contain an acid principle that is unfavorable to vegetation. This can best be remedied by mixing with it lime or ashes, and letting it lie in a heap say for six months or a year. If mixed also with stable manure, it will be much the better. Old tan bark, that is partially decomposed, may be applied immediately; but this also is much improved by the addition of lime.

Another correspondent inquires whether tan bark is valuable to mix with stable manure in the barn yard. If fresh tan bark is meant we should answer no, unless the manure is intended for clay soils, as before remarked, and then lime should be added to the mixture, say one part lime to ten parts tan bark. But if the tan bark is partially decomposed, so as to have become of a dark brown or black color, it is a valuable ingredient to cast into the barn yard, even without lime. It will absorb the liquid manure, and make a most valuable and lasting dressing for land.

[2.] Stable manure is worth hauling more than two miles, if the farm is worth restoring at all.

[3.] We answered this question a month or two ago, but not till after these inquiries were made. Buckwheat straw, if well cured, is good fodder, especially for cows.

[4.] We don't think it is any advantage to shorten melon and pumpkin vines after they begin to bear. The better way is to nip off the head or eye of the plant when quite small, say at the 2d rough leaf, so as to cause it to throw out lateral shoots. This is practised by gardeners, in growing melons and cucumbers under glass, but not often in the open ground, and we doubt whether it is of much advantage for ordinary purposes.

[4.] Unless the ground is too moist, it is a bad plan to raise the beds more than one or two inches, as it exposes to more injury from drought. On dry soils no such elevation is advisable.—Ed.

#### More Inquiries...Bitter Rot in Apples, &c.

**MR. BATEHAM.**—I wish to make a few inquiries through your valuable Cultivator: The first is, what will cure or prevent the disease called by farmers "bitter rot" in apples? My orchard is about 30 years old; the varieties are mostly pearsnains and russets, with some early apples. It is about 18 years since the ground was plowed. The locusts injured the trees severely 8 years ago. The first appearance of the rot was last year, (1844.) I gave the trees a liberal pruning last spring, thinking that would prevent the disease but I could not discover that it made any difference. One or two years before the rot appeared I observed that the young shoots at the end of the limbs of some of the trees died. The early varieties were first affected in this way, and the late ones adjoining them seemed to catch the disease from them. Now the question is, what had best be done to resuscitate or save my orchard?

The next question I wish to ask is, what is the best method for killing pawpaw and other bushes in pasture land that cannot conveniently be killed?

Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOMAS LAWSON.

Lawson's, Ky., Nov. 1845.

**Remarks.**—We have neither time nor space in which to answer the foregoing at present; and we would prefer that some person of greater practical experience like friend NICHOLS should do it. Will he favor us with his views in relation to the foregoing, and also the somewhat similar case that follows this!—Ed.

**RESUSCITATING AN OLD ORCHARD.**—Mr Robert SeEVERS, of West Carlisle, Clark co., wishes to know what kind of manure or dressing is best to be applied to an orchard that has been in bearing about 20 years, and the ground cropped with grain for nearly half of that time, so that it has become much exhausted. The trees are grafted fruit, of the choicest kinds, and have been very productive. The soil is a sandy loam on a gravelly subsoil. It had not been plowed for ten or

twelve years until last fall. Who will answer these inquiries?

We will attend to the bug-ology of his letter in our next. The portraits sent us we think are not of what is called the apple borer.—Ed.

**BORING TREES FOR BLIGHT—AGAIN.**—Mr. J. T. Harvey, whose experiments were related in the 20th No. of our paper, p. 158, has sent us another communication in compliance with our request for more particular information. He seems to forget, however, that we want facts, not mere opinions. He reiterates his firm conviction that boring a hole through the body of a tree will cure the blight, and his theory on the subject is, that the blight is caused by an excess of sap and this boring allows the superabundant sap to escape, or prevents its ascent. He does not approve of driving a plug in the hole. He mentions several instances in addition to those before cited, of trees being affected with blight and recovering after being bored. We think they would have recovered as well without the boring—but this too is merely an opinion.

**RAPID GROWTH OF PLUM TREES.**—We saw a plum graft a few days ago in the garden of Mr Nettleship of this place, set in April last, which now measures ten feet and half an inch! The stock was cut near the ground, and a scion of the ordinary size for the purpose, set in it in the usual mode of grafting. We have never seen anything of the kind equal to this.—Piqua Register.

Well, if you never have, Mr Register, we have, and can beat your ten foot sprout at least eighteen inches. In the spring of 1842 we grafted in our garden a plum scion of the blue gage variety upon a wild plum stock at the root, and it grew the first season a little rising of eleven feet and six inches, the next season it blossomed, and it now measures at the ground one foot in circumference, and eight and a half inches at the height of six feet.—Lima [Allen co.] Reporter.

**LIBERALITY—HORTICULTURE.**—The Report of the 17th Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society occupies nearly thirty pages of Hovey's Magazine. Upwards of \$80 were awarded in premiums for floral designs alone.—The following is an extract of a letter from Samuel Appleton, Esq., to the President:

It would afford me great pleasure to meet with a Society that has done so much, within a few years, for the improvement of Horticulture within the vicinity of Boston—Agriculture, the most useful, and Horticulture, the most pleasing, of all Arts, have fully kept pace with the rapid progress of the age, in other departments of activity, for which the community are largely indebted to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

With the view of giving further aid to the Society, in their very laudable exertions, I send you one thousand dollars, to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest accruing therefrom, to be appropriated, annually, in premiums, for improvements in the arts to which the Society is devoted, in such manner as it shall direct, for producing trees good for food, and flowers pleasant to the sight.

**THE POTATOE CROP,** so far as we can learn, is not so general a failure as was expected. The supply, however, is sufficiently short to keep the prices through the season above the prices of former years. They are now selling, we understand, in our market, at the unprecedented rate of 75 cents a bushel.—N. Y. Fur. & Mech.

**AN EXPERIMENT WITH GUANO.**—Mr. Thos. Jones of Wayne township, has raised this season, 43 bushels of corn from 3-8 of an acre of ground, being at the rate of 114 and 2-3 bushels to the acre. Mr. Jones for, an experiment, used the guano, as a manure for this fraction of an acre. He sowed it at the rate of 300 lbs to the acre, and when the corn was about four inches high, a pinch of the precious stuff was dropped upon each hill, and hoed in; the same operation was repeated when the corn was in tassel. An experiment with the same manure on potatoes, brought a yield of about

one-third more than by the ordinary mode with barn yard manure. Guano we believe costs, delivered here, some \$100 per ton.—*Dayton Journal*.

Why did not Mr Jones state how much more corn was produced where the guano was applied than on the same extent of ground under ordinary culture? We have no idea that the use of this costly manure will be found profitable in this State; but where such opportunities are presented for experiments, they ought to be carefully conducted, and the results fully stated.—Ed. O. C.

### Questions more easily asked than answered!

[About planting orchards—Sheep Farming, &c.]

MR BATEHAM—Dear Sir: Having within a few months past, purchased, and commenced improving a new farm of about 100 acres, and being desirous, among other improvements to plant out an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, together with some ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to enquire through the columns of your excellent, yet invaluable paper, the names of some of the best varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c.; also the best time and manner of planting out—in the fall or spring? and your opinion with regard to the number of trees necessary or profitable on a farm of about 100 acres; and as many other remarks as your time and judgment may deem expedient. My orchard ground is rather level—a slight descent to the west. Soil very good, a part it being a slaty gravel, and a part rich and mucky, and easily drained. Also, what number of sheep is it profitable to keep on a farm of 100 acres; the best method of feeding turnips, rutabagas and other roots to sheep in winter, &c. Also, a plan for a snug, cheap dwelling house suitable for a small family, on a farm of the above mentioned size, and that mostly stocked with sheep. *Perhaps more next time!*

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER OF NORTHERN OHIO.

Remarks.—There, now! who that reads the foregoing will say that a spirit of INQUIRY is not beginning to be awakened among the farmers of Ohio! This is the first step in the march of improvement, and we rejoice to find so many as we do giving evidence in this way of a desire for more knowledge. Such men will not rest contented till the knowledge is obtained, and when obtained it will soon be reduced to practice, thereby benefiting not only themselves, but, by their examples stimulating their less enterprising neighbors to make improvements.

We have neither time nor space at present sufficient for giving definite answers to the foregoing inquiries. The writer will find a number of valuable communications relating to orchards and fruit trees in the early numbers of the Ohio Cultivator; and in regard to the best kinds of fruit we can offer nothing better than the list by Dr. Kirtland in No. 15. [Aug. 1.] For particular information respecting sheep and sheep farming, feeding roots, &c., our friend should by all means procure the excellent work which we have before recommended, called the 'American Shepherd' by L. A. Morrell. Its cost is only 75 cts. in paper cover, or \$1 bound. Then for the same trifling sum we will furnish him two complete volumes of the Genesee Farmer which contain a vast fund of information on all these topics, and many others of importance to a farmer, especially one who has 'commenced improving a new farm.'

We will also endeavor, from time to time, as opportunity presents, to furnish information on all these subjects in the columns of the Ohio Cultivator. We should be pleased if some experienced correspondent would give us his views in answer to the question as to the number of sheep for a farm in northern Ohio, of the size named; or on any other subject embraced in the inquiries.—Ed.

BENEFIT OF SUBSOIL PLOWING.—A farmer from Connecticut informs us that he has raised a field of corn the past summer, which he thinks will average 80 bushels to the acre, and that he selected half an acre of the best, from which he gathered 134 bushels of ears, all sound and well filled

out. That while his neighbors' corn adjoining was withering with the drouth, his was luxuriant; and he attributes the whole of his success to subsoil plowing. Another fact he stated was, that the whole expense of planting, cultivating, and harvesting after the ground was plowed, did not exceed \$3 per acre; that he did not touch it with a hoe, but worked it with a harrow and cultivator; and what few weeds were not reached with these, about the hills, were pulled up by hand before going to seed. We intend to visit his farm next summer, when we shall have something further to report.—*American Agriculturist*.

### English News, Markets, &c.

The news by the Britannia, bringing dates to Nov. 4, is of a highly interesting character. Great excitement is beginning to prevail in consequence of the scarcity of bread and the continued reports of the failure of potatoes. This is producing much outcry against the odious corn laws, and the papers state that it is confidently expected that the government will immediately be compelled to open the ports and admit bread stuffs free of duty. The duty on flour was at latest dates 9s. 7 1/2d. (say \$2 30) per barrel. Should the duty be taken off it will of course cause an immediate further advance of prices in this and other countries. The next arrivals will probably decide the question. The following extracts are from Wilner & Smith's Times:

"Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind. In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube and the Elbe are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of 'Open the ports and let in corn duty free!' is heard on all sides, reverberating from every part of the empire. The 'pressure from without' has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone forever. A third of the potato crop in Ireland is destroyed.

The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food is unfit for use. What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked for emergency? 'Open the ports!' is the exclamation; and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened. O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island—and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain. Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question.

"The failure of the potato crop becomes more and more disastrous, and in Ireland especially it will cause a general and distressing misery. So pressing has the necessity for a remedy, and a supply of other food become, that Cabinet Councils have been held at which the proposition of opening the ports of the Kingdom for the admission of bread stuffs duty FREE, has been discussed, and is very probable that it will be carried into effect.

"The American Provision trade presents no very striking feature. Of Beef there is only a limited quantity in the market, and holders appear anxious to dispose of the stock on hand before the arrival of the new. Pork is dull, notwithstanding the small supply in the hands of the trade: this result is mainly attributable to the unhappy state of things in Ireland, where the farmers have been compelled to force their stocks to a sale. There has been some Cheese brought to the hammer at a public sale, but only half the quantity offered found purchasers, and that at a reduction of 2s per cwt. The market is bare of Lard and the price is high, owing to the state of the Butter market. The wool of the United States continues to find customers in England, and this branch of trade is improving; indeed, there appears to be no bounds to the consumption of an article which never, until recently, formed an article of exportation from America.

### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The weather is now cold and favorable for pork packing. Prices of large hogs have advanced to 4 1/2@4 3/4 @ 10 1/2. A sale of 200 lb mess pork was made at \$12. Flour has advanced to \$5@5 1/2 @ bbl.—is quite fluctuating. Wheat is steady, brings 85 to 87 1/2 cts., corn 25@28, oats 22@25. Butter comes in freely, brings 10@12 cts., for packing, and 15@20 cts. for rolls and lump at retail. Cheese in casks sells at 7 1/2@8 cts. Clover seed is brisk at 5 25@5 50 @ bush. Flax seed is 90 cts.

At Chillicothe, we learn, there is an active demand for hogs, and prices considerably higher than at Cincinnati have been paid.—Wheat also commands a higher price there than at Cin. The same is the case at Zanesville.

At Milan and Huron, Nov. 26.—Wheat 85@90 cts., corn 38, oats 25, clover seed 55@50 @ bu. Flour \$5.

At Cleveland there is nothing doing in produce, that we can learn of by the papers.

New York, Nov. 26.—Genesee and prime western Flour has advanced to \$6 87@7 00 @ bbl.—23,000 bus. wheat sold for export, at \$1 50 @ bu., and 3000 bus. southern corn at 86@87 cts. Mess pork is rather dull, sells at \$14@14 1/2, prime at 10 50@10 62. Dead hogs sell quick at 5 50@5 75 @ 100 lb.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 25.—Supply of beef cattle larger than last week, and prices a little better. 1050 head sold to butchers and packers at \$1 50 to 2 75 @ 100 lb., on the hoof; equal to \$3@5 25 net. Some extra lots sold at \$3 on the hoof. Hogs in good demand at \$5 25@5 37 @ 100 lb.

### SEED STORE.

ELY & CAMPBELL,

23, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati.

WILL pay cash at the best market rates for Clover, Timothy, Orchard grass, Blue grass, Red Top, Flax and Mustard seed, &c. Keep constantly on hand, and for sale, all kinds of Garden; Flower and field seeds. Also, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural and Horticultural books and papers. They also execute all orders for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Nov. 29.

GRAIN.			POULTRY.		
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	87	a 90	Turkeys, each,	25	a 31
Indian corn,	20	a 23	Geese, "	18	a 25
Oats,	15	a 16	Ducks, "	8	a 10
			Chickens, "	8	a 10
PROVISIONS.			SUNDRIES.		
Flour retail, bbl.,	4,87 1/2	a 5,00	Apples, bu.,	50	a 75
" 100 lbs.,	2,50	a	" dried,	1,50	a
" Buckwheat, 1,50	a 1,75		Peaches, dried,	2,00	a
Indian meal, bu.,	25	a 31	Potatoes,	25	a
Hominy, quart,	4		" sweet,	75	a
Beef, hind quarter,			Hay, ton,	5,00	a 6,00
100 lbs.,	2,50	a 3,00	Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a 1,50
" fore quarter,	2,00	a 2,50	Salt, bbl.,	1,02	a 1,75
Pork, large hogs,					
" small,	4,00	a			
Hams, country, lb.,	6	a 7			
" city cured,	7	a 8			
Lard, lb., ret.,	7	a 8			
" in kegs or bbls.	6	a 7			
Butter, best, rolls,	12 1/2	a			
" common,	9	a 10			
" in kegs,	7	a 8			
Cheese,	7	a			
Eggs, dozen,	12 1/2	a 16			
Maple sugar, lb.,					
" molasses, gal.					
Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a			
strained,	12 1/2	a 14			



N. H. Taylor,

Having established himself in this city, is now prepared to execute orders in the Art of ENGRAVING, in the office of the Ohio Cultivator, corner of High and State streets.

### DUTCH BULBS, &c., &c.

WE have just received, of our own importation, direct from Harlem, in Holland, a full assortment of splendid Bulbs, &c., consisting of double and single Hyacinths, of all colors, Crocuses, Polyanthus Narcissus, double and single Duc Van thol Tulips, Iris, Crown Imperials, Gladiolus, Scarlet Martagon Lillies, Parrot Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c.

H. HUXLEY, & Co.

Seed Store on East Fifth Street, near the Dennison House, Cincinnati, where can also be obtained, all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, Books upon Agriculture and Horticulture, Garden Tools in great variety, Canary and other singing Birds, Bird Seed and Cages, &c., &c.

### MUSTARD! MUSTARD!

I will pay the highest market price for all the Mustard Seed that is offered at my Mustard Manufactory, on Western Row, between Mason and Everett streets, Cincinnati, where will be found a constant supply of the best mustard in the western country, put up to suit customers, and sent to order.

Nov. 1.—31.

ROBERT SAVILL.

### N. Y. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

HAVING taken the commodious store, No. 187, Water street, the subscriber is now opening the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds ever yet offered in this market. Most of these are of a new and highly improved pattern, warranted to be of the best materials, put together in the strongest manner, of a very superior finish, and offered at the lowest cash prices.

#### SEEDS FOR THE FARMER.

Such as improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Rutabaga, Turnip, Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover and Grass seeds, improved varieties of potatoes.

#### WIRE-CLOTHS AND SIEVES.

Different kinds and sizes constantly on hand.

#### FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian and African Guano, Poudrette, Bonedust, Lime, Plaster of Paris, &c.

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# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 15, 1845.

NO. 24

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

**TERMS.**—ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for \$3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete INDEX will be furnished. POSTMASTERS, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

### The Time has Come.

**Special notice to our friends and readers generally.**

**READER!** This number completes the first volume of the Cultivator; and, according to our CASH SYSTEM, all subscribers will be required to renew their subscriptions before any papers will be sent them after this time (unless they have already paid for a longer period in advance.)

A complete index and title page accompany this number.

### Terms:

The Ohio Cultivator will be continued at the same price as heretofore, (though improved by the use of more engravings, &c.) viz:

#### One Dollar per Year, in Advance,

OR, FOUR COPIES FOR THREE DOLLARS, when ordered at one time (they need not be to one address.) No distinction will be made in this respect between those who are at present subscribers, and new ones.

### Premiums!

We have a new supply of Colman's volume of the Genesee Farmer complete (in Nos.) with the index, which we offer as premiums to all who may send us FOUR SUBSCRIBERS (with \$3) two or more of them to be new ones—i. e., such as are not on our list the present year. And if any who do this have already received that volume of the Farmer as a premium, we will send them some other.

### Postage.

All letters with remittances, and in accordance with our terms, may be sent by mail, at our risk and expense. Post Office orders are more trouble than profit to all parties, and we request our friends not to send them.

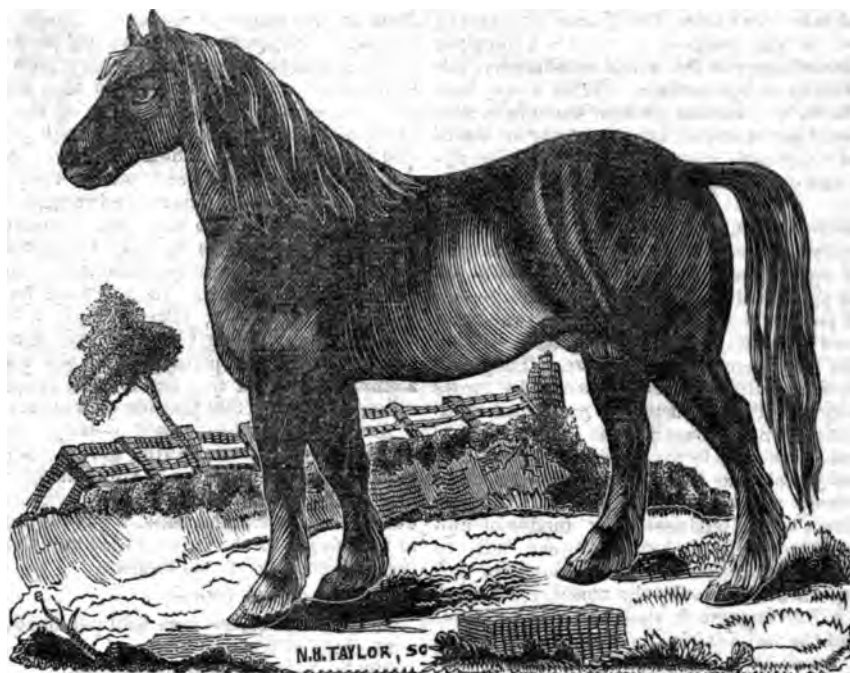
### Send Early.

We hope all of our friends who can do so, will send their new subscriptions with as many additional names as possible, by the first of January.

POSTMASTERS will greatly oblige us by asking our subscribers to renew promptly their subscriptions, and sending the same to us as early as possible, so that we can judge as to what number of copies to print on the first of January.

We are happy in being able to announce that Mr JOHN T. BLAIN, who has been long and favorably known as Assistant Postmaster at Columbus, has been engaged to take the management of the subscription books and mailing department in our office, for the coming year. The public in this region will need no other assurance that the business will be correctly done.

Subscribers who have failed to receive any of the numbers of the Cultivator of the present year, will please inform us thereof when they renew their subscriptions, and the missing ones will be sent.



ENGLISH DRAFT HORSE 'SAMPSON.'

The property of B. F. Eaton & Brothers, Columbus O., imported by Messrs. Corning & Sotham, Albany, N. Y.

The above is a good representation of the thorough bred English draft horse, 'Sampson,' recently purchased by Mr. Chas. Eaton of this city, of the Messrs. Corning & Sotham, Albany, N. Y., by whom he was imported in 1841, when one year old. SAMPSON is of great size—about 17 hands high, and very heavy indicating immense strength without sluggishness, and is every way finely proportioned—color, black. He was awarded the first premium on draft horses at the late Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at Utica. The following is an extract from the certificate of pedigree given to Mr. Eaton by W. H. Sotham, Esq.

'SAMPSON was got by the well known and celebrated horse, 'Farmer's Glory,' owned by Mr. Hilliard, Gloucestershire, England, out of a very superior draft mare. This breed of horses are the most easy keepers, and the most truly useful of any breed in the world; they are steady and heavy and very active in their walk; always ready to pull when called upon; gentle in disposition and can endure constant steady labor.'

Along with Sampson, Mr. Eaton has also two of his colts, bred by Messrs. Corning & Sotham, which give promise of great excellence. We shall speak of these remarkable horses again before long, and mention where they can be seen, &c.

### To Farmers and Farmer's Sons.

The following, from the United States Journal, is well adapted to the meridian of Ohio, and the season of winter evenings:

**NO TIME TO READ.**—How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have 'no time to read.' When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage, either upon his family, his country, or himself. To hear a free-man thus express himself, is truly humiliating; and we can form no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society. Such men generally have time to attend public barbecues, meetings, sales and other meetings, but they have 'no time to read.'

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tippling and swapping horses, but they have 'no time to read.' They sometimes lose a day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up the news, the price current and the exchanges—but these men never have 'any time to read.' They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to 'do nothing,' but 'no time to read;' such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms and unhappy fire-sides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live 'unknowing and unknown,' and often die unwept and unregretted.

### Why is Farming not more Profitable?

We hear it frequently said by our farmers, that there is nothing to be made by farming in this country. That the product of the farm will scarcely pay wages to the hands that work it, &c. There may be some truth in this—too much no doubt, in the way farming is now generally carried on, though I think the account which would show any such result, not well made up. Well, as the occupation of the farmer, is that upon which all others subsist, and without which there would of course be no occasion for any other, as a community could not exist without its products, it becomes us well, to inquire the cause of such an unnatural state of things. Why is it, if it be so, that the farmer is not as well paid for his labor as the mechanic or any other tradesman?

Our country, especially the interior of the State in which we live, is eminently adapted to that branch of business—more so than for any other business. The soil is rich and easily worked.—There are no mountains or marshes or sandy plains of waste land. We have indeed one broad surface of alluvial soil capable of the highest cultivation, and of being abundantly productive.—We have a healthy, mild and agreeable climate, adapted to almost all the fruits and grains and grasses that are produced profitably anywhere.—And we have always a fair market. Now, as we have but few rapids in our streams, giving water power for manufactories, such as are common

in the eastern states and all mountainous countries, the cultivation of the soil must be considered the legitimate business of the country. None other seems so appropriately at home here as this. Nature has suited the condition and circumstances of the country for that business more than for any other. Why then is it not profitable? There must be an error somewhere.

To answer this interesting inquiry at length, and intelligibly, would involve many considerations, and take more time than I can at present appropriate to that purpose. But it is a question of grave importance to the whole community, but more especially to the farmers. With a few suggestions then, as I cannot go over the whole subject, I would call upon all to investigate for themselves and ascertain, why their business, so appropriate and so indispensable, is not properly rewarded.

To that end I would advise them to read some of the many interesting dissertations upon the science of agriculture which have been, and are now being published—agricultural chemistry—agricultural papers, &c., and at the same time read with a view to profit by every suggestion which reason and good sense shall approve. They will soon experience different feelings and new views of the subject. They will take a new, and until now an unknown, interest in the cultivation of their farms, as well as in the improvement of their stock; that which was labor before, will become comparatively pleasure now; a new impulse will be given to the business; new modes of cultivation will be tried; a change of seed will be sought for, which before was not thought of sufficient importance to justify the trouble; different varieties will be separated, their relative qualities tested, and the soil adapted to the peculiar wants of each. In short, a little intelligent reading and reflection will enable the farmer to see for himself some at least of the many reasons why his business is not profitable, and will also enable him by degrees to apply a remedy for the evil.

They may be incredulous about this. Book farming, as they call it, they may be prejudiced against; if so, they are wrong; *they stand in their own light*; they are deceiving themselves, instead of being misled by others; they persist in remaining ignorant, because the information offered them does not come in the way they would prescribe.

Common sense should prompt every man to obtain all the useful knowledge in his power, whether it be from books or otherwise is entirely immaterial. The source whence obtained, would not affect the value of the knowledge itself. It is absurd to cavil at such forms. More than nine-tenths of all we know is obtained from books.—I trust such prejudices are wearing away.

In the hope that the Cultivator may be instrumental in enlightening the public mind on the subject of agriculture, I am, &c.,

Columbus, O.

MONTGOMERY.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

### The Model Farm of Ohio.

The model farm of this State contains 100 acres, 75 of which are well cleared, and the whole under fence. 60 acres are embraced in one enclosure, and this includes all the arable and meadow land upon the farm. The buildings are all of stone, neat, durable and commodious. The dwelling is not large, but capacious enough for use of the family and a room and a bed or two for an occasional friend. The kitchen and stables are supplied with water from the same spring. No stock but hogs and sheep are permitted to graze. The cattle and horses are constantly kept in their stalls, and are always in good order. The cows are at all times fat enough for the butchers and the growing stock at two years old attain the weight of ordinary steers at four. During the summer they are soiled, with green food, consequently, 20 acres in grass is sufficient to keep four horses and ten cows with their offspring until the young stock are ready for the market at three or four years old, when they average him \$30 per head. Of these he makes it a point to sell ten head a year. For his stock he raises about one acre of roots, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel and turnips each year, which yields him on an

average about 1500 bushels. Of corn he cultivates five acres a year, which by proper culture and judicious rotation, yields him 500 bushels.—Five acres in wheat gives yearly 150 bushels.—Five acres of oats, 300 bushels.

He has an orchard of eight acres, in which he has 200 apple trees, 25 pear, 25 plum, 100 peach and 50 cherry trees. This is divided into four compartments of two acres each. Two of these, he plows up every year, and in the spring plants them in Jerusalem Artichokes. Here he keeps his hogs. In the two that are not plowed, he has a clover and orchard grass ley, in which the swine feed from the middle of May to the first of August, when they are let into one of the artichoke yards and range at will into the two grass yards and this till winter, when they are passed into the second artichoke yard, where they are kept till the grass has sufficiently advanced in one of the fields to turn them into that. Thus upon grass, roots and fruit the swine are kept so thrifty, that a few bushels of grain are sufficient to make them ready for the butcher. In this way he manages to kill thirty hogs a year, which will average 400 lbs. each. He gives them beet wintering.

His sheep range principally in the woods, with a small pasture of five acres. He keeps 75 head, which yield him 300 pounds of wool a year.

As this farmer has raised a large family, and raised them all well, having given each child a good practical education, I was curious to look into his affairs, and as he keeps a regular account current of his transactions, it gave him no trouble to inform me of the result of his mode of proceeding, which is briefly as follows:

#### Product of the farm—

10 Beef Cattle, average \$30 per head,	\$300
25 Hogs at \$12 per head,	300
200 bush. Corn at 25 cts per bu.,	50
Product of sheep,	100
do. Dairy,	200
do. Orchard,	300
Other and smaller crops,	100

\$1,350

His hired labor cost him on an av. per an., 300

\$1,050

Thus, from 100 acres of land, even in Ohio, this man has been able to lay by, and invest at interest, on an average, \$500 a year for the last 12 years. He has now some eight or ten thousand dollars at interest, and his home is a home indeed. Who does better on a farm of 1000 acres? Or who has improved his condition by going west, more than he has by staying here? Of course like others he has suffered somewhat from unfavorable seasons, in some of his crops, but his correct system of culture and intelligent management generally obviates every difficulty which spring from this source, and as his crops are always better than his neighbors' the advance in price more than makes up the deficiency. His system of saving and making manures, turns everything into the improvement of his soil, weeds, ashes, the offal of his stock, soap suds, bones and everything that will tend to enrich it, are carefully saved and properly applied.

The history of this man is brief, but to the farmer, interesting. He began with the patrimony of good sense, sound health and industrious habits. Excellent so far. In 1830 he had six children and \$3,000 in cash. He bought this farm in a state of nature in 1830, for which he paid \$400. He expended \$400 more in clearing his land, in addition to his own labor. He first put up a temporary cabin in which he moved his family.—\$1000 he put out at a permanent annual interest, and the remaining \$1,200 with the earlier profits of his farm, he appropriated to the erection of his buildings, which were complete in 1834. In the selection of his fruit, he sought for the best varieties which always gave him preference in the market. So of his stock. In this he avoided the mania of high prices, and has made up in judicious crossing and breeding, what others seek at great cost in foreign countries. Everything he does, is done well. Everything he sends to the market commands the highest price, because it is of the best kind. In his parlor is a well selected

library of some 300 volumes, and these books are read. He takes one political, one religious, and two agricultural papers, and the N. A. Review; refuses all offices, is, with his family, a regular attendant at church, and is a pious, upright and conscientious man. He is the peace-maker in his neighborhood, and the chosen arbiter in all their disputes; he loans his money at 6 per cent., and will take no more.

He says he wants no more land for his own use than he can cultivate well—no more stock than he can keep well—more land will increase his taxes, his labor and expenses will be less profitable.

Here is a model of a man and of a farmer, and the model of a farm.

Who will be happy and follow his example?  
AGRICOLA.

### Chemistry and Agriculture. - Ashes.

MR BATEHAM:—The ashes is the earth of the plant, though it is not all that has been derived from the soil. Could we produce plants that contained no earthy salts, the land would not be so rapidly impoverished as experience shows that it is. But no such crops can be found. Every plant must take up a certain portion of the soil. This is an invariable law of nature. Different plants require various proportions of these elements. They must all have potash, lime and phosphoric acid. Those crops that contain the most ashes exhausts the fields soonest. The ashes exist in solution in the sap of plants.

The soil rarely contains five per cent. of those earths that are found in plants, and often much less. The quantity of these earths that are consumed in the ordinary course of cultivation is not far from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre per year; three fourths of this is sand in combination with potash. Could we restore the earthy salts with the carbon and nitrogen to the soil from which it came we might continue to reap the same kind of crop year after year without material diminution in its productive powers. This is what takes place in spontaneous vegetation, the plant perishes where it grew, and thus pays back what it had borrowed.

The same salts may be found in ashes as in the evacuations of animals. If what has been said be true, it follows that ashes is one of the most valuable of manures, and this is sustained by experience. I have been informed that large quantities of leached ashes are shipped to New York from the northern part of that State, for the use of the Poudrette manufacturers, &c. It sells at from 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Leached ashes consist chiefly of phosphate of lime or bone, earth, lime, marl, plaster of Paris, potash, charcoal and sand.

Ashes is found of most service on a heavy clay soil, abounding in inert vegetable matter. Light sandy soils require but small doses. The quantity that has been applied, varies from four to eighty bushels to the acre; when applied in the latter quantity the good effects continue manifest for 15 to 20 years. It has been found beneficial on turnips, potatoes, clover and grass. It may be plowed in or used as a top dressing.

As the season for slaughtering hogs has arrived, a few words on the method of turning their offal to advantage may not be unacceptable. In France the refuse of the slaughter houses is boiled so as to make a thick soup; this is mixed with a quantity of garden mould, and used as a top dressing.

According to Dr. Dana, one pound of animal matter will impregnate ten pounds of vegetable mould; or 100 lbs. is sufficient to convert a cord of swamp muck into the richest manure. The same high authority recommends a compost of one part of leached ashes, to three of swamp muck.

Respectfully yours,  
CHARLES H. RAYMOND.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1845.

CHEESE.—The town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y., made 554,000 pounds of cheese, during the last year. The town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, made 1,355,997 pounds during the same period. Herkimer county turns out annually 8,208,796 pounds of cheese. This, at eight cents per



pound, the present price of the article, would give the dairymen of old Herkimer, \$656,703 68.

**CHEESE ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.**—The *Ohio Star*, at Ravenna, Portage county, says:—“There have been shipped at this place during the past season, 1,459,000 pounds of Cheese, viz:

By C. Prentiss, - - - 805,000 lbs.  
“Babcock & McBride, - - - 654,000 “

Of this, 640,000 were purchased and shipped by C. Prentiss, on his own account. The whole amounts to 730 tons. This is an item in the trade of our village.

Mr. Prentiss has also shipped 130 tons of produce the last season, and Babcock & McBride 147 tons.

#### The Potatoe Rot in Ohio.

We continue to receive intelligence from various parts of the state, of extensive injury being done by the rot in the potatoe heaps. Some farmers who supposed their potatoes were perfectly healthy when dug, on examining their heaps as directed, in our last paper, have found them badly affected; and the extremely cold weather of the past fortnight, has prevented any good opportunity for sorting and drying them.

As soon as our time will permit, we design to give an exposition of the facts and investigations in regard to this malady as published in the agricultural papers of the eastern states, and of England. In the mean time we shall be pleased to hear from such of our readers in Ohio, or elsewhere, as may have any facts or observations which they can communicate on this important subject. The following from very near home may be of interest to some.

#### A few facts about Potatoes.

Mr. JOHN M. GUFFY, of Truro, in this county, (Franklin) informs us that he planted on the 28th of May last, two patches of potatoes, of about 1-6 to 1-4 of an acre each. One of them was on land on which cattle were fed (fattened) with corn the fall previous, by which means it was highly manured. On this land one bushel of seed was planted, of the Merishnock variety, cut into small pieces, and three or four pieces dropped in a hill, the hills 4 feet apart, and the ground well cultivated during summer. The tops grew with great vigor, covering the whole ground, and owing to the fine rains of the latter part of summer, they continued to grow until destroyed by frost in autumn. On digging the product was found to be 77½ bushels (from the one bushel of seed,) and the appearance of the potatoes was very fine.

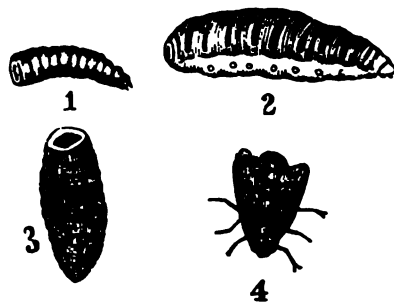
The other piece of land, of somewhat less extent, was planted with three pecks of the same kind of seed, but no manure had been applied, and less labor was bestowed in cultivation. The weeds were allowed to grow after wheat harvest, and the tops, which were much less luxuriant than of the other piece, were all ripe and dead before frosts came. The yield of this patch was only 24½ bushels.

Both these lots of potatoes were dug at the same time, and buried in the same manner in trenches in the ground. In a few weeks it was discovered that those from the rich ground, and which had the tops destroyed by frost, were beginning to rot. They were soon taken out of the trenches, sorted and dried, but the disease continues to spread among them to such an extent, that it is doubtful whether any will be saved.—But those from the ground which had no manure, and where the tops ripened before the appearance of frost, have not shown any symptoms of decay.

Mr. Thompson, on a neighboring farm, also had a patch of potatoes, which were ripe before the frosts appeared, and his have shown no disposition to rot; while another neighbor, Mr. Miller, had a patch that was green until killed by the frost, and his potatoes have nearly all rotted.

These facts have induced the farmers in that township, to suppose that the disease is caused by the killing of the tops before they were done growing. This we believe has in many cases appeared to induce the disease, but many facts have been found to prove that it is not generally, if ever, the ultimate cause of the evil. At any rate,

the malady often exists where this could not possibly have been the cause. More on this point hereafter.



Sheep Grubs or Bots—(*Cestrus ovis*.)

[1.] Larva or grub half grown. [2.] The same full grown.  
[3.] Pupa of the same. [4.] Perfect cestrus or parent fly.

In speaking of the fine sheep of Messrs. Perkins & Brown in the *Cultivator* of Sept. 1. we stated that they had been much troubled with the *Gad-fly* this summer, and that a number of sheep had died in consequence of the ravages of these grubs in the head—a number of which were shown us by Mr. Brown. All flocks, in warm countries especially, are more or less annoyed by these insects. When the number of grubs in the head is not large, they seldom cause the death of the sheep, though the general health is injured thereby; but in warm countries, and in dry seasons the number of flies is so great that sheep are destroyed thereby, and hence all sheep farmers should become well acquainted with the appearance and habits of this enemy, and the means of preventing its ravages.

The fly is of the size and appearance represented in the above cut, or it may be somewhat smaller. The body is marked with rings of brown and yellow, and the wings finely striped. Its motion in the air is very rapid, and resembles in this and other respects the horse bot fly, which is only another species of the genus *cestrus*.

The fly deposits its eggs just inside of the nostrils of the sheep, and from the distress manifested by the animals, it is evident that this act of the fly causes much pain. The sheep will at such times be seen huddling together and holding their noses close to the ground, or even in the dust, to avoid the attacks of these tormentors.

Mr. Brown has made a large number of examinations and experiments in relation to this subject the past season, and we hope he has not forgotten his promise to furnish us a statement of the results. He has opened a large number of the heads of sheep that were affected with the disease, some of which were killed for the purpose, and in some cases he found as many as 50 to 60 grubs in a head. He has also tried many experiments in order to discover the most easy and effectual remedy for the evil, and we believe he has decided that a decoction of tobacco, injected into the head through the nostrils by mean of a small syringe, is the best as yet known. Mr. B. will confer lasting obligations on sheep farmers by giving particular information respecting these experiments and observations.

A writer in the *Albany Cultivator* says:

“The attack of the fly continues from May to August, and the larvæ from the eggs first deposited, reach their full size, and are ready for transformation on the return of warm weather the next spring. The efforts of the full grown worm to escape from the head, appear sometimes to create disquietude and pain. They work their way out of the head as they first ascended, and crawl into the ground or the rubbish of the sheep yard. Their skin gradually shrinks and hardens, and they are soon formed into the chrysalis. In from forty to sixty-three days, according to the experiments of Valisneri, the perfect transformation takes place, and the fly comes out. The variation in the length of time the insect remains in the pupa state, is dependent on the temperature—maturity being hastened by warmth. Though most of the worms leave the head of the sheep to undergo transformation, it is certain that all do not. We have sometimes found shells of the chrysalis in the sheep's head, showing that some reach the fly state before leaving.

“To prevent the attack of the cestrus, it has been recommended to smear noses of sheep with tar. We are unable to speak from experience of the efficacy of this. It is claimed that the odor of the tar deters the fly from alighting to deposit its egg. It is evident however, that to answer any purpose, it should be applied with such frequency as not to become much dried on the sheep. The irritation produced by the snuff brings on sneezing, by which it is thought the worm is ejected, and the head besides cleared of its unhealthy humors.”

Mr. Morrell, in the *American Shepherd*, says:

“To prevent the attacks of this mischievous insect, it will be found necessary about the beginning of July, and again about the first of August, to assemble the flock, and thoroughly tar the parts adjacent to the nostrils. Others have tried, with success, smearing the bottoms of troughs, and sprinkled salt occasionally over it. The effluvia of tar is abhorrent to all winged insects; and hence the philosophy of this treatment.

“Few sheep are exempt from grubs in the head, and when the number does not exceed two or three, will not cause much annoyance. It feeds on the mucus secreted by the sinus membrane.

“When the number of grubs is larger than common, they produce much irritation, and the sheep will sneeze violently. Blacklock says, “Tobacco smoke is the only available remedy, and a very good one, being easily brought in contact with the worms, and, when properly administered, certain in its effects. One person secures the sheep, holding the head in a convenient position, while another, having half-filled a pipe with tobacco, and kindled it in the usual manner, places one or two folds of a handkerchief over the opening of the bowl, then passes the tube a good way up the nostril, applies his mouth to the covered bowl, and blows vigorously through the handkerchief. When this has continued for a few seconds, the pipe is withdrawn, and the operation repeated on the other nostril.”

#### Horse Thieves and Sheep Thieves.

MR. BATEHAM:—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Pleasantville, Fairfield co., *Horse thief detecting Society*, at the house of Mr. Philip Hone, in Pleasantville, after transacting the other business of the society, it was

*Resolved*, That there is another class of depredators as injurious to the farming community as horse thieves, namely, sheep-killing dogs; and for the purpose of remedying in some measure this evil we will petition the Legislature to impose a tax on dogs, in the hope and belief that it will accomplish that object.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the organization and the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture, and we will also petition the Legislature to encourage the interest of agriculture, by legislative enactments.

*Resolved*, That Jonas Hite, Samuel Hite, and T. P. Ashbrook be appointed a committee on behalf of this meeting to circulate petitions and forward them to the Legislature at as early a day as possible, and we invite our fellow citizens throughout the county to co-operate with us in these objects.

SAM'L HITE, Jr., *Chairman*,

DAVID PENCE, *Secretary*.

#### Ohio Wheat Crop for next year.

We venture to predict that if no unusual injury befalls the wheat crop now in the ground, the yield of the coming year, in this state, will be greater than for three years past, if not greater than was ever before produced. Our reasons for this opinion are the following:

1. *The general drought* during the past summer and fall, will be found to have had a very beneficial effect on the soil of summer-fallows, not only in destroying the grass and weeds more effectually than usual, but in effecting chemical changes in the elements of the soil, by which means the peculiar food of the wheat plant is rendered more soluble and abundant.

2. The present wheat crop was generally better got in than any preceding one for a number of years past. This, we find, is the testimony of farmers from all parts of the state. The weather

during the fall was remarkably fine for this work, and in the principal wheat counties, the partial failure of crops, gave farmers more time for performing the work well. They also had more land unoccupied, so that a greater number of acres have been sown.

3. Farmers have also been led to bestow more study and attention to the science of wheat farming, and to discover the means of increasing the productiveness of their lands. This has led them to adopt a variety of improvements which will be found greatly beneficial in many cases, and instructive in all. Indeed, we hear from all quarters of the state, that the farmers have been trying a multitude of EXPERIMENTS in regard to the wheat crop this fall, suggested by the *Ohio Cultivator*, and when the results of these experiments are published, as they will be in our pages, after harvest next year, the instruction they will impart respecting the culture and improvement of this great staple of Ohio, will be worth MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to our readers and to the state.

#### Experiments in Wheat Culture.

##### BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN OHIO.

The following are some of the experiments and improvements in the cultivation of wheat, to which allusion has been made, and the results of which will be made known through the columns of the *Ohio Cultivator* after next harvest:

1. *Previous Crops*.—Some farmers have sown part of their wheat after summer fallow, and the rest after frosted wheat, or after oats; others (in the central and southern parts of the state,) after corn cut off, and a part among standing corn, with various modes of covering, so as to test the difference as to winter-killing, &c.

2. *In the Preparation of Land*, there have been a great number of improvements adopted or experiments tried;—such as, more frequent or extra deep plowing—subsoiling—under-draining—harrowing—rolling, &c. Also in manuring or enriching the land with lime, ashes, plaster, charcoal, &c. The results of this class of experiments cannot fail to be vastly useful.

3. *New varieties of Seed* have been sown to a greater extent than ever before, in nearly all parts of the state. We know of quite a number of farmers, who obtained seed from New York and other states, and some have sown as many as from six to ten different varieties for the sake of experiment and comparison. One farmer in this (Franklin) county has sown 150 acres of wheat consisting of ten varieties—three of these were obtained direct from England, one from France, one from Canada, others from New York and other states of the Union.

4. *Preparation of the Seed* with brine, lime, &c., has been practised in a larger number of cases than ever before, and a number of farmers have prepared a part of their seed, and sown the rest without preparation, so as to test the merits of the practice.

5. *The manner of putting in Wheat* has been varied more the past fall than ever before—mainly with a view to protect the young plants from winter-killing. Thus some farmers have harrowed in a portion in the usual way, after sowing on a plowed surface, and plowed in other portions, then harrowed a part of the ground smooth, and left another portion rough. Others have *ribbed* the land, as practised by Mr. Noble, of Stark co., so as to have the seed fall in drills, as mentioned in our paper of Sept. 1, and a few have tried drilling in the seed with a machine constructed for the purpose.

Who can estimate the importance of the instruction that may be derived from all these experiments, when the results are made known, as they will be! And then, too, this is only just the beginning of this great march of improvement. Let the State Board of Agriculture, and the County Societies be organized and efficiently sustained, as provided for in the bill now before the General Assembly, and such experiments will be multiplied another year more than ten fold, and the results will be made known to multitudes of farmers, who cannot be reached by the means now in operation. Who is there so blind as not to see that such improvements in the culture of the staple crops of the state as would be effected

by these means, would soon increase our surplus products, and the revenues of the public works, so as to return to the State Treasury many hundred fold, the sum that is asked to be expended in the promotion of these objects; so that instead of the impoverished condition of our state finances being a valid reason for withholding this appropriation, it is in fact the greatest reason why the appropriation should be made.

Much might also be said on the benefits that such improvements in agriculture confer on individuals, in the increase of prosperity and the consequent means of physical, intellectual, and moral progress; but time and space, and the patience of our readers, forbid any enlargement on these topics at present.



## Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 15, 1845.

#### Close of the Volume.

READERS! Our work for this year is done! Twelve months have swiftly fled, and twice twelve times have we in spirit, been permitted to pay our friendly visits to your homes and firesides. We thank you for the friendly hospitality that has been extended to us, and sincerely hope that our visits have not been without advantage to you all. We have endeavored to instruct, amuse, and benefit those with whom we have held converse; and although we are conscious of not having accomplished all that could have been desired, we hope you will kindly overlook our failings, and cheer us with your friendly greetings for a 'happy new year.'

FRIENDS! the time has arrived when we no longer feel at liberty to continue our semi-monthly visits to you, without some intimation that we shall find a welcome reception. Our modesty will not permit us to intrude where we do not feel assured that our company is desired; and although it will be painful for us thus early to terminate the friendly intimacy that has existed between us, we are constrained, with this number of the *Cultivator*, to make our parting bow, and respectfully take our leave of all those who may not see fit to send us a card of invitation for the coming year. At the same time we fondly hope there are few such among the list of our present acquaintances, and that others will give us such an introduction to their neighbors as will, in a short time, more than make good the number of our friends.

For terms, &c., see first page.

**BINDING THE VOLUME.**—The expense of BINDING this volume of the *Cultivator*, at any book bindery, will be about 37 cts. We will procure it done neatly for any subscriber who may leave the numbers at our office. As the volume will make rather a thin book, we would advise those who wish to save expense, to defer the binding till the end of next year, and then bind both volumes in one. They can in the meantime, stitch the present volume together in a paper cover, so as to use it for reference.

THE INDEX AND TITLE PAGE, which accompany this number, should of course be placed in the fore part of the volume.

THE PICTURES in this number of our paper, are all by our young artist, Mr. Taylor, and are an earnest of what our readers may expect next year. See, also, that NEW TYPE, of which we give a specimen here and in the ladies' department.

OUR MECHANIC FRIENDS must excuse the omission of their department this time. We shall give them a

valuable chapter, with engravings, in our next, and continue to do so through the year—especially if we find that they generally renew their subscriptions. The publishers of Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art, have kindly granted us permission to copy extensively from that excellent work.

#### Look out for Rogues!

We caution our readers against paying subscriptions for the *Cultivator* to strangers, unless their names are announced as agents in our columns, and they show a certificate of agency, signed by the editor. A number of our friends were swindled out of their money by pretended agents the past year.

If Alonzo P. Burroughs, of Troy township, Geauga co., O., has any respect for himself or his friends, he will send us payment for subscriptions obtained by him in the above manner; as we shall soon use his name in a way that he will have cause to regret, if this hint is not complied with.

Good!—We have the promise of a 'new year's address' for our next paper, from a lady of eminent poetic and literary talents.

Agricultural Addresses will be noticed in our next.

#### Deferred Subjects.

We find on our docks, a long list of subjects to which our attention has been called, and which will be attended to in their course, during the winter. Among these are the following:

*Cultivation of Mustard*, as practised by Mr. Parmelee, and others, in Ohio.

*Broom Corn Culture*, as practised by the Messrs. Eaton, and others.

*Rot in Potatoes*—experiments and observations thereon, with suggestions for its prevention, &c.

*Borers and Insects* in apple trees; and remarks on resuscitating orchards, preventing bitter rot, in apples, &c.

*Wheat insects*, of various kinds, illustrated with engravings.

*Poultry*—The different breeds, with engravings, and remarks on their qualities, &c.

*Cut Worms*, and other insects injurious to gardens, illustrated, with remarks on their habits, means of prevention, &c.

*Rust in Wheat*.—More facts on this important subject, and directions for making experiments next spring, with a view of discovering means for its prevention.

*Bots in Horses*, with illustrations, remarks, &c.

*Wool*, of different kinds, as seen through the microscope.

*Mechanical Science*, illustrated by engravings.

READERS! We design to increase the value and usefulness of the *Cultivator* for you the coming year, but we thereby increase our expenses vastly, and we must therefore depend on you to increase our subscription list, and send on a supply of the needful.

#### Send in the Petitions!

Persons having petitions in their hands, relating to agriculture, should send them in to the General Assembly, without any delay. We would recommend that they be mostly sent to the House of Representatives.

*Sheep killed in Highland Co.*—Mr. John Rains writes us that when he went to election, two months since, he took pains to make some inquiry of the farmers of his township (Fairfield,) respecting the number of sheep that had been killed there by dogs within a year past, and the list numbered 131, and it was believed that these were not all, as a number of farmers had voted and gone home, before he got there.

We were somewhat surprised at this information, for, in conversing with Mr. Trimble, the representative from Highland, a few days since, we understood him to say that his constituents were not in favor of a tax on dogs. How is this? If farmers desire laws for their protection, why don't they instruct their delegates, whom they send here to make laws!

A letter from C. J. Fell & Brother, with a statement of the lots of mustard seed, received from Ohio the present year, arrived too late for this number. It will appear in our next.



## The Legislature and Agriculture.

### Meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture and the Committees of the Legislature.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held pursuant to notice on the 10th inst., the committees on Agriculture of the two branches of the Legislature were present, and a full and free interchange of opinions was had in regard to the several plans for the promotion of agriculture contemplated in the resolutions and memorial of the State Convention, and the petitions daily coming in from different parts of the State asking legislative action in behalf of agriculture. In considering the plan recommended by the convention, providing for the incorporation of a State Board, and the encouragement of county societies, with an appropriation of \$7,000 per annum from the State Treasury, the members of the two committees of the Legislature stated that from consultation with quite a number of their associates, Senators and Representatives, and what they knew of the feelings and views of others in regard to expenditures from the State Treasury, they did not believe that a law could be obtained granting such an appropriation. In view therefore of the improbability of obtaining such a law as had been contemplated, it was by general consent deemed inexpedient for the committees to report a bill in accordance with that plan, but to frame one that should provide for the organization and support of a State Board, with an appropriation from the treasury of only \$2,000 per annum, out of which sum it should be the duty of the Board to employ and compensate a State Agricultural Commissioner; and to ask for a modification of the existing law in relation to Agricultural societies so as to allow them a small sum annually from the County Treasuries under certain rules and restrictions. In this form it is thought there can be no reasonable opposition to the bill, and that its importance is sufficiently obvious to secure its passage without difficulty. We subjoin a copy of the bill as reported by Mr. Wetmore of the Senate, Dec., 15 so that the friends of the measure may see what is proposed, and have time to make any suggestions in regard thereto that may occur to them.

A bill providing for obtaining statistics of the State has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Perkins. It agrees in the main with the one introduced last year by Mr. Bartley; we learn however that several amendments are in contemplation by the committee. It will we think, undoubtedly become a law, in a form that will be useful.

A bill for the extension of the law passed last winter, for the protection of fruit, fruit trees, &c., to several additional counties, is now before the House, and such members as request their counties to be embraced in its provisions, can doubtless have them thus included. Those of their constituents, therefore, who desire the benefits of this law, should immediately send petitions to that effect, to their representatives.

A bill to protect wool growers, by imposing a tax on dogs, will shortly be introduced by Mr. Thomas, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the House of Representatives. We understand it will provide for imposing a tax of 25 cents on the first dog, and 50 cents for each additional dog kept by one person or family; a part of the money thus obtained, to be appropriated to the payment of losses sustained by farmers, having sheep killed by dogs, where the owners are not responsible or not ascertained, and the balance to go into the school fund of the counties. It is expected that this will be a local law, applying only to such counties as may request it through their representatives. Persons having petitions in their hands, and others who desire the benefits of the law, should forward them without delay to their representative. We learn that some of the Members are strongly opposed to this measure, while others are quite indifferent respecting it. Petitions are daily coming in, however, and we think the subject will, ere long, command proper attention. When it does so, we have no doubt that something will be done to protect the interests of the wool growers from the great injuries and losses now sustained by dogs. Such a law would also tend to greatly increase the number of fine sheep in the state, and soon double the value of our exports of wool.

### A Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

(Introduced by HON. WM. WETMORE, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever twenty or more persons, residents of any county, or district embracing two counties of this State, shall organize themselves into a society for the improvement of agriculture within said county or district, and shall have adopted a constitution and bye-laws, agreeably to the rules and regulations to be furnished by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, hereinafter created, and shall have appointed the usual and proper officers; and when the said society shall have raised and paid, or secured to be paid, to their treasurer, by voluntary subscription, or by fees imposed upon its members, any sum of money in each year not less than fifty dollars; and whenever the president of said society shall certify to the respective County Auditors the amount thus paid or secured to be paid, attested by the oath of the Treasurer before a magistrate, it shall be the duty of the said County Auditor or Auditors embraced within the district in which such society shall be organized, to draw an order upon the treasurer of the respective county in favor of the president and treasurer of said society, for a sum equal to the amount thus raised, provided it does not exceed half a cent to each inhabitant of the said county at the last previous national census; but not to exceed in any county the sum of 200 dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of said county to pay the same.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the several county or district societies which may be formed under the provisions of the preceding section, during the continuance of this act, annually to offer and award, premiums for the improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, implements, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements, as they may deem proper; and may perform all such acts as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of the district, and of the State; and it shall be their duty, so to regulate the amount of the premiums and different grades of the same as that it shall be competent for small as well as large farmers to have an opportunity to compete therefor; and in making their awards, special reference shall be had to the profits which may accrue, or be likely to accrue from the improved mode of raising the crop, or of improving the soil, or stock, or the fabrication of the articles thus offered, with the intention that the premium shall be given for the most economical mode of improvement; and all persons offering to compete for premiums on improved modes of tillage, or the production of any crops or other articles, shall be required before such premiums are adjudged to deliver to the awarding committee a full and correct statement of the process of such mode of tillage or production, and the expense and value of the same, with a view of showing accurately the profits derived or expected to be derived therefrom.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of each county or district society to publish annually a list of the awards, and an abstract of the Treasurer's account, in a newspaper of the district; and to make a report of their proceedings, during the year, and a synopsis of the awards for improvements in agriculture, and household manufactures, together with an abstract of the several descriptions of these improvements, and also make a report of the condition of agriculture in their county or district, which reports shall be made out in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and shall be forwarded to the State Board at their annual meeting in December in each year. And no subsequent payment shall be made from the County Treasury, unless a certificate is presented to the Auditor from the President of the State Board, showing that such reports have been duly made.

SEC. 4. That M. L. Sullivant, and Samuel Medary, of Franklin county; Allen Trimble, of Highland, Samuel Spangler, of Fairfield; Darius Lapham, of Hamilton; Jeremiah H. Hallock, of Jefferson; and Greenbury Keen, of Portage; be and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual

succession, in the manner hereafter described, under the name and style of the 'Ohio State Board of Agriculture.'

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said board to meet in the city of Columbus on the first Wednesday in April, after the passage of this act, and to organize, by appointing a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary; and at their first meeting they shall determine by lot, the length of time each member shall serve, and so arrange the times, that one member shall go out annually. The President shall have power to call meetings of the Board, whenever he may deem it expedient; and the board may fill any vacancies that may occur in their body, by the appointment of members, whose term of service shall expire at the end of the year.

SEC. 6. There shall be held in the city of Columbus, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December, an annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, together with the President of each county agricultural society, or delegate, duly authorized, who shall, for the time being, be *ex-officio* members of the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of deliberation and consultation as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests throughout the state; and at such annual meeting, the several reports from the county societies, shall be delivered to the president of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; and the said presidents and delegates, shall at this meeting elect some suitable person to fill the annual vacancy in the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and all vacancies occasioned by death or resignation.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, to employ some suitable person, who shall be styled the State Agricultural Commissioner; whose duty it shall be to visit the different sections of the state, and to collect information relative to the condition and wants of the agricultural interests of the state; shall deliver lectures on the importance of improvements in agriculture; and shall encourage the formation of county or district agricultural societies; shall collect and distribute new and valuable seeds and plants which he may meet with; or which may be sent to him from abroad; and he shall visit and examine any beds of marl, gypsum, peat, muck, or other valuable substances which he may be informed of, collect specimens of the same; and he shall also procure specimens of the several general varieties of soils from the different portions of the state, and shall forward them to the Board of Agriculture, at Columbus. He shall from time to time disseminate information through the public papers in the state, and at their annual meeting in December, he shall make a full report of the results of his proceedings and discoveries, to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 8. The board shall also procure to be made by a skilful, scientific chemist, analyses of such soils, manures, marls, peats, muck, or other substances, as they may deem important and useful; and they may offer premiums for well written and practical essays on the various subjects which may have a bearing upon the general improvement of agriculture, and may provide for printing such papers, documents, and useful information, as they may deem proper, and each county society shall be entitled to receive a copy or copies of all such printed documents, free of expense; and it shall be the duty of said board to make an annual report to the General Assembly of the state, embracing the proceedings of the board for the past year, and an abstract of the proceedings of the several county agricultural societies, as well as a general view of the condition of the agriculture of the state, accompanied by such recommendations as they may deem interesting and useful. They shall likewise report an account of the expenditures made by them during the year.

SEC. 9. The members of the board shall each be entitled to the same compensation, as members of the General Assembly of the State, whilst in actual attendance on, or going to and returning from the meetings of the board. And for the purpose of paying the State Agricultural Commissioner, and of enabling the board to perform the various duties assigned it, the sum of two thousand

dollars per annum, is hereby appropriated from the Treasury, for the term of three years, to be paid on the order of the president of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 10. That the act to authorise and encourage the establishment of agricultural societies, in this state, and for other purposes therein set forth, passed March 12, 1839, be and the same is hereby repealed, provided the acts done, obligations incurred, and right acquired under the provisions thereof, shall remain in no wise altered or affected by this act.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

It gives us real pleasure to insert the following contribution from the talented poets of the belle city. We hope our friends Harris and Gray, will not feel jealous of us, or suppose that they have an exclusive right to the treasures of this mine. We are opposed to all such monopolies.—En.

For the Ohio Cultivator

### The Harvesters' Return.

Room,—in your hearts and at your hearth-sides, room,  
With kindly word, and welcome breathing face;  
From fallow ground, and harvest field we come,  
To claim with gentle groups our wonted place.

In many a waving field of golden grain,  
Our ready hands have reaped the jeweled spoil,  
And homeward creaked the loaded harvest wain,  
By blithesome steps pursued, unspent by toil.

Boyhood's free shouts, and manly tones have been  
Ringing through forests deep of bending corn,  
Till the last bursting sheaf is garnered in,  
From plain and hill-side; and the red-eyed morn

Glances o'er stubble field and upland bare,  
Wondering to seek those bristling hosts in vain,  
Whose silken banners late were floating, where  
Nought but shorn stalks and gleaming ears remain.

Where, of rich fruits, the orchard's yellow store,  
Upon the groaning earth was shaken down,  
Our songs are silent and our toils are o'er;  
And deep in fairy bowers our hands had strown

The swelling clusters of the purple grape,  
Ere yet the hoar frost wandered forth at night,  
With noiseless step, and busy hand, to drape,  
The forests in their Autumn livery bright.

Room—in your hearts and at your hearth-sides, room;  
A murmur like the voice of storms draws near,  
From harvest field, and orchard ground we come,  
Mid household groups to seek our winter cheer.

We know no rivals,—'mid the ranks of men,  
The tillers of the soil are nobles born,  
All summer long our blushing cheeks have been,  
Steeped in the kisses of the fresh-lipped morn;

The monarch sun, with manhood's proudest crown,  
By his commissioned beams our brows hath spanned,  
And placed long since the badge of knighthood brown,  
And toil's strong gauntlet on each hardy hand.

By nature's labors flushed,—with steps of pride,  
From stubble field, and upland brown we come,  
To list glad voices at the ingle's side,  
And claim from gentle lips our welcome home.

CLEVELAND, NOV. 1845

H. E. G.

### Disease called 'Gapes' in Poultry.

In accordance with our promise, made some time since, we now give a full description of the disease called Gapes in chickens, and a number of recipes for its prevention and cure, which we hope will tend, in some degree at least, to check this very destructive malady. We copy from the American Poulterer's Companion, a work which ought to be in the hands of a much larger number of the farmers of this country.

'GAPES.—Of all the diseases, real or presumed, to which our domestic fowls are subjected, the most frequent is the gapes, sometimes called Pir. It is a very common and troublesome disorder, and often proves fatal. All domestic birds, particularly young fowls, are peculiarly liable to it, and generally in the hot weather of July and August. By some it is considered a catarrhal disease, similar to the influenza in human beings, producing a thickened state of the membrane lining the nostrils, mouth and tongue. Some attribute it to the want of pure water; while others consider that the disorder originates in a small vesicle, formed on the tip of the tongue, the contents of which being absorbed, lead to the inflammation and the thickening of the skin.

'The common and well known symptoms is, a white scale or horny substance growing upon the tip of the tongue, by which the breathing becomes thereby partly impeded; the beak is frequently held open as if gasping for breath, and becomes yellow at its base, while the feathers on the head appear ruffled and disordered. The tongue is also very dry; and while the appetite is not much impaired, the disordered fowl cannot eat, or but with considerable difficulty, and sits in corners pining away.

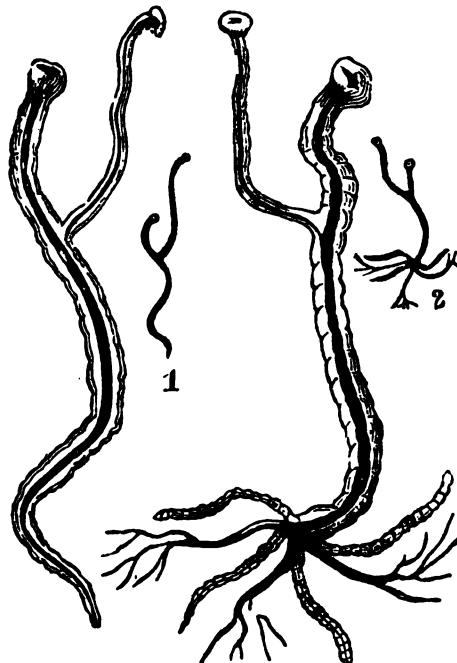
'The gapes is supposed by some to be caused by a sort of internal worm investing the windpipe; but though this may have, in some instances, been observed, it is by no means uniformly met with in all the disorders accompanied with gaping.

'On the subject of this disease, a writer remarks: "On the dissection of chickens dying with this disorder, it will be found that the windpipe contains numerous small red worms, about the size of a small cambric needle; on the first glance they would likely be mistaken for blood-vessels." It is supposed that these worms continue to increase in size until the windpipe becomes completely filled up, and the chickens suffocated. The disease first shows itself when the chicken is between three and four months old, and not generally after, by causing a sneezing or snuffing through the nostril, and a frequent scratching of itself at the roots of the bill. "These worms may be dislodged," continues this writer, "and the disease cured, by the introduction of tobacco smoke into the mouth, until the chicken becomes insensible; in this state it will remain for one or two minutes. The operation may be repeated at pleasure, without endangering the life of the chicken. The first application will usually produce the death or expulsion of the worms, and the removal of the affection—the second always."

[Here follow directions for extracting the worms the same in substance as were given in Ohio Cultivator of Sept. 15, to which the reader is referred.]

The following is copied from the Albany Cultivator:

'MESSRS. EDITORS.—From all I have seen and heard on the subject of what is called the gapes in chickens, it is a disease which is not generally understood. I shall therefore give you my opinion on its nature and cure. This spring, having my chickens attacked with the gapes, I dissected one that died, and found its *bronchus*, or *windpipe*, (not the throat) filled with small red worms from



GAPES WORMS IN THE WINDPIPE OF CHICKENS.

1. Male worm, natural size, and the same magnified.
2. Female do. and do.

half to three-quarters of an inch long. This satisfied me that any particular course of feeding or medicine given would not reach the disease. I therefore took a quill from a hen's wing, stripped off the feathers within an inch and a half of the end, trimmed it off with a scissor to about half an inch wide, pointing it at the lower end. I then tied the ends of the wings to the legs of the chicken affected, to prevent its struggling; placed its legs between my knees, held its tongue between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and with the right insert the trimmed feather in the windpipe (the opening of which lies at the root of the tongue;) when the chicken opened it to breathe, pushed it down gently as far as it would go (which is where the windpipe branches on to the lobes of the lungs, below which I have never detected the insect,) and twisted it round as I pulled it out, which would generally bring up or loosen all the worms, so that the chicken would cough them out; if not, I would repeat the operation till all were ejected, amounting generally to a dozen; then release the chicken, and in the course of ten minutes it would eat heartily, although previous to the

operation it was unable to swallow, and its crop would be empty unless filled with some indigestible food. In this manner I lost but two out of forty chickens operated on; one by its coughing up a bunch of the worms which stuck in the orifice of the windpipe and strangled it—the other apparently recovered, but died several days after in the morning. In the afternoon upon examining its windpipe, I found a female worm in it, differing from the others by branching off at the tail in a number of roots or branches, between each of which were tubes filled with hundreds of eggs like the spawn of a fish; and although the chicken died in the morning, the worm was perfectly alive in the afternoon, and continued so for half an hour in warm water. While I was examining it in a concave glass under a microscope, it ejected one of its eggs in the centre of which was an insect in embryo.

'From this fact, I have come to the conclusion, that when the female worm breeds in the chicken and kills it, these hundreds of eggs hatch out in its putrid body in some very minute worms, which, probably after remaining in that state during the winter, change in the spring to a fly, which deposits its eggs on the nostril of the chicken, from whence they are inhaled and hatched out in the windpipe, and become the worms which I have described.

'There is one fact connected with this disease—that it is only old hen-roosts that are subject to it, and I am of opinion, that where it prevails, if the chicken houses and coops were kept clean and frequently white washed with plenty of salt or brine mixed with it, and those chickens that take the disease, operated on and cured, or, if they should die, have them burned up or so destroyed, that the eggs of the worms would not hatch out, that the disease would be eradicated.

'I am also satisfied that the chicken has not the disease when first hatched; several broods that I carried and kept at a distance from the chicken house where the disease prevailed, were entirely exempt. And chickens hatched from my eggs where they had never been troubled with this disease, were perfectly free from it; and a neighbor of mine who built in the woods half a mile from any dwelling, and has raised fowls for six or seven years past, and has frequently set my eggs, has never had the gapes among his chickens.

'With my first brood of chickens, there was not one escaped the gapes. But all that have been hatched since I had the chicken house and coops well white-washed inside and out, with plenty of brine in it, and kept clean, have been exempt from the disease, with occasionally an exception of one or two chickens out of a brood.

'In operating on the chickens, although one person can effect it, it is much easier done to have one to hold the tongue of the chicken while the other passes the feather down its windpipe, and by having a small piece of muslin between the fingers, it will prevent the tongue from slipping, which it is apt to do upon repeating the operation.

'Accompanying this, I send you drawings of the gape worms in their natural size, and as they appear when magnified. No. 1 are the male worms, and No. 2 the female; you will observe that the heads of both male and female branch off in two trunks with suckers like leeches at the extremities of the trunks, one trunk longer and thinner than the other. The intestines extend from the branching of the trunk downwards towards the tail, and are perfectly apparent when magnified. This female branches off like the roots of a tree at the tail, with intermediate tubes filled with small oval eggs.

'Yours, &c., C. F. MORTON.'

'We find in the Southern Planter the following remedy for the gapes, communicated by a correspondent, Benj. Anderson—"Some of my neighbors have entirely prevented, and others have speedily cured, that destructive malady, the gapes in chickens, by mixing a small quantity of spirits of turpentine in their food. From five to ten drops to a pint of meal, to be made into dough, are the proportions used. I have no doubt of the universal and certain success of the remedy, relying as I do on the character of those who have tried it."

'Soap mixed with the food of chickens, or Indian meal wet up with soap suds, and fed to them, is said to be a certain cure. Asafetida, pounded fine and mixed with Indian meal, is highly recommended.

'It is stated in the Rural Library, that molasses is a certain antidote and cure for the gapes in chickens and young turkeys; and, mixed with their food, is the most fattening substance that can be given them.

'Major Chandler, in the Tennessee Agriculturist, gives the following preventative as infallible. It is simple, and should not be rejected on that account; "Keep iron standing in vinegar, and put a little of the liquid in the food every few days. Chickens so fed are secure from the gapes."

'A very pointed, and apparently, intelligent and experienced gentleman, writing in the Southern Planter, says "the worms in the lungs of chickens are produced from the inhalation of the eggs of the hen lice. The minute eggs are deposited in the feathers and down of the hen, and the chickens being hovered over by the hen, the eggs are drawn into the cells of the lungs at each inspiration, which hatch and produce the worms which smother the chickens." Remedy, sulphur and tobacco about the nests during incubation.



'A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet says positively, that the gapes in chickens is occasioned by worms in the windpipe; and recommends the feather dipped in spirits of turpentine, and applied to the throat; by just touching them, the worms will die almost instantaneously, and the chicken will soon recover, and no danger from this cause.

'The Editor of the American Farmer says: "Whenever we found our chickens laboring under the disorder, we gave them each a teaspoonful of a strong solution of asafoetida, which invariably cured the disease, and, as we supposed, by dislodging the worm, which, we took it for granted, was the cause of the disorder."

#### More about the 'One Cow' Dairy.

MR. EDITOR:—With pleasure I comply with your request to inform you how I made cheese from only one cow. I do not know as there is any mystery about it. I set my milk in the usual manner, and went through with the process of cheese making, pretty much the same. I kept my curds three or four days, and then put them together, and scalded thoroughly, and prepared them for the press. From the

DAIRY MAID.

Waterford, O., Dec. 1845.

P. S. I take this opportunity to correct a mistake which you made in my former communication. You only give me credit for 207 lbs. of cheese; it should have been three hundred and seven, (307) and they were not weighed until a week after I took the last one out of the press, except four which I made use of. I made 30 cheeses, which averaged a little over 10 lbs.

DAIRY MAID.

#### Remarks on Lorain County.

We have received a letter from a 'citizen of the South part of Lorain county,' making some exceptions to a brief paragraph under the head of 'Editor's Rambles,' in our paper of September 15, in which we spoke, in what we still believe are just terms, of the general character of the soil and the agriculture of that county. We decline publishing the letter, because the writer has seen fit to depart from those 'laws of charity' which he commends to others, and pronounces our statements 'ungenerous and ill-timed.' We did not make the remarks complained of without some knowledge of the subject, and we are quite willing to leave it for any candid and intelligent citizens of that region, who have traveled sufficiently to be able to compare it with other districts, to say whether our remarks respecting the Southern part of Lorain, are not in the main correct—and, if you please, 'generous.' We wrote them partly with the hope that if they should chance to meet the eye of the farmers of that region our remarks might possibly stimulate them to make some efforts at improvement, and we are happy to find that at least one of their number has become sufficiently roused thereby to write us on the subject, though we cannot but think that he had much better go to work and exhort his brother farmers to read the Cultivator, and engage in the work of improvement than to waste his talent in complaining of us for publishing *unwelcome truths* respecting them.

Of course we intended our remarks to be understood in a general sense, and no intelligent reader would suppose that we meant to assert that *all* of the land or *all* of the farmers were of the character that we ascribed to the majority.—We are free to admit that there is *some* good land, and *some* good farmers in that region; and we cheerfully insert the following statement from the letter of our correspondent, showing very respectable results of dairy management for the past year:

'My farm has only 50 acres of improved land. I am trying to do a little at darning. This is only the second year that I have been engaged in this business. I have milked ten cows the present season. My sales of butter and cheese, besides that used by our families, have been as follows:

Butter sold spring and fall, averaging 11	
cts. per pound,	175 lbs.
Cheese sold July 7th at 5 cts. per lb.	1270 "
" " Nov. 13th " 6 " "	1264 "
" on hand for sale, about	1000 "
Pork sold Nov. 18 at 4 cts. per lb.	228 "

'One of my neighbors, from a dairy of only 11

cows, has produced this dry season 4400 lbs. of cheese and about 300 lbs. of butter.'

#### Breeds of Sheep—Crossing, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—It should be distinctly understood in the first place by the breeder and improver of sheep, that the several breeds have distinctive traits of excellence all of which cannot be united in the same breed. It seems to be a provision of nature that where there is great fineness of fleece, there shall be delicacy of constitution, and the slender imperfect form, and that with a large carcass, the symmetry of form and propensity to lay on fat, there shall be great weight, and coarseness of fleece. The Herefordshire sheep, the finest woolled of the native English sheep, cut only from 14 to 2 lbs., and are at the same time the lightest in carcass. The new Leicester, Lincolnshire, and some others of the heavy mutton sheep cut from 7 to 10 lbs of coarse wool. It has long been a desideratum among breeders to unite fineness of fleece with weight and symmetry of form. But all attempts to accomplish it have necessarily failed. It would be as easy by crossing, to unite in one perfect animal, the fleetness of the racer with the weight and strength of the English dray horse. Where nature has given such varied features to each in perfection, it is unwise to cross the Saxons or merinos with the Leicesters and others that differ from them so widely. It can only produce an animal that will not have in perfection the good points of either. To the crossings of Saxons and merinos, there is no objection. The Saxons take from the merino flocks of Spain in 1765 have been bred with so much care as to excel in some respects the stock from which they sprung. There are now few flocks of fine woolled sheep in the United States, but what have these two breeds to some extent mixed.

Those who desire instead of breeding pure, to breed grade sheep, will do better to breed from a carefully selected stock of native ewes, by a buck of that breed which they may think best adapted to their soil and situation. By employing a Saxon or merino buck, a grade stock will be produced with a moderately fine fleece of wool, and with fair qualities for mutton. With the Leicester buck there will be a fleece somewhat heavier than the native not much coarser, and an improved carcass for the butcher. The South Down crossed with the native, I consider admirably adapted to the wants of the farmer who keeps but a small stock, and who grows his wool principally for domestic uses. They are easily kept, fed well, and their mutton is high flavored, and their dark faces and legs, white fleeces and handsome forms always claim admiration. But whatever breed may be chosen or whatever cross tried, the judicious breeder will always select the best of his sheep for breeding stock. He will find some way every year to dispose of the poorest. By constant breeding in and in, and always disposing of the best animals, the best stock will in a few years become utterly worthless.

Yours, &c.,  
Cuyahoga, Co., O.

F. STRONG.

#### Governor's Message—Agriculture.

We extract from Governor Bartley's Message, the following paragraphs relating to agriculture. We hope the suggestions it contains will have such influence on the minds of the members of the General Assembly, and the people of Ohio, as the importance of the subject demands:

'Agriculture, being the most important branch of industry in this State, and furnishing more extensive employment to our citizens than any other pursuit, cannot receive too much attention and encouragement from the Government. Ohio is peculiarly adapted by nature to the first and most important occupation of man. With a territory of more than forty thousand square miles, the chief part of which is not only fitted for the purpose of cultivation, but composed of a soil remarkable for its fertility, as well as for its peculiar adaption to the most essential, useful and valuable agricultural products, this State is capable of occupying a prominent position among the countries of the world, in the products of the soil. The elements of commercial and manufac-

turing industry in this State must continue to be chiefly dependent on the staple products of the soil. This great branch of industry, must therefore, constitute the principal foundation of our prosperity. It is therefore, a consideration of no ordinary import, that the attention of the people of this State should be directed with peculiar interest to the various improvements, and useful discoveries in the art of agriculture, and the fostering hand of the government should not be withheld from this most extensive pursuit of our people.

'By neglect, and unskilful tillage, nearly one-half of the products of this great source of wealth and prosperity may be lost. Already it is apparent in some parts of the State that a deterioration of the soil has taken place, and great want of skill exists in the production of crops. The lights of science and practical instruction have with eminent success been applied in some countries to the art of agriculture, by which this branch of industry has been greatly elevated, the minds of those engaged in it much enlightened, and their labor rendered doubly productive.

'It must be admitted by every enlightened mind, that scientific knowledge is as important in the improvement of agriculture as it is in the manufacturing or the mechanic arts. We learn from reliable sources, that agricultural schools have been established in some parts of Europe, with highly beneficial results, and that improved methods have been adopted, by which an average crop of wheat has been increased from 12 to 14 bushels per acre to 25 or 30, and in some choice soils, as great as 45 and 50 bushels per acre have been raised.' [So have 60 and 70 bushels per acre, and more the result of scientific and skilful culture than being on 'choice soils.']—ED. O. CULT.

'I commend this subject to your especial attention and regard, and submit to your consideration, whether important and most beneficial results might not be derived from the establishment and efficient management of an agricultural department under the government. A proposition for a similar department under the General Government was once zealously urged, by President Washington, upon the attention of Congress.—Under the existing state of affairs, it is possible that an institution of this character could be more immediately useful by being under the control of the State Government.'

HONOR TO CLEVELAND.—In a letter from Dr. J. P. Kirtland, informing us, that, owing to his engagements as professor of medicine, in the *Cleveland Medical College*, it will be impossible for him to serve as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, he says:

'Our Medical Class now number 153 (*bona fide*) students. The ladies of Cleveland have raised \$440, for the benefit of the "Academy of Natural Science," and by June next, we shall be able to show the most interesting cabinet of specimens in Natural history and Science, to be found in the western country. Several of the professors, and other individuals have contributed largely from their private collections, to aid in making up the cabinet—I have given all of my own. The second story of the new college is mostly devoted to this purpose. The cabinets are donated to the public, and are to be free for public inspection. Lectures on the various departments of natural science, will be delivered to the medical students, and to the various schools of the city, during summer.'

The Farmers' College, of Hamilton county, will be built next summer. Some \$6,000, is already subscribed for the stock, and from \$2000 to \$3000 more will be subscribed. Preparations are already being made for the commencement of the buildings early in the spring. Industry and energy characterize the management, and I have confidence in the result.—J. W. Caldwell.

SENTIMENTS OF A GREAT MAN.—The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful in the undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most un-interrupted career of conquest.—Washington.

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered in any country, than by improving its Agriculture."  
—WASHINGTON.

## THE OHIO CULTIVATOR, Vol. 2. For 1846.

A Semi-Monthly Journal, devoted to the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Industry—Published at Columbus, O., by M. B. Bateham—Terms, \$1 per year, or four copies for \$3,—in advance.

DURING the first year of its publication, now just completed, the OHIO CULTIVATOR has obtained a circulation of more than FIVE THOUSAND COPIES within the State of Ohio, besides many in adjoining States; and it has published original communications from ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CORRESPONDENTS, nearly all of them practical farmers and horticulturists, or men of extensive scientific knowledge.

These facts afford conclusive evidence that the CULTIVATOR has received the cordial approbation of those for whose benefit it is designed, and that a spirit of inquiry and improvement has already been awakened among the farming community, which is destined to increase and spread till ALL shall feel its beneficial influence, and the most cheering results will be produced. Farmers! and friends of improvement! who among you will refuse to lend a hand in this good work! Who among you will deny to yourselves and your families a knowledge of the improvements that are now being made in the important art of cultivating the soil, and of the means of elevating the character and profession of the farmers, for the sake of the mere pittance which it costs to become a subscriber for the Ohio Cultivator!

A portion of each number will be devoted to the MECHANIC ARTS—this (as well as other portions) will be embellished with numerous ENGRAVINGS, by an artist specially employed for the purpose, and will be made instructive to farmers as well as mechanics. The interests of the LADIES will also be attended to, and a department appropriated to their use; so that all classes, whether in town or country, may derive instructions and profit from the pages of the OHIO CULTIVATOR.

### TERMS:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS, or any number less than four, ONE DOLLAR each per year. Four copies, ordered at one time (they need not be to one address,) THREE DOLLARS, and at the same rate (seventy-five cents each) for any larger number—payments in all cases to accompany the orders.

No subscriptions received for less than one year, and all must commence with the first number of a volume.

Letters enclosing current bills, in accordance with these terms, may be sent at the expense and risk of the publisher; and he particularly requests all who design to become subscribers, to send their orders as soon as possible so that he may know what number to print. (The volume commences on the first day of January.)

M. B. BATEHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Columbus, O., Dec. 1845.

Errors with whom we exchange, and others desiring the Cultivator, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions, or stating the substance thereof in an editorial in their respective papers, and sending us a number marked. Those who send us an exchange, and comply with this request, will be entitled to a second copy of our paper, if they desire it, or a stitched volume of the past year—M. B. B.

### SEEDS! SEEDS!!

A FULL assortment of Superior Garden Seeds, including Flower Seeds for the Ladies, will be ready for sale in a few weeks, at the office of the Ohio Cultivator.



Having established himself in this city, the undersigned is now engaged in the art of engraving, in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest rates.

### English News, Crops, &c.

The English News by the Cambria, bringing dates to 19th Nov. is not quite as favorable for high prices of bread stuffs and provisions, as had been anticipated by dealers and speculators, and prices have in consequence declined a trifle in most of the eastern markets. There can be little doubt however but that they will again advance in the spring or sooner.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says:

'The state of England since we last addressed our readers has been very peculiar, and extremely exciting. The feeling then was, that, pressed on all hands by the cries of the country and the urgency of the case, Ministers would have opened the ports by an order in Council for the free admission of every description of grain. Everything, in fact, indicating such a result. The Cabinet had protracted, and, it was said, angry sittings; the fears of the public were becoming serious; the accounts of the potato crop from all parts of the country—we had almost said, from all parts of the world—especially from Ireland, were really alarming; the price of grain, until checked by the prevailing feeling that the Corn Laws would be suspended, was rising daily. All this combined with the panic in the Share market, and the utter prostration of the buoyancy and speculation which existed only a short time previously in rampant impetuosity caused the opening of the ports to be looked to with hope and with certainty, as a thing that must be. But the quidnuncs have been doomed to disappointment—THE PORTS WILL NOT BE OPENED!'

'But when the government determined to brave the storm—and a storm based upon the fears of a public famine must be "no joke," even to so impassive a personage as a Minister of State—it was confidently expected that Parliament would have been immediately called together in order that the nation might have the benefit of the nation's wisdom in such an emergency. The expectation was premature. It is now intimated, in a semi-official journal, that the "collective wisdom" will not meet much, if any, before the usual time—certainly not before the beginning of the year.'

'The inference from all this clearly is, that the danger has been exaggerated, and that Government is in possession of information which demonstrates that matters are not so bad as they have been represented.'

'The fine weather which has ruled in this country during the last fortnight, has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost. Nevertheless, it is clear, from all that has transpired, that the injury to the osculent has been very serious, and as far as the poor of Ireland are concerned, the evil must cause hardship and its concomitant—disease.'

**Liverpool American Provision Market.**—The amount of business in Beef has been very limited indeed, the dealers not buying unless from actual want; as the first shipments of new are daily expected, prices are a shade lower. The same remark applies to Pork, though Irish continues very high, and the stock in first hands very trifling. Lard has arrived more freely, but the quality varies very much, still we are in short supply, and a few thousand kegs of fine would sell freely at very full prices. The last sales were 51s for kegs and 49s for good barrels, down to 42s 6d for soft and inferior. Cheese is coming more freely—the quality is on the whole superior to the last year, both in flavor and shape, and it is evident the Americans will soon be able to send us quality equal to our own—the demand is steady and likely to be so. At a sale by auction on the 13th, 2300 boxes and 100 casks were sold at a decline of fully 3s to 4s on the former auction, but the private sales realized as much money.

### THE MARKETS.

**CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.**—The very severe weather of the past two weeks, has caused much ice in the river, and interruption of navigation; hence some depression of prices of produce. Flour, during the past week, has sold of \$5 @ 5 1/2; Wheat, 90 cts; Corn, 31 @ 33; Oats, 25 @ 28 cts. Hogs, of the best quality, bring \$4 1/2 to 4 25 per 100 lb.—others \$4.00; sales very large. 150 bbls. mess pork sold at \$11.50 cash. Shoulders and hams are 3 1/2 @ 5 1/2 cts. per lb. 2000 kegs lard, No. 1, sold at 7 1/2 cts per lb. Butter, for packing, bring 12 1/2 @ 13 cts; Western Reserve, do. in jars, 14 @ 15 cts. Cheese, is in good demand, at 8 @ 9 cts. Large sales of Clover Seed have been made at \$5.75 @ 6.00.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 10.**—Flour, for export sells at \$6.25 @ 6.37 1/2, and for home consumption, \$6.50 per bbl, which is a slight decline from previous rates. Prime wheat sells at 1.37 1/2 cts; rye, 1.10 @ 1.15 cts. Ohio corn, 1845, is \$13.50 @ 14.00, and \$10.50 @ 11.00 per bush.

At Columbus, Ohio, we are engaged in slaughtering and curing hogs, and they pay from \$3.50 to 3.75 per 100 lbs. for the best quality, and to size and quality.

### COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Dec. 13,

GRAIN.		POULTRY.	
Wheat, full wt., bu., 90	a 23	Turkey, each,	15 a 31
Indian corn,	20 a 23	Geese,	18 a 25
Oats,	15 a 16	Ducks,	8 a 10
		Chickens,	8 a 10
PROVISIONS.		SUNDRIES.	
Flour retail, bbl., 5.00	a	Apples, bu.,	50 a 75
" 100 lbs.,	2.50 a	" dried,	1.50 a
" Buckwheat, 150	a 1.75	Pearches, dried,	2.00 a
Indian meal, bu.,	25 a 31	Potatoes,	25 a
Hominy, quart,	4	" sweet,	10 a
Beef, hind quarter,	2.50 a 3.00	Hay, ton,	5.00 a 6.00
" 100 lbs.,	2.00 a 2.50	Wood, hard, cord,	1.25 a 1.50
" fore quarter,	3.50 a 3.75	Salt, lib.,	2.00 a 2.25
Pork, large hogs,	3.00 a 3.50	SEEDS.	
" small,	3.00 a 3.50	Clover, bu.,	4.50 a 5.00
Hams, country, lb.,	6 a 7	Timothy,	2.00 a 3.00
" city cured,	7 a 8	Flax,	75 a 81
Lard, lb., ret.,	6 a 7	WOOL.	
" in kegs, or bbls.	6 a 7	Common,	20 a 23
Butter, best, rolls,	12 1/2 a 10	Fine and 1/2 bld.,	25 a 28
" common,	9 a 10	Full blood,	30 a 31
" in kegs,	7 a 8	ASHES, (only in barter.)	
Cheese,	16 a 18	Pot, 100 lbs.,	9.75 a
Eggs, dozen,	16 a 18	Pearl,	3.50 a
Maple sugar, lb.,	a	Scorched salts,	2.50
" molasses, gal.,	10 a		
Honey, comb, lb.,	12 1/2 a 14		
" strained,	12 1/2 a 14		

### PROSPECTUS OF THE

### QUARTERLY JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL AND REVIEW will be published in Cincinnati on the first of January, April, July and October, 1846. It will be mailed to yearly advance subscribers for one dollar and to quarterly patrons for thirty cts. per No. Any person wishing a No. can forward to me 25 cents in half a letter sheet, by paying the postage. This arrangement will secure all parties. Each No. will contain 96 pages of original matter, and be embellished with illustrations. It will be printed with good type, on neat paper, and be substantially bound.

A conviction of duty impels me to commence this publication. I feel myself capacitated for the accomplishment of some good to mankind, and this I deem the most effectual means. My utmost energy, whatever it may be, shall be concentrated to the public good, regardless of all emolument beyond a simple subsistence. My apology for undertaking the Journal and Review is, that I must express my own sentiments in my own way, without being trammelled by those whose index in philosophy too commonly is public opinion—in politics, party interests—and in religion, sectarian bigotry. Its aim will accordingly be to occupy a position advance in spirit and doctrine, and to imbue its readers with greater zeal for the promotion of human progress. It will be filled with such matters as I may deem best adapted to the public good. Those who may differ with its doctrines should remember that error is easily exposed, and the same medium is open for their refutation.

Hence, it will be devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Science, Literature, Moral Reform, Labor and Capital, Progression, History and Reviews.

It will be Religious, and yet, not sectarian or dogmatical, for my creed is the sovereignty of God, and the common brotherhood of man. It will aim at a more elevated spirituality, by inculcating love to God supremely, and love to man universally.

It will be Political, but not partisan. Having no sympathy with any party, it will endeavor to teach a true theory of government and law, and expose the imperfections of present institutions. To the great interests of popular Education, it will be unflinching in zeal, and no one who truly regards knowledge and discipline as the foundation of man's true happiness and glory, will be undelighted with its pages.

In Science, it will endeavor to create a public taste for her revelations of incomparable interest, beauty and grandeur. Truth is stranger than fiction.

In light LITERATURE, each number will contain a good tale, and pieces of spirited poetry.

In MORAL REFORM it will scathingly rebuke the vices of the age, and hold a mirror before those who indulge in them.

In LABOR AND CAPITAL, it will defend the rights of the former, and enforce the obligations of the latter. The appeals of the poor shall not pass unheard, neither shall the avarice of the rich be lightly considered.

In PROGRESSION, it will attempt to enforce the truth that man is not half so great, good and happy as he can easily become.

Its Reviews will embody the gist of books worthy of attention, and shall not be the least interesting part of the work.

Matters of Art and History (especially Western) will also receive attention.

In conclusion, I intend no one shall regret his 30 CENTS or his DOLLAR. The amount of matter will be abundant for the price. The value of the Journal and Review will depend much upon its patronage, for the more I am encouraged by the pecuniary response of the public, for whom I toil, the more can I perform.

Perhaps some who see this Prospectus will demand a reason for the suspension of the 'Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review,' which I commenced in connection with another, in November, 1844. I think it proper to say only, that the causes were not of my creating, neither am I in any manner responsible for them. The failure of my partner in performing his part of the contract, his recklessness and dishonesty, caused its unfortunate termination, and me a heavy pecuniary loss. I regret, not so much my loss, as the premature discontinuance of a Western work, that, with honesty at the helm, would, ere this, have been permanently established, instead of adding itself to the list of Western failures.

Direct to 'Journal and Review,' Cincinnati, O.

L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, November 18th, 1845.

### DUTCH BULBS, &c., &c.

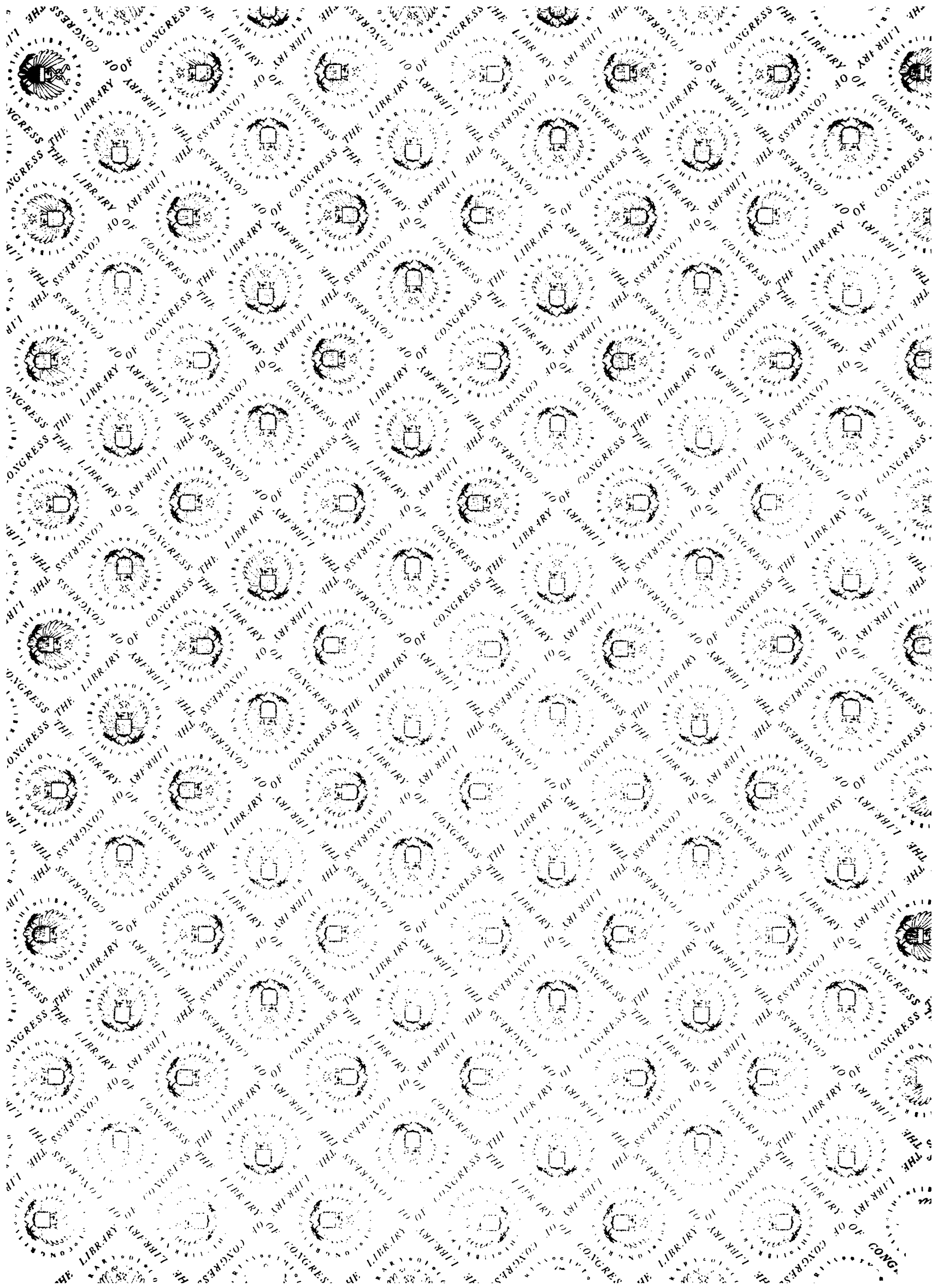
WE have just received, of our own importation, direct from Harlem, in Holland, a full assortment of splendid Bulbs, &c., consisting of double and single Hyacinths, of all colors, Crocuses, Polyanthus Narcissus, double and single Duc Van thol Tulips, Iris's, Crown Imperials, Gladiolus's, Scarlet Martagon Lillies, Parrot Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus's, &c., &c.

H. HUXLEY, & Co.

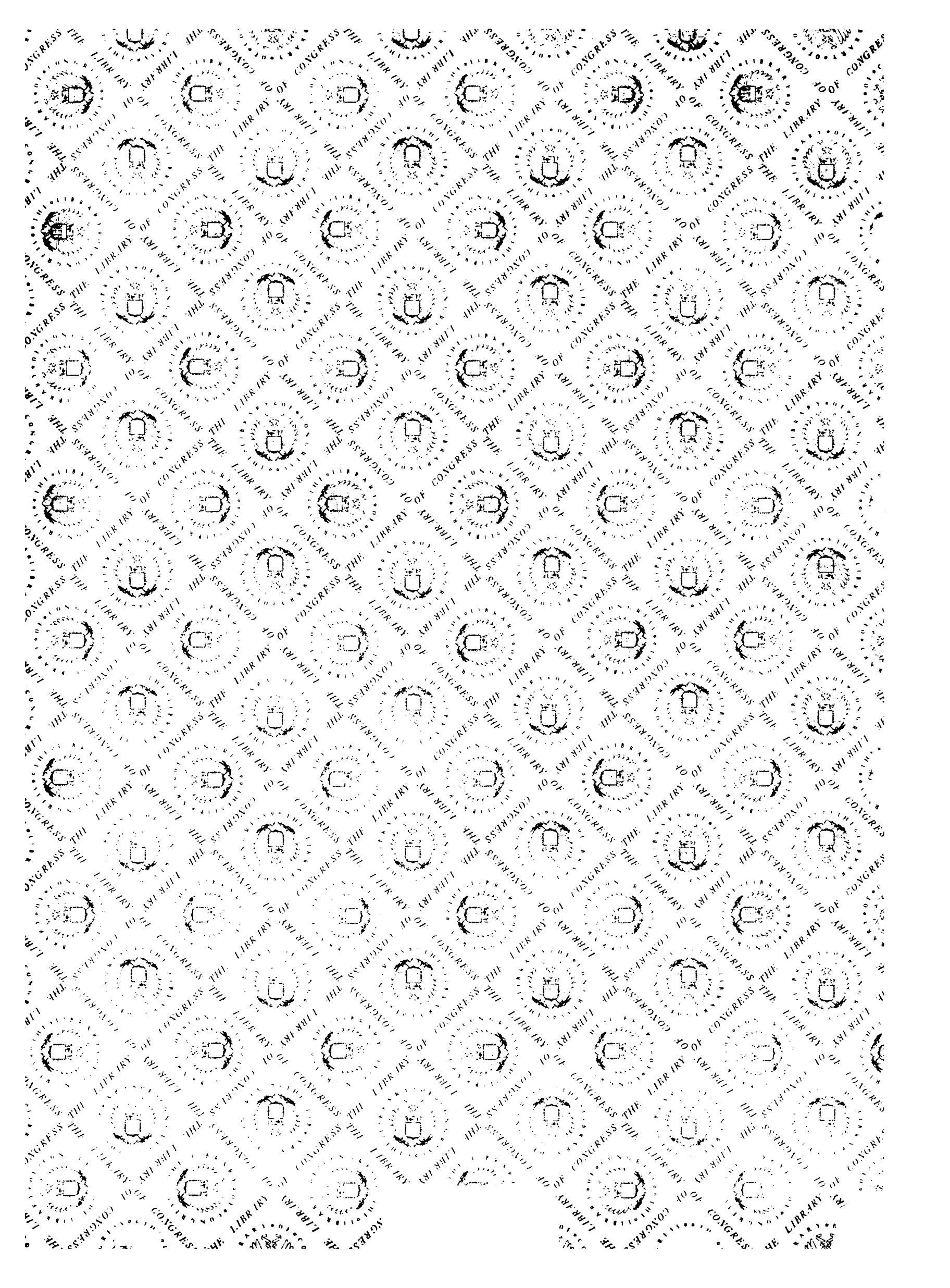
Seed Store on East Fifth Street, near the Dennison House, Cincinnati, where can also be obtained, all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, Books upon Agriculture and Horticulture, Garden Tools in great variety, and other things Birds, Bird Seed and Cattle.











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